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Thursday, August 23, 1984
Bhadra 1, 1906 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fifteenth Session)

(Vol. LI contains Nos. 21 to 25)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA

———

Thursday, August 23, 1984/Bhadra 1, 1906 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

———

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : To-day is your birthday. How is it that the entire House was kept in the dark ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : We congratulate you.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar) : I wish you a very quiet Zero Hour from the Opposition.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : The whole House is unanimous in congratulating you.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : बहुत-बहुत शुभकामनाएं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सब का प्यार और सौहार्द जो मुझे मिला है, उसके लिये मैं ईश्वर से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि आप सब प्रसन्न रहें। आपकी कृपा रही है, इतना बढ़िया समय निकला है। बहुत धन्यवाद आपका।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We shall lustily cheer you at the Zero Hour.

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ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Conference of Central Council of Health and Family Welfare

+

*436. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the details of recommendations made at the 3-day Conference of the Central Council of Health and Family Welfare held at New Delhi recently ;

(b) whether the Government have considered these recommendations ; and

(c) if so, action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) to (c). A statement containing the recommendations of the 3 day Conference of the Central Councils of Health and Family Welfare held in New Delhi from July 9-11, 1984 is placed on the Table of the Sabha. (Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-8685/84). The recommendations are being forwarded to all concerned authorities for information and necessary action.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : My question will consist of the following parts :

(a) Which are the States whose performance is much below the national level in regard to family planning and whether an indepth analysis may be made to identify and analyse the causes of poor performance with a view to instituting medical measures.

(b) I would like to know whether the

States have constituted Population Advisory Committees at State levels on the pattern of the Population Advisory Council at the Central level.

(c) Is the Government aware of the fact that in the publicity being done in the matter of family planning stress is being laid more on towns than on the rural areas where it is actually needed.

(d) To achieve the targets whether constant training and retraining of the medical and para-medical workers in family planning methods and techniques is being done ?

(e) Whether the oral pill used by our women is a safe and reliable contraceptive method and if so, to what extent it is used and how many centres are there for administering oral pills.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हमें देख के करना चाहिये था, काफी लम्बा क्वैश्चन ओरल में नहीं आ सकता है।

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : The supplementaries have to arise out of the report that is placed on the Table of the House.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको तो एक ही इजाजत है, मैंने दो दे दिये फिर भी आप और पूछ रहे हैं ?

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : This is my last question. I want to know whether it is a fact that the temporary staff is being recruited in the matter of family planning and is it proving a success ?

KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI : So far as the performance of the States is concerned, during the conference of the Central Council we have given prizes to states which have performed well. The hon. Member asked which are the States which have not achieved the target fixed by the Government of India. I think by and large all the States are trying to achieve the targets and see that the family planning programme is being implemented.

The States to whom we have distributed the prizes are : Maharashtra, Punjab—there are four categories of States—Madhya Pradesh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli– Union Territories also—and some other States also. The States which have not been able to achieve the targets which we expect from them are U.P., Bihar and one or two other States. But, I say that they are also trying to see that they achieve the target. Gujarat has also done well. Unfortunately, they could not get the price. But, they are trying to achieve the target.

Certain questions which the hon. Member asked are about the progress in implementing the various methods, particularly, he asked about the oral pills. I would like to assure the hon, Member that I shall give the information about the persons who have accepted these methods since at present I am not having those figures.

So far as the infrastructure is concerned, the hon. Member very well knows that the family welfare programmes which we are implementing are through the State Governments and through the voluntary agencies. So, whatever infra-structure the Primary Health Centres may be having, with the help of voluntary agencies, they are trying to achieve the target.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the hon. Minister kindly tell the House the details about the National Programmes for the control of the blindness, tuberculosis and malaria in the country during the Seventh Plan period ? Secondly, I would also like the hon. Minister to tell us whether they are going to start the post-graduation course in ISM and homoeopathy in the country or not.

KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI : Sir, the hon. Member knows very well that so far as the blindness programme is concerned, it is a national programme. It is also included in our 20-Point Programme. Malaria and Blindness T.B. Programme is one of the programmes—are included under 20-Point Programme. So far as 7th Five Year Plan is concerned, keeping in view the requirements of the country, the Health Ministry is now preparing a plan to go before the Planning Commission. We will definitely

keep in view our experience. We are seriously planning to implement these programmes and we will ask for whatever assistance is required from the Planning Commission. At present, I cannot say anything on how much we are going to ask for from them.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Sir, she has not answered my question about starting a post-graduation course in ISM and Homoeopathy.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Central Council has been meeting every year since 1980. The Tenth Council meeting has given more than 100 recommendations in each field of activity in health and family welfare. If the hon. Member wants to speak on any particular recommendation or any particular subject, perhaps, we will need a specific question.

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Sir, our Primary Health workers are not fully trained and the doctors working in the rural areas are not rural-oriented. I am glad to see the recommendations made by the 3-day Conference of the Central Council of Health and Family Welfare. It is stated in the recommendations that family planning is given the top priority. In view of this, I would like to know from him whether Statewise monitoring committee or cell will be set up to know the actual acceptance of the family planning. If not, is any guideline proposed to be sent to the State Governments to see that the family planning norms are accepted voluntarily by the people in this country ?

KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI : Sir, the State Health Ministers are also members of the Council. Whatever they decide we send it to the State governments. So far as Family Planning programme is concerned, we have taken it very seriously and have advised the State governments even to constitute State level Population Advisory Councils. This Council can advise the State governments on the issues that come before them.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Sir, the hon. Deputy Minister said that prizes have been given to the States for good performance in the field of family planning. I would like to know whether any scheme has been introduced for government and pubic sector employees who have produced the lowest number and also whether any promotion or demotion scheme has been introduced including the Minister ? Further, Sir, doctors normally do not want to go to serve in the rural health centres. In more than 30 per cent of the rural health centres there are no doctors. As such, the doctors are not discharging their national duty to serve the rural people. I would like to know whether any decision has been taken in the conference of the State Health Ministers about compulsory sending of the doctors to the rural health centres ? If so, what are those decisions ? If not, why not ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Sir, it will be quite unfair to say that our doctors are not nationally motivated and not willing to go to the rural areas. They are willing to go if conditions for their stay in the rural areas are created. Secondly, the hon. Member asked about the promotion and demotion scheme. Perhaps by meant incentive and dis-incentive scheme. Sir, this is exactly the subject which is pending consideration before the Central Advisory Council. The recommendations of the Advisory Council are being formulated. At the moment I can only say that government is not interested in any scheme of dis-incentives.

हिन्दी के कार्य के लिए संगठित सेवा का गठन

*437. **श्री हरिकेश बहादुर** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय में हिन्दी के कार्य हेतु संगठित सेवा के गठन का निर्णय लिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह निर्णय कार्यान्वित किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो तत्सम्बन्धी कारण क्या हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) to (c). For the Hindi Officers working on Railways, forming of a separate Service is under consideration of the Government. In addition, there is an Official Language Directorate in the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board), and for administrative convenience it is not proposed to change the existing pattern of this Organisation.

Formation of the proposed new Group 'A' Service for Railways would require approval of the Cabinet. Prior to approaching the Cabinet the approval of the Ministries of Home Affairs and Finance is required to be taken.

Ministry of Railways would be moving in this matter and would be submitting proposals to the Ministries concerned. After Cabinet approval is obtained for the formation of the service, Recruitment Rules for the Service will have to be framed in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission and Ministry of Law. The Service would get constituted after the Recruitment Rules of the service are notified in the Gazette of India.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : स्टेटमेंट तो मैंने देखा लेकिन उससे संतुष्ट होना सम्भव नहीं था। हिन्दी के बारे में जो स्थिति है उसे देखकर बहुत ही निराशा होती है। 1975 में प्रधान मंत्री जी की अध्यक्षता में केन्द्रीय हिन्दी समिति की बैठक हुई थी और उसमें यह फैसला हुआ था कि हिन्दी के कार्य के लिए जो लोग भी नियुक्त किए जाएं उनकी पदोन्नति के लिए पर्याप्त अवसर होना चाहिए। इस सम्बन्ध में यह भी कहा गया था कि हिन्दी के लिए राजभाषा विभाग जो गृह मंत्रालय के अधीन कार्य करता है उसका एक कामन कैडर बनाया जाय। लेकिन इस कार्य को किया नहीं गया। उस समय के जो तत्कालीन रेल मंत्री, श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी थे, उन्होंने कहा था कि अपने मंत्रालय के अधीन ही एक हिन्दी का संगठित संवर्ग बनायेंगे और दूसरे जो भी मंत्री आए, उन्होंने लगभग इसी प्रकार का आश्वासन दिया। लेकिन सभी के आश्वासन के बावजूद भी आज तक हिन्दी का कोई संगठित संवर्ग रेल मंत्रालय में नहीं बन सका है। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि वे कब तक रेल मंत्रालय में संगठित संवर्ग बनायेंगे ? पिछले चार वर्षों से यही आश्वासन दिया गया और उस आश्वासन की पूर्ति आज तक नहीं की गई। इसलिए इस कार्य को आप कब तक सम्पन्न करेंगे ?

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY : At the last meeting of the Hindi Salahkar Samiti held in January 1984 it was agreed that the matter would be moved for the formation of Group-A Service. Now, before we do that, there are certain formalities that have to be completed. The formation of Group-A Class-I Service, requires the approval of the Cabinet. Before we go to the Cabinet, concurrence of the Finance Ministry and the Ministry of Home Affairs (Personnel Department) has to be obtained. After the proposal for the formation of a separate service is approved by the Cabinet recruitment rules have to be framed in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission and the Ministry of Law. These are to be notified in the Gazette. Thereafter, appointment to the service has to be made as per the provisions of the Recruitment Rules. Now, so far as the Railway Ministry is concerned, we are sending this proposal to the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Finance very shortly. I want to assure the hon. Member that we are trying to do it very speedily. But we ourselves have to make certain references and this we are considering. I think we will be able to complete this matter in the Railway Ministry in another 10 days' or 14 days' time. After this, this has to go to the Finance Ministry and the Ministry of Home Affairs (Personnel Department). As soon as I get their approval, this will be placed before the Cabinet and when it is approved by the Cabinet, then we have to send it to the Union Public Service Commission and the Law Ministry. This will take sometime. So, I quite appreciate the hon. Member's concern. But since it is a new thing, it is tak-

ing a bit of time and I do not know of the past history. But I can assure the hon. Member that I am very serious to implement the decision as quickly as possible.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस तरह से मंत्री जी ने हमें विश्वास दिलाया है, मैं उस पर भरोसा रखना चाहता हूं। लेकिन यह प्रक्रिया बहुत लम्बी है और लगता है कि बहुत समय लगेगा, तब तक सरकार का क्या होगा।

प्रो० मधु दंडवते : उनके आश्वासन को हम अमल में लायेंगे।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : मंत्री जी ने आश्वासन दिया है, अगर प्रो० दंडवते जी पुनः उस पद पर आ गए, तो पूरा कर देंगे। जितनी भी पोस्ट हिन्दी की दी गई हैं, वे एक्स-कैडर पोस्ट हैं। जिससे कि वहां पर लोगों को, जो हिन्दी विभाग में काम करते हैं, पदोन्नति का कोई अवसर नहीं रह गया है। वहां पर करीब 40 व्यक्ति क्लास-वन के हैं। 60 लोग ऐसे हैं जो दूसरी श्रेणी में काम करते हैं, 900 से अधिक लोग ऐसे हैं जो तीसरी श्रेणी में काम करते हैं। अभी कुछ दिन पहले रेल मंत्रालय में पदोन्नतियां की गई हैं, अपग्रेडेशन किया गया है, लेकिन हिन्दी के किसी पद का अपग्रेडेशन नहीं हुआ है। लगभग 100 पद अपग्रेड किये गये हैं। यदि इनमें हिन्दी वालों को भी अपग्रेड कर दिया गया होता, तो जो स्टेगनेशन हो गया है, उससे छुटकारा मिल सकता था, लेकिन अफसोस यह है कि यह कार्य नहीं किया गया। सबसे पहली बात तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं—

(क) क्या जिस तरह की पदोन्नति (अपग्रेडेशन) अन्य पदों के लिये किया गया है, उसी तरह का अपग्रेडेशन हिन्दी के पदों के लिये भी करेंगे? इस के बारे में आपका क्या विचार है? क्या योजना है? जिस तरह से अंग्रेजी के स्टेनो और टाइपिस्ट्स के लिये प्रमोशन के अवसर होते हैं, हिन्दी के जो स्टेनो और टाइपिस्ट्स हैं उनके लिए पदोन्नति के कोई अवसर नहीं हैं। यदि अपग्रेडेशन ही कर दिया जाय तो उनके लिये भी अवसर खुल जायगा। इसलिये क्या आप हिन्दी के अधिकारियों के पदों के अपग्रेडेशन के बारे में सोच रहे हैं?

(ख) आपने जो हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति बनाई हुई है उसके सदस्यों को पहले रेल के पास दिये जाते थे ताकि वे जगह-जगह पर जाकर जांच कर सकें कि हिन्दी का कार्य ठीक से हो रहा है या नहीं। लेकिन अब वे पास नहीं दिये जा रहे हैं। क्या मंत्री जी उनको भी रेल पास देने के लिये कोई योजना सोच रहे हैं?

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY : I do not know, only the posterity knows who is going to implement this, whether the Congress Party is going to implement or the present Opposition is going to implement. Anyway, somebody is going to implement it.

So far as we are concerned, we will try to implement this as quickly as possible ; may be in one month's time. That is our attitude.

With regard to the stagnation problem, this is a problem before us and as far as my information goes, there has been no general upgradation of the Gazetted Services recently. If the upgradation takes place in other Services, I can assure the hon. Member that similarly this will also apply to those people who are working on the Hindi side. There is, therefore, no question of any special stagnation in that sphere alone.

With regard to the passes, I do not know about that ; If they are entitled to get the passes, I do not know why there should be a departure.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, राजभाषा अधिनियम के मुताबिक हिन्दी हमारे देश की राजभाषा है, लेकिन दुख की बात यह है कि, दूसरी जगहों की बात तो जाने दीजिये, रेलवे में, जो इतना बड़ा विभाग है, इसके साथ सौतेले बेटे की तरह या सौतेली मां की तरह व्यवहार किया जा रहा है···

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सौतेला बेटा न कहा, सौतेली मां कहो।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैंने दोनों को कह दिया है जो सही हो लोग उसको मान लें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक दिन तो मैं समझ गया था, जब आपने भीतरघात शब्द कहा था।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : रेलवे में मैं अपने अनुभव के आधार पर कह सकता हूं कि जो सुविधायें दूसरे अधिकारियों या लोगों को दी जा रही हैं वे सुविधायें हिन्दी में काम करने वाले अधिकारियों को या कर्मचारियों को नहीं दी जा रही हैं, उनके साथ भेदभाव बरता जा रहा है। मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 को ठीक से कार्यान्वित किया जाए। इसके बारे में रेलवे मंत्रालय ने कोई कार्य नीति तैयार की है कि नहीं ? यदि तैयार की है तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जवाब आ नहीं गया ?

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY : I do not know of any discrimination. If any discrimination exists, I will certainly try to do away with that discrimination.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया है इन्होंने एक लाइन में जो पहले के मंत्री ने वायदा किया था उसके सम्बन्ध में यह कहकर टाल दिया कि पहले जो हुआ वह हुआ, लेकिन मैं यह वायदा करता हूं। मैं समझता हूं इसी तरह से जितने रेल मंत्री आये थे सभी ने वायदा किया था, मेरे पास तारीख है और केदार पांडे जी हमारे बीच में नहीं हैं, माननीय कमलापति जी ने टाइम बांधा था कि 6 महीने के अन्दर हो जायगा और 17-4-1981 की बैठक में कहा गया था कि 6 महीने में हो जायगा। आज हम 1984 में हैं। फिर यह टाइम बांध रहे हैं। एक महीने के बाद क्या होगा, यह मंत्री रहेंगे कि नहीं कोई नहीं जानता। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप बतला सकते हैं कि आफिशियल लैंगुएजेज ऐक्ट का पालन जो 1963 में बना था उसका पालन रेल विभाग में हो रहा है कि नहीं ? क्योंकि यह सबसे बड़ा मंत्रालय है और इसमें एक से एक विद्वान लोग इस पोस्ट को होल्ड करते आये हैं। तो क्या मंत्रालय में आफिशियल लैंगुएजेज ऐक्ट लागू हो रहा है कि नहीं ? यदि हां, तो आपके रेल मंत्रालय में कुल कितने टाइपराइटर हैं, और हिन्दी के कितने हैं, एक चौथाई हैं कि नहीं ?

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY : The question of having a separate Hindi Service has been discussed on various occasions. In a joint meeting of the Ministry of Home Affairs and Railway Board in November 1981, Secretary, Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs has accepted the need for constituting a separate Service for the Ministry of Railways and the Zonal Railways. It was also agreed that only after a rational structure is established, could the approval of the Department of Personnel, Ministry of Home Affairs be obtained for the constitution of such a Service.

At the last meeting which was attended by the Prime Minister, this decision was taken.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : In which year did the Prime Minister attend that meeting ?

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY : That is the decision with regard to the implementation of the Official Language Act. The Prime Minister attended the meeting sometime in 1984.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : It was in 1983.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY : Maybe in 1983 or 1984—I don't remember. It may be sometime in 1983 or 1984. Anyway, we are trying to implement the provisions of the Official Language Act. A Cell is there.

It will take quite a long time if I read out the whole thing, but I don't have any information with regard to the Typists, and all that. If the hon. Member wants me to inform him how many Typists are there, how many Clerks are there, etc., I will require a separate notice; and I will inform him.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : The information can be laid on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : It can be sent to you.

Production of Paper and Paper Boards

*438. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production of paper and paper boards of 198 units in operation during 1983 was only 11.85 lakh tonnes against an installed capacity of 20.48 lakh tonnes ;

(b) whether capacity utilisation of these units stood at 57.8 per cent ;

(c) whether another 24 units with an installed capacity of 1.17 lakh tonnes were not in operation during the year ;

(d) whether of these 222 units, only two units belonged to public sector, operating directly under the Central Government and the rest of the units are in the private sector and joint sector or governed by the State Governments ;

(e) if so, whether this was revealed by the Survey conducted by the Economic Times Research Bureau during June 1984 ; and

(f) if so, the remedial action proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) to (f). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). The production of paper and paper board during 1983 was 11.78 lakh tonnes, against an installed capacity of 19.15 lakh tonnes, indicating a capacity utilization of about 61% for the industry as a whole.

(c) About 7 large and 23 small paper units were not in operation during part or whole of the year, 1983.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The position was reviewed by the Department of Industrial Development itself in September, 1983.

(f) Government have initiated a dialogue with the financial institutions/State Governments to work out the specific measures required to improve the performance of the paper mills. Various fiscal reliefs have been extended to assist the industry, and infrastructural support has also been improved to enable the industry to achieve higher capacity utilization.

SHRI B.V. DESAI : The reply given by the government with regard to my question is not quite adequate in the sense the operative portion of my question is : the remedial measures proposed to be taken by government in this regard. In fact, they have accepted that the paper industry is in doldrums and they have initiated some dialogue with the State Governments and financial institutions, etc. etc. Actually, paper mills or any other industry, as per our industrial policy, can be taken into mini, medium and large scale. So, most of the paper mills are mini plants having very low capacity. Actually, the paper mill also consists of three stages : pulp making, paper making and re-cycling of the spent fuel. Unless this composite type of paper mills are established, they cannot be viable, and unless they are made viable, no amount of subsidy or anything or support of the government will help them. In view of the dialogues and the steps which they have initiated, are they considering these steps and arranging adequate raw materials supply by way of allowing them to grow their own raw materials, whether it is agro-based or wood-based ? By allowing them and helping them to have recycling plant of the chemicals which they use—because by having that plant, they can make use of the 70 per cent of the chemicals again taken back and make use of it ; by that way, they can make the unit viable—is the government thinking in those lines or not ; if so, what are the steps they are going to take ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : The hon. member is very knowledgeable about this subject and he has rightly pointed out much of the problem of this sector, a large number of units being in the very small scale sector. Out of 220 units, 200 are in the small scale sector; and it is this low capacity that has created many problems ; and these very uhits do not have recycling processes which the hon. member has said and also need of raw-material, because forests are fast dwindling and we have to go on agro-based raw material. Government is quite conscious of this. Regarding steps that have been taken in the field of financial support to them, so far as large paper mills are concerned, some of them have been closed and the hon. member might be having this thing in mind ; and the government is in constant touch with them for reviving package regarding them. IDBI is making a selective study for the small scale units and to work out package of measures for improvement because instead of new capacity, it is better to make these units viable, what you have in mind. Regarding raw-material, plantation for paper industry is being attempted by various States : and secondly, raw-material in the field of serial straw bagasse is being encouraged and raw-material in the field of wood chips and pulp is being facilitiated to be imported. You are aware that many fiscal concessions have been made for the use of alternative raw-material ; and for small paper mills, recently excise duty has been reduced.

SHRI B.V. DESAI : The hon. Minister has explained that bagasse is one of the items which can very profitably be used as raw-material in making pulp for the paper mills. Are they thinking in terms of issuing licences to sugar factories in future with the rider that the bagasse should be made use of for the paper mills, whether established by themselves or in collaboration with some other paper mills which are already existing? Actually, there are two units, specifically speaking, which are in the public sector. Actually, Naga Paper Mill, I do not know, why it is in the public sector ; and it is a big unit fairly having 33000 tonnage of capacity ; and they have done only 3,100, that is the capacity utilization is only 9.4 per cent.

Why is this lagging behind when the raw material is adequate as the forest is adequate ? Has the future issuance of licence to the mini paper plants which has a capacity lower than 10,000 tonnes, been planned ? If not, are they considering to ban issue of licence to the mini paper plants ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : We are encouraging bagasse factories to use bagasse for paper. But there are two problems. They have to be switched over to coal from bagasse. For that sure supply of coal has to be there because now the bagasse is a sure thing to them. Secondly, they have to make changes in the design of the boilers to accept coal. That we are facilitating and we are going to promote it. That is why, we have made a provision that for paper containing not less than 75 per cent by weight of bagasse, that has been exempted from the whole of the excise duty leviable thereon. About Nagaland, there is the problem of boiler and non-availability of suitable coal, skilled manpower, etc. For skilled manpower, we have given incentives that we will give one scale higher to somebody who will join in Nagaland Pulp Paper Company. For coal, the problem is of taking coal to that area. We are exploring the possibility of ring gas fired boiler for it. We are certainly trying to make the existing boiler repaired and make improvements in it. So, these are the steps that we are taking on this. Regarding smaller capacity, the IDBI has shown that capacities below 30 tonnes per day are not very viable and we are not going to encourage smaller units than this.

आचार्य भगवान देव : अध्यक्ष जी, कागज की कमी का प्रभाव पाठ्य पुस्तकों, नोट बुक्स और दैनिक पत्रों पर पड़ता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कागज बनाने वाली जो मिलें हैं, वे कितनी संख्या में खराब हालत में हैं और उनके संचालन के लिए आपने क्या योजनाएं बनाई हैं। किस-किस मिल का आवेदन पत्र आपके पास आया है। इसकी जानकारी देने की कृपा करें।

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : In 1983 about 7 large units and 22 to 23 small units were closed. As to the steps taken to increase the production of

paper, now infrastructural support is being given. The wagon supply has been increased to 250 wagons per day from 170 wagons. About raw material I have already mentioned. Fiscal concessions have been given. Basic excise duty has been reduced on writing and printing paper by Rs. 425 per tonne. And for using non-conventional raw materials to the extent of 50 per cent or more, there have been concessions on that count. Various fiscal steps have been taken to encourage the production.

श्री बाबूराव परांजपे : तेंदु पत्ते से बीड़ी बनती है। आम तौर पर मध्य प्रदेश और अन्य प्रदेशों में तेंदु पत्ता बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में हो रहा है। क्या इस प्रकार का कोई शोध कार्य हो रहा है कि इस पत्ते से कागज बन सकता है ? मैं, एक क्राफ्ट पेपर की छोटी मिल चलाता रहा। मैंने तेंदु पत्ते पर शोध का प्रयास किया था और उसमें यश भी मिला था। मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री जी बताएं कि क्या इस सम्बन्ध में किसी प्रकार का कोई शोध कार्य चल रहा है ? अगर नहीं चल रहा है तो क्या चलाया जा सकता है क्योंकि तेंदु पत्ता कागज बनाने के लिए इस देश में बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में उपलब्ध हो सकता है ?

श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह : मान्यवर, बगास और पुवाल के शोध की जानकारी मुझे है। तेंदु पत्ते के बारे में जानकारी नहीं है। यह पता नहीं था कि शोध कार्य करने वालों को बीड़ी पीने वालों का सामना करना पड़ सकता है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : इतने बढ़िया कामर्स मिनिस्टर को यू०पी० क्यों भेजा जा रहा है ?···(व्यवधान)

Electrification of Railway Lines in Kerala

*439. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railways have any long-term plan for electrification of railway lines in the country ;

(b) the criteria adopted in electrification of railway lines ;

(c) whether electrification of railway lines has not been done in Kerala ;

(d) whether the Government of Kerala has requested the Railways to electrify at least some sectors ; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The main criterion for taking up Electrification of a Section is the needs of operation and the relative priorities of different Sections.

(c) and (d). While there is no electrification of railway line in Kerala as of present, there had been some demands for the same.

(e) Due to funds constraint and relative priorities, no electrification of lines is programmed as of present in Kerala.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Sir, my question is whether the Railways have any long-term plan for electrification of railway lines in the country. To this, the answer is an emphatic no. I find it difficult to believe it but since I know the Minister is an honest person, I do not disbelieve him. However, I would like.....(*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER : Sir, he is awarding certificate.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : I would like to ask the hon. Minister why is he not having a long-term plan for the electrification of railway lines ? The National Transport Policy Committee has recommended that every year 350 kilometres of railway lines should be electrified in a phased manner. The Cabinet Committee on Conservation of Energy have also recommended that the electrification should be accelerated and every year thousand kilometres of railway lines should be electrified. I would like to know whether the Minister is not aware of this ? If, instead of diesel engines, electric engines are used, the operational cost can

be reduced by 15 to 20 per cent. In view of all this, why is it that he is not having a long-term plan for electrification of railway lines ? What is his reaction to the recommendations of the National Transport Policy Committee and the Cabinet Committee on Conservation of Energy ?

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member seems to be knowing a lot on this subject. It is true that the National Transport Policy Committee, in their Report in 1980, submitted that the electrification of at least 350 kilometres railway lines per year should be done in the next ten years in a phased manner. Again, the Cabinet Committee on Energy-Conservation have also recommended an accelerated rate of electrification of 1000 kilometres of railway lines per year from 1984-85 onwards. The Ministry of Railways has accepted this recommendation and has created the necessary infrastructure for achieving the rate of 1,000 km per annum during the Seventh Five Year Plan. However, there is one big "if", and that is, if the fund is available. If actual implementation has to be done, funds must be given for implementing the recommendations of the Cabinet Committee on Energy. Now the plan resources limitation makes it necessary to give priority to the sections that carry the heaviest density of traffic so that the maximum of saving in working expenses, in consumption of diesel oil is effected by the investment made for electrification. First we gave priority to Delhi-Calcutta route. Now we are working on Delhi-Bombay and then Delhi-Madras. Once this is completed, then we will switch on to other pockets.

Electrical traction requires heavy initial investment but running expenses are cheaper, as compared to coal or diesel traction. Investment in electrical traction is found to be remunerative only when high density routes are there. It has been assessed that routes above 22 million gross tonnes per route km quality for such investment. The total route km under electrical traction in the Indian Railways as on date is 6,250, which is only 10 per cent of the entire route that we have. The outlay for investment in 1984-85 is Rs. 160 crores. For electrification of 1,000 km, we require Rs. 250 crores per annum. If this money is given to us, certainly we are ready for this rate of construction.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : I must thank the Minister for giving very clear and specific answer to my question. I wanted to know the priorities for selecting railways for electrification. But it is not very clearly spelt out.

AN HON. MEMBER : Malda.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : He has stated that the main constraint is paucity of funds. He has also given sufficient hint that once we electrify the lines, we are saving diesel which we are importing. So, I will make a suggestion—it is not a question—that some of the funds from the Petroleum Ministry can be diverted to this Ministry, so that we will be able to save foreign exchange on the import of diesel. Coming to my second supplementary question, he has correctly given some priorities for electrification. But, is he adhering to those priorities ? He has stated that 6,000 km have already been electrified. I may say for his information—I am sure, he is already aware of it—that not a single km of railway line is electrified in Kerala. He has stated in the answer "No programme at present for electrification of lines in Kerala."

The Railway authorities know that the Trivandrum-Ernakulam railway line is having the maximum density passengerwise and goods traffic-wise also. You can verify it. Again the revenue is also maximum in the Trivandrum-Ernakulam Section. Also, Sir, the Kerala Government is prepared to give electricity at a cheaper rate because we produce electricity from hydro-power and not from the thermal power. In view of all this, why is it that you have not provided even a single kilometre to be electrified in Kerala ? If your present priorities are such that Kerala is excluded, I would ask you to kindly recast your priorities so that Kerala is also included.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a criterion. The criterion, as I said, is densiiy of traffic. Now we have to take it in

a phased manner, because we do not have money. I do not say we will not do electrification in Kerala. That is not my answer. But what priorities at the present moment we have, we have given and where we are working, that too I have stated. Delhi to Calcutta route has been completed. Now, we are trying to complete Delhi to Bombay and then Delhi to Madras. Once this is completed we will concentrate on other routes. The reason is that one has to act according to the availability of funds.

Now, with regard to the argument whether the petroleum fund can be diverted, that is for the Ministry of Planning and the Ministry of Finance, because it is they who have to do this. I can only assure the hon. Member that I will take note of his suggestions that the electric charge will be very less. But the question of investment remains. So, we have to look into that part of the story too.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Sir, the hon. Minister has said the resource constraint is the main reason for not taking up electrification programme in Kerala. Sir, it is not only in regard to the electrification programme, but even in regard to the on-going schemes Kerala has been discriminated against. The Hon. Minister has said that he has summoned the General Managers and asked them to complete the on-going schemes in other centres, but with regard to Kerala, here he is discriminating against even in regard to the on-going schemes. He is not taking them up. So, I think it is not only with regard to electrification, but also with regard to the on-going schemes that Kerala is subjected to discrimination.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I refute this charge. Basic difficulty is funding. Recently I have been to Kerala and I have talked to the Chief Minister of Kerala and requested him to send the priority schemes. Sir, every State is anxious to have more land, more workshops, more electrification. It is quite natural, but because of funding position I have told them to give some sort of priority.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : So far as South is concerned, first of all I would like to say that I should not be considered as a parochial person. But, Sir, injustice has already been done to south so far as construction of new railway lines is concerned and also so far as electrification of lines is concerned. You know the distance between Delhi and Trivandrum is large. But taking into consideration the distance and also the fact that you are contemplating introduction of fast trains between Delhi and Trivandrum and other places, I would say that electrification of this route has not been completed. My information is that electrification of the line is completed only upto Agra and from Vijaywada and Madras.

The rest of the line is not at all electrified. If this is the case, then the hon. Minister has promised in this House that he is going to introduce the fastest Expresses from Delhi and from Bombay to Trivandrum and all that. How is it possible when the fund is not there ? You have not completed even the doubling of lines. That is why there is so much of delay in coming from South to North. Is he going to complete the electrification and also doubling of the lines ?

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have spelt out the target. I have never said that this has been completed. I beg not to be misunderstood. I have said that our present target is from Delhi to Bombay and from Delhi to Madras. If this is completed, we will consider other sections and the question of the fund is a basic constraint. I have explained to the hon. Member personally about the basic constraint of funds. If we have the necessary infrastructure, then what can be the objection for electrification of the line in a particular region ? I don't understand. (*Interruptions*). The only point I have read out is that if you want to electrify one thousand kilometres we require Rs. 250 crores per annum. That fund is not there.

टर्बाइन सैटों का आयात

*440. **श्री नरसिंह मकवाना** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र की सरकारों को वर्ष 1980 में 200 मेगावाट के टर्बाइन सैटों के आयात की अनुमति दिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लि० से हरिद्वार यूनिट में सप्लाई आर्डरों की संख्या में कमी होने के बावजूद भी विदेशों से टर्बाइन सैटों के आयात की अनुमति दी गई है ; और

(ग) पिछले वर्ष के दौरान भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स को कम आर्डर मिलने के क्या कारण हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) No permission was granted to the Governments of Gujarat or Maharashtra for import of 200 MW Turbine sets during 1980.

(b) Bulk of the requirement of Power generating equipment in the country is met by indigenous production. Import of equipment is resorted to only on exception basis.

(c) There is no decrease in the number of sets ordered on BHEL during the last year.

श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि विशिष्ट आधार पर ही आयात किया जाता है, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस आधार पर कितनी राशि का आयात उन्होंने किया है ?

वाणिज्य और उद्योग तथा पूर्ति विभाग मंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : आयात साधारणतया नहीं किया जाता है सिवाय इसके कि वह जैनरेटिंग सैट्स जो कि बी०एच०ई०एल० बना रहा है या वर्ल्ड बैंक की जो स्कीम्स हैं, उनके तहत या फिर भारत सरकार और अन्य सरकारों के बीच बाइलेट्रल सम्बन्धों और व्यापार के सम्बन्धों में जो फाइनेन्सियल एसिस्टेंस है, उसके तहत आयात होता है।

आपको जानकर खुशी होगी कि जहां तक बी० एच०ई०एल० का अंश, पूरे देश के अन्दर जो लगाई गई कैपेसिटी है, वह पिछले 5 साल के आंकड़े ये हैं जितना कि कैपेसिटी यूटिलाइजेशन हुआ है :—

1980-81 का 82 प्रतिशत, 1981-82 का 92.4 प्रतिशत, 1982-83 का 93.1 प्रतिशत, 1983-84 का 90.8 प्रतिशत और 1984-85 का करीब 86 प्रतिशत की आशा है।

इसलिये जहां तक आयात का सवाल है, जब तक नितान्त आवश्यक नहीं हो जाता है, नहीं किया जाता है।

श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि बी०एच०ई०एल० के पास पिछले वर्ष के कितने आर्डर थे और हाल में कितने आर्डर रहे और आर्डर के होते हुए भी इक्विपमैंट बन्द होने की क्या वजह है ?

श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह : 1982-83 में 2567.5 मेगावाट के आर्डर थे, 1984-85 में 2050 मेगावाट के आर्डर हैं और 1985-86 में 2980 मेगावाट के आर्डर हैं। इस तरह से ये आर्डर यहां पर हैं और जैसी आवश्यकता होगी और करेंगे।

MR. SPEAKER : Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

वैस्पा एक्स-ई स्कूटर

*441. **श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार** : क्या **उद्योग मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मैसर्स लोहिया मशीन्स ए०ओ० कानपुर द्वारा वैस्पा एक्स-ई० स्कूटरों का निर्माण कब आरम्भ किया गया था ;

(ख) प्रत्येक स्कूटर में आयातित तथा देश में निर्मित कलपुर्जों के मूल्य का अलग-अलग प्रतिशत क्या है ;

(ग) इस कम्पनी को स्कूटरों के आबंटन के लिए बुकिंग के रूप में अब तक कुल कितनी अग्रिम राशि प्राप्त हुई ; और

(घ) क्या कुछ धनराशि वापिस लौटा दी गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य और उद्योग तथा पूर्ति विभाग मंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) मैं० लोहिया मशीन्स लिमिटेड ने स्कूटरों का उत्पादन 4 नवम्बर, 1983 से आरम्भ किया था।

(ख) स्वीकृत चरणबद्ध उत्पादन कार्यक्रम की शर्तों के अनुसार, आयातित अंश प्रथम वर्ष में 40 प्रतिशत होगा जो धीरे-धीरे कम होकर पांचवे वर्ष में 10 प्रतिशत रह जायेगा।

(ग) और (घ) कम्पनी ने बताया है कि इसको प्राप्त लगभग 115 करोड़ रुपये की जमा धनराशि में से लगभग 4.5 करोड़ रुपये वापिस कर दिये गये है।

Steps for Improving Medical Education and giving Rural Orientation

*442. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have attached much emphasis to improve the quality of medical education on its rural orientation ;

(b) if so, the financial provision made in the Sixth Plan for implementing this programme ;

(c) the assistance given to various medical colleges for acquiring modern equipment under the above programme ;

(d) the steps taken to provide various specialists in the three medical colleges in Orissa by Centre ; and

(e) the guidelines sent to the State Governments in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 1770 lakhs.

(c) Rs. 60,000/- each has been provided to 106 Medical colleges for purchase of surgical equipment under the Reorientation of Medical Education Scheme. Besides, a sum of Rs. 2.00 lacs was provided as non-recurring grant of three colleges which function as Centres of Continuing Medical Education.

(d) and (e). The Central Government are not concerned with the appointment of specialists and other staff in the Medical Colleges managed by the States.

First Class Coaches in Chetak Express

*443. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Chetak Express is the only train stopping at various stations of religious and historical importance between Udaipur and Delhi ;

(b) whether one first class bogie used to be attached earlier to Chetak Express has now been withdrawn ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to provide first class coaches or two-tier air-conditioned coaches in Chetak Express to add travel facilities ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) No, Sir. Besides Chetak Express many other trains also stop at stations of religious and historical importance on this route.

(b) No, Sir. There are two first class bogies which continue to run on the Chetak Expresses. A first class slip coach which was running between Khandwa and Delhi has been replaced by a second class sleeper coach as per public demand.

(c) As adequate first class coaches are already provided on the train and there is no 2-tier air conditioned coach available, there is no proposal to provide such additional coaches.

Trunk Route to connect the Northern and Eastern Regions

*444. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway Board have decided to set up an alternative trunk route to connect the Northern and Eastern regions of the country ;

(b) if so, how this Northern Trunk route will be different from the existing Grand Chord and Main Line Links between Delhi and Calcutta and vice versa and Calcutta-Amritsar/Dehradun and vice versa ; and

(c) the advantages expected to accrue from operational and financial aspects and the saving in overall running time of trains on the new trunk route as compared to the present ones ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b). No specific decision is now necessary to be taken to set up an alternate trunk route between Northern and Eastern regions of the country.

With the conversion from MG to BG of Samastipur-Barabanki section of the North Eastern Railway, alternative BG route between Northern and Eastern Regions is available. This will get further augmented with the conversion of Barauni to Katihar MG to BG and then a through BG route from Lucknow via Gorakhpur, Barauni, Katihar, Malda/Kumedpur will be available for Howrah/Gauhati.

Furthermore, to realise the full potential of this converted route, the Railway Board have decided to carry out detailed surveys for investigating the techno-economic feasibility of other various ancillary works also in the area.

(c) In case of accidents on Grand Chord route or Main line or congestion at Mughalsarai, flood ravages, etc. affecting existing Grand Chord or the Main lines, the new alternative BG line from Lucknow to Katihar and thence to Gauhati or Howrah will be very handy to divert trains from the Eastern regions to the North and West. There would, however, not be any significant financial saving due to the Grand Chord and main line routes being comparatively very highly developed with electrified sections etc. in respect of saving in time. However, congestion on the existing South Bank routes will get eased to some extent and so to help operation.

Distribution of Banned Drug "Phenacitin"

*445. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Drug Controller, India had issued an order on 24 April, 1982 banning phenacitin and its combinations with other drugs from 31 March, 1983 thereby weeding out veganin tablets and similar preparations ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that despite this order from the Drug Controller, Veganin tablets were issued from World University Services Health Centre Store to its dispensary for distribution among patients on 18 April, 1984 ;

(c) if so, why were the Drugs Controller's order violated ;

(d) whether inquiry into this episode has been made ; and

(e) if so, action taken ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. According to information received from the World University Service Health Centre, University of Delhi, a small stock of Veganin Tablets containing phenacetin was issued to the dispensary from the World University Health Centre Store on 18.4.1984. However, on 1.8.1984 the remaining stock of Veganin Tablets was written off. At present the health centre has no stock of Veganin Tablets.

(c) to (e). The notification issued by the Central Government prohibits the manufacture and sale of certain drugs and drug combinations. The World University Service Health Centre is neither a manufacturer nor a seller of drugs under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act.

New Mail/Express Train between Solapur and Pune

*446. SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representations for starting new Mail/Express train between Solapur and Pune and back ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to introduce such train ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. As there are adequate train services between Solapur and Pune, there is no proposal for another Express train between these two places.

विश्वविद्यालय परीक्षाओं में अनियमितताएं

*447. **श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह** : क्या **शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों और शिक्षा बोर्डों की परीक्षाओं में अनियमितताओं में प्रतिवर्ष वृद्धि होने के समाचार मिले हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार शिक्षाविदों से परामर्श करके अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर इन अनियमितताओं को रोकने तथा परीक्षा प्रक्रिया में सुधार करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क) देश के विभिन्न भागों में विश्वविद्यालयों और स्कूल बोर्डों द्वारा संचालित परीक्षाओं के बारे में कदाचारों तथा अनियमितताओं के सम्बन्ध में समय-समय पर रिपोर्टें हुई हैं।

(ख) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग, शिक्षण एवं परीक्षा पद्धति में सुधार के लिए 1974 से कुछ विशिष्ट उपाय सुझाता रहा है। जनवरी, 1983 में आयोग ने सभी विश्वविद्यालयों को यह सलाह दी थी कि प्रत्येक विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा परीक्षा सुधारों का कुछ न्यूनतम कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वित किया जाना चाहिए। इसमें पाठ्यचर्या को इकाइयों में विभाजित करना, पाठ्यचर्या की प्रत्येक इकाई से प्रश्न-पत्र तैयार करना, प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने में विकल्प कम करना, और परीक्षाओं के संचालन के लिए और अधिक प्रभावी प्रबन्ध करना शामिल है।

स्कूल स्तर पर, इस वर्ष के आरम्भ में शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने, प्रश्न पत्र तैयार करने, उनके मुद्रण तथा वितरण, परीक्षाओं के संचालन के लिए प्रबन्ध, उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं के मूल्यांकन, परिणामों के संकलन आदि के सम्बन्ध में किये जाने वाले उपायों के बारे में सभी राज्य सरकारों को विस्तृत मार्गदर्शी रूपरेखाएं परिचालित की थीं।

Introduction of a Janta Superfast Train between New Delhi and Howrah

*448. DR. GOLAM YAZDANI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to start a Janata Superfast train (ACC/3 Tier) from New Delhi to Howrah and vice versa, on 3 days in a week when Rajdhani Express UP and DN do not run ;

(b) if so, from what date ; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor when there is great demand for such a train ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Railways are not manufacturing ACC 3-tier coaches. Due to current financial constraints, it is not feasible to introduce such a train.

Impediments in the industrialisation of backward areas

*449. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the impediments in the industrialisation of the backward areas in the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to overcome these impediments in rapid industrialisation of the backward areas ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) to (c). The main impediments in the development of backward areas are lack of infrastructure, entrepreneurship, remoteness from market, non-availability of raw material, non-availability of skilled labour etc.

In order to encourage the setting up of industries in backward areas the Government of India have offered various monetary incentives, technical assistance and fiscal concessions.

Permission Sought by Maharashtra Government for Floating a Company in Collaboration with a Dubai Firm

*450. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Maharashtra Government have sought permission of the Centre to raise finances to float a company in collaboration with a Dubai firm for constructing the West Island Freeway Project in Bombay ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY) : (a) and (b). While currently there is no such proposal from the Govt. of Maharashtra, in November 1981, they did seek the approval of the Government of India for setting up a joint venture with equity participation with Dubai Transport Company Private Ltd. for this project in Bombay. However, this could not be agreed to and the State Government have not pursued the question of this joint venture any further.

Requirement, production and import of cement

*451. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of Cement required in the country in 1984 ;

(b) the total quantity of cement assessed to be produced in the country in 1984 ;

(c) the total gap, if any, between the estimated requirement and the production of cement in 1984 ;

(d) whether there is any proposal for import of cement in 1984 ; and

(e) if so, from which countries ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) to (c). As against an estimated demand of 37.00 million tonnes of cement as envisaged in the Sixth Five Year Plan document, domestic production is expected to be of the order of 32.5 million tonnes in 1984-85, leaving a gap of 4.5 million tonnes.

(d) No decision has yet been taken in regard to import of cement during the year 1984-85.

(e) Does not arise.

U.G.C Delay in Sanctioning Teachers' Fellowship

*452. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been complaints about University Grants Commission causing inordinate delay in sanctioning Teachers' Fellowship despite the recommendations made by the concerned universities to this effect ;

(b) if so, what specific guidelines Government have given to the UGC in such cases ;

(c) the number of such pending cases of Orissa State, especially of Utkal University, during the year 1983-84 ; and

(d) the specific action taken to expedite the sanction and the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b). Teacher Fellowships are sanctioned by the UGC to colleges in the Sixth Plan as part of development assistance to them. Colleges which are recognised under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act, and declared fit, where necessary, to receive assistance, and which also fulfil the conditions of eligibility for development grants are sanctioned these fellowships. According to the Commission, there have been no cases of inordinate delay in sanctioning these fellowships provided all the requirements mentioned above were satisfied.

(c) According to the Commission, no such proposals from Orissa are pending at present.

(d) Does not arise.

Sale of Blood

*453. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have permitted the sale of human blood through Blood Banks in the country ;

(b) if so, whether any guidelines have been laid down for the maintenance of purity of the blood sold and check on it ; and

(c) whether there is any restriction on the amount to be paid to blood donors and the amount charged from the patients ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b). Functioning of Blood Banks is regulated by the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules. All Blood Banks are required to obtain a licence in Form 28 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules under which they are required to test and maintain the quality of blood as laid down under the Indian Pharmacopaeia.

(c) No, Sir. Government are not in favour of encouraging commercialisation in the field of Blood Banking.

Setting up of new paper manufacturing Units

*454. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Hindustan Paper Corporation has formulated any plan to set up new paper manufacturing mills in the country on the Turnkey basis ;

(b) if so, names of places where such mills are likely to be set up during 1984-85 and 1985-86 ;

(c) funds allocated for the purchase ; and

(d) production capacity of each mill ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Hindustan Paper Corporation have formulated plans for setting up paper/newsprint mills in Arunachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, and Bihar. These projects are, however, not likely to be taken up before the Seventh Plan.

(c) No investment decision has yet been taken in respect of the projects.

(d) The installed capacity envisaged for the projects is as follows :—

Name of Project	Installed capacity (tonnes/year)
Arunachal Pradesh	33,000
Uttar Pradesh	80,000
Bihar	80,000

Effective Protection to Indian Ships Deployed on War Zone of West Asian Gulf Area

*455. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) details of the existing measures to guard our ships deployed in West Asian Gulf area ;

(b) whether special measures are under consideration to obtain information about our ships in the War Zone and provide them effective protection ; and

(c) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI K. VAJAYA BHASKARA REDDY) : (a) There is no existing measure to physically guard Indian ships deployed in West Asian Gulf area.

(b) and (c). Indian ships leaving for the West Asian Gulf are expected to get in touch with the Naval control of shipping officer before departure at the Indian Port for briefing with regard to the ship's safety. The Director General of Shipping issues navigational warnings from time to time advising Indian ships to keep away from the War Zones declared as such by both the Governments of Iran and Iraq. These are to be read along with the navigational warnings issued by the Coastal States of the sea areas through which the ships may be passing.

Reservation of Jobs for Physically Handicapped in Central Government/ Public Undertakings

*456. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether job reservation for the physically handicapped has been made in the Central Government offices and also in Public Undertakings ;

(b) if so, to what extent ; and

(c) if not, whether the Government propose to introduce job reservation, for physically handicapped in different categories of Government jobs and in Public Undertakings on the same lines as for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 3% of vacancies in group C and D posts in Central Government and comparable posts in Central public sector undertakings have been reserved for physically handicapped ; 1% each is reserved for the blind, for the deaf and for the orthopaedically handicapped.

(c) Does not arise.

Upgradation of posts of Station Superintendents Jhansi Division

4344. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of Stations in the Jhansi Division of the Central Railway at which posts of Station Superintendents were upgraded from Rs. 700-900 to Rs. 840-1040 during 1983-84 and 1984 (uptil 30.6.1984) as an exercise aimed at restructuring of grades ;

(b) what is the stay of a Station Superintendent at one Station in the Jhansi Division fixed, if any, to ensure cleaner administration ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that some Station Superintendents who had stayed at one station for more than 3-4 years were first issued transfer orders but later on when even their reliefs had reported for taking over charge, their transfer orders were cancelled, if so, what are the facts and reasons for cancellation of orders and continuing their stay at some lucrative Stations ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the

Table of the Sabha.

Purchase of Medicines and Appliances from Private Sector Instead of IDPL by Government Hospital

4345. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government and semi-Government Hospitals under Central Government instead of using medicines and surgery appliances manufactured by IDPL are purchasing them from Private Sector factories ;

(b) if so, the reasons for not purchasing the medicines of the IDPL and the remedial action taken by the Government in this regard ; and

(c) the percentage of medicines presently being purchased from the IDPL by such Hospitals ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) to (c). Medicines and surgical appliances manufactured by IDPL and other public sector drugs and pharmaceuticals companies, but not made in the small scale sector, are purchased by hospitals under Central Government on preferential basis.

Installation of tubewells at Adra

4346. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of tubewells installed at Adra in South Eastern Railway in 1983, the rate for each tubewell and total amount involved ; and

(b) measures taken to verify the rates with the State authority ?

THE MINISTER FOR RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b). 50 (fifty) Nos. hand operated and 3 (three) Nos. electric operated tubewells were installed at Adra to tackle the acute drought in 1983. The lowest rate accepted for Rig drilled hand operated tubewells varied from Rs. 13634/- to Rs. 14795/- each ; and for 3 Nos. electric operated tubewells at Rs. 1,00,950/- each. The total amount involved in sinking of 53 Nos. tubewells comes to Rs. 10,19,380/-. The lowest rates quoted in connection with the sinking of these tubewells were compared with the previous accepted rates for similar works and were found to be lower. The procedure of open/limited tenders for such works is an established practice and verification of rates with the State Government is not resorted to.

Wage deduction of Gangmen under P.I.W., Hazaribagh Road (Eastern Railway)

4347. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Assistant Labour Commissioner(C)/Hazaribagh by his D.O. No. 14(31)83 dated 4 July, 1983 to Divisional Railway Manager Eastern Railway, Dhanbad wrote that he would be compelled to take legal action against the officer concerned responsible for illegal deduction from the wages of Gangmen working at Sarmat and under P.W.I./Hazaribagh Road, if the amount of wages deducted not refunded to the Gangmen concerned within a week ;

(b) whether the said A.L.C. (C) pointed out that these Gangmen living under the Tarpaulin in Tents three feet high from the ground level are experiencing serious inconvenience and therefore suggested to provide cloth tent as being used by Armed forces ; and

(c) if so, the action taken to make payment of the wages to the Gangmen so illegally deducted and provision of proper tents for their accommodation ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. It is, however, not accepted that the tents are unsuitable.

(c) Payment of wages deducted has been made to some of the gangmen and payment to others is in progress.

The quality of tents supplied to them is good and suitable for accommodation and in accordance with the Railway practice. It is not proposed to adopt the standard of the Armed Forces.

Replacement of Fans, Doors, Windows and Electric Wiring in Railway Quarters

4348. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the various classes of Railway assets of all departments have a prescribed normal life for replacement purposes ;

(b) if so, what is the normal life of ceiling fans, doors and windows and electric wirings fitted to Railway quarters ;

(c) whether government propose to replace the ceiling fans, doors and windows and electric wirings of Railway quarters normal life of which has expired ; and

(d) if so, whether any order has been issued by the Railway Board to replace the same and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) Yes Sir, the normal life of various classes of railway assets has been prescribed.

(b) The Codal life of fans is prescribed as 20 years and that of Electric Wiring as 10 years. No life has been prescribed for doors and windows fitted to the Railway quarters.

(c) The replacement of old and unserviceable fans, electric wiring, doors and windows is a continuous process and is undertaken in a phased manner on condition basis especially due to the present constraints on funds.

(d) There is no necesssity for Railway Board to issue orders as the local railway officials and officers at various levels are fully competent and empowered to take action regarding replacement of these at their levels without having to refer to the Railway Board.

कृत्रिम अंग निर्माण निगम, कानपुर की उत्पादन क्षमता

4349. **श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल** : क्या **समाज कल्याण मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कृत्रिम अंग निर्माण निगम कानपुर की मई, जून और जुलाई, 1983 के दौरान उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी थी ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि अगस्त, 1983 से दिसम्बर, 1983 की अवधि के दौरान लाखों रुपए समयोपरि भत्ते के रूप में देने के बाद भी उत्पादन क्षमता नहीं बढ़ सकी ; और

(ग) उक्त निगम की वर्तमान उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी०के०थुंगन) : (क) मई, जून और जुलाई, 1983 के दौरान हुआ उत्पादन नीचे दर्शाया गया है :—

(रुपए लाख में)

मई, 1983	7.19
जून, 1983	8.79
जुलाई, 1983	10.13

(ख) अगस्त, 1983 से दिसम्बर, 1983 के दौरान हुआ उत्पादन और उत्पादन विभाग को उसी अवधि के दौरान समयोपरि भत्ता नीचे दर्शाया गया है :—

मास	उत्पादन (रुपए लाखों में)	उत्पादन विभाग को दिया गया समयोपरि भत्ता
अगस्त, 1983	10.12	33,306.85 रुपए
सितम्बर, 1983	11.03	41,346.11 ,,
अक्तूबर, 1983	8.16	—
नवम्बर, 1983	7.51	—
दिसम्बर, 1983	6.90	—

सितम्बर, 1983 के पश्चात समयोपरि भत्ते का कोई भुगतान नहीं किया गया।

(ग) मई से जुलाई, 1984 के दौरान उत्पादन निम्न प्रकार था :—

मास	रुपए लाखों में
अप्रैल, 1984	2.13
मई, 1984	4.26
जून, 1984	2.40
जुलाई, 1984	3.02

Public Undertakings Producing Less

4350. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) particulars of 13 units under the Industrial Development Department who are producing only upto 76.22 per cent though the target for 1983-84 was 85 per cent ;

(b) the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether in May, 1984 it has come down to 73.02 per cent ; and

(d) the steps being taken to arrest this declining trend in production ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) and (b). A Statement containing a list of 13 manufacturing public enterprises under the Department of Industrial Development is attached. The Cumulative production achieved by 12 enterprises out of 13 manufacturing enterprises during 1983-84 was of the value of Rs. 50329.00 lakhs which was 93.28% of the target of Rs. 53954.03 lakhs. The remaining undertaking viz. Hindustan Salts Ltd. has not yet completed the production year 1983-84 as its accounting year is from October to September.

(c) Yes, Sir. However, the cumulative production during the first two months of the current year 1984-85 was valued at Rs. 6947.34 lakhs which is 75.22% of the target of Rs. 9236.12 lakhs.

(d) The performance of Public Sector Undertakings is reviewed continuously at regular intervals and corrective action wherever necessary to improve the performance of these undertakings is taken by the undertakings/Government. The corrective steps differ from undertaking to undertaking

and are decided while keeping in view the various factors prevalent at a particular time.

These steps include gradual renewal and replacement of old plant and machinery on a regular and planned basis, installation of DG Sets to overcome power shortage and urging the State Electricity Boards to get more power, diversification into newer areas of manufacture, adequate provision of funds by Government to meet working capital requirements to the extent possible and providing assistance in meeting their raw material inputs.

Statement

List of Manufacturing Public Sector Undertakings under the Department of Industrial Development

1. Andrew Yule and Co. Ltd., Calcutta.
2. Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd., Durgapur.
3. Cement Corporation of India Ltd., New Delhi.
4. Cycle Corporation of India Ltd., Calcutta.
5. Hindustan Cables Ltd., Calcutta.
6. Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd., Calcutta.
7. Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co. Ltd., Octacamund.
8. Instrumentation Ltd., Kota.
9. National Instruments Ltd., Calcutta.
10. National Newsprint and Paper Mills Ltd., Nepanagar.
11. National Bicycle Corporation of India Ltd., Bombay.
12. Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Ltd., Kanpur.
13. Hindustan Salts Ltd., Jaipur.

Allotment of Vending Contracts

4351. SHRI B.D. SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether applications were invited in September, 1983 for additional vending contracts at Mirjapur Railway Station ;

(b) whether it is a fact that these vending contracts were advertised only for persons belonging to Scheduled Caste ;

(c) whether such contracts are reserved for providing employment to unemployed Scheduled Caste youth ; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that in the aforesaid vending contracts, one was given to a person belonging to general category and another to a pensioner and if so, reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) All catering/vending contracts equated up to half unit each are exclusively reserved for Scheduled Castes/Tribes. In the absence of any response from these categories, the question of de-reservation is also considered in the interest of the travelling public.

(d) Yes, Sir. The tea stall has been allotted to Shri J.N. Baitha, a Scheduled Caste candidate and the tea trolley allotted to Smt. Joginder Kaur, a candidate from the minority community on compassionate grounds.

Working conditions of Employees in Cooperatives certified by KVIC

4352. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of people working in cooperatives certified by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission to over the country ;

(b) whether there are any approved guidelines/resolutions of the Khadi and

Village Industries Commission to improve the working conditions and the present pay-structure of the employees and workers of the cooperatives ;

(c) if so, the salient features of the guidelines or resolutions ;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(e) whether Government have taken any steps to examine, survey and improve the present pay-structure and other working conditions of the workers and employees of the Cooperatives certified by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission ; and

(f) if so, the findings of the survey ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) There are 1114 institutions registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 and 30008 cooperatives registered under respective State Cooperative Acts which are implementing KVIC programmes all over the country as on 31.3.1983. These are independent legal entities. Practically all the cooperatives are assisted by the State KVI Boards. KVIC has no information about the number of persons on regular employment in these cooperatives.

(b) to (d). The cooperatives have been set up under the relevant Acts of the State Governments and the Khadi and Village Industries Commission have not issued any guidelines in the matter.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

संत रविदास और डा० अम्बेडकर के बारे में गुजराती में पुस्तक

4353. **श्री हीरा लाल आर० परमार** : क्या **शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महान सन्त रविदास और संविधान के रचयिता डा० अम्बेडकर नामक पुस्तक गुजराती में लिखी गई है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या गुजराती में ऐसी कृति लिखे जाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी०के०थुंगन) : (क) से (घ) सरकार ने "महान सन्त रविदास और संविधान के रचयिता "डा० अम्बेडकर" नामक कोई पुस्तक अथवा इसका गुजराती में अनुवाद प्रकाशित नहीं किया है। तथापि, राष्ट्रीय पुस्तक न्यास (भारत) ने अपनी राष्ट्रीय आत्मकथा श्रृंखलाओं के अन्तर्गत श्री आचार्य पृथ्वी सिंह आजाद द्वारा लिखित "गुरू रविदास" शीर्षक से हिन्दी में एक पुस्तक प्रकाशित की है। इस पुस्तक के गुजराती अनुवाद का कार्य, श्री दयाशंकर जोशी को फरवरी, 1984 में दिया गया था तथा इसी वर्ष के अन्त तक इसके पूरा होने की आशा है।

न्यास ने डा० बी०आर० अम्बेडकर की आत्मकथा का भी कार्य शुरू किया है और यह कार्य श्री वाई०बी० चव्हाण को सौंपा गया है, जो पुस्तक को मराठी में लिखेंगे। लेखक से पुस्तक शीघ्र पूरा करने का अनुरोध किया गया है। क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में इस आत्मकथा का अनुवाद मराठी में इस पुस्तक के प्रकाशित होने के बाद शुरू किया जाएगा।

Assistance to Handicapped Students

4354. SHRI A.R. MALLU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any provision for assisting the handicapped students by providing them facilities of scholarships, exemption in fee and transport facilities or giving them concessions/exemp-

tion in the buses, hired by the schools including Kendriya schools ;

(b) if so, the details in this regard ; and

(c) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to provide transport facilities particularly to the handicapped students ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b). Government of India have made provision for assisting the handicapped students by providing them scholarship under the Scheme of Government of India Scholarship for disabled persons from IX Standard onwards. The extent of assistance is mentioned in the Statement-I attached.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Revised Scheme of Integrated Education of Disabled Children, which envisages placement of disabled children along with the normal children in ordinary schools (other than special schools meant for the disabled children), certain concessions/allowances are also available to the disabled children. These are given in the Statement-II attached.

No specific orders for exemption in school fee or concessions in school buses for disabled students have been issued by the Centre. However, the Centre is not aware if any such concessions have been allowed by the respective State Governments/Union Territories.

(c) No, Sir.

Statement-I

Scholarship to Disabled Students under the Scheme of Government of India Scholarship for Disabled Persons

Type of Course	Rate per month for day scholars	Rate per month for hostellers	Readers allowance for blind only per-month
		(Amount in Rupees)	
1. Class IX, X, Pre-University Course and I.A/I.Sc/ 1st Year of B.A /B.Sc. etc. courses	60	100	50
2. B.A./B.Sc/B.Com. etc. (2nd and 3rd year courses)	90	130	75
3. B.E./B. Tech/MBBS/ LLB/B.Ed. Diploma in professional and Engineering studies etc/In-Plant training	120	170	100
4. M.S./M.Sc./M.Com./ LLM/M.Ed. Etc.	120	170	100

Note : In addition to the scholarship, the orthopaedically handicapped students will also be eligible for maintenance of prosthetic/orthotic aids @ Rs. 25/-p.m. and transport allowance @ Rs. 50/- P.M. irrespective of the class and course subject to conditions under clause 5 of the rules.

Statement-II

Facilities/Allowances to disabled children under the Scheme of Integrated Education for Disabled Children

(1) Equipment allowance of Rs. 800/- to be spent over the period of five years.

(2) Book and stationery allowance Rs. 400/- per child per year.

(3) Transport allowance of Rs. 50/- P.M.

(4) Reader allowance of Rs. 50/- P.M. for blind children.

(5) Escort allowance for severely handicapped with lower extremity disability Rs. 75/- P.M.

If a disabled child admitted under the Scheme resides in hostel of the school within the school premises, he shall not be allowed transportation charges. Centre shall bear the following costs towards meeting such hostel expenses in case of children whose parents income is less than Rs. 750/- P.M. :—

(i) Cost of Boarding

(ii) Cost of lodging

Certain children such as severely orthopaedically handicapped children may need the help of a helper or an ayah in the hostel. A special pay of Rs. 50/- P.M. to any full time employee of the hostel to extend such help to the child in addition to his duties shall be available for 3 or less number of such children.

According to the Scheme 100% financial assistance is provided to the implementing agencies i.e. State Governments, Union Territories etc.

Revision of Car Prices

4355. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a representation from Consumer Education and Research Centre (Ahmedabad) regarding prices of cars ;

(b) if so, details thereof and Government's reaction thereto ;

(c) whether car manufacturers have approached Government for a price revision and sought to include Rs. 2250 for free service coupons in the car price ; and

(d) if not, whether Government will keep the undertaking given by car manufacturers regarding service charges on record and account while examining any future price revision of cars ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) There is no statutory price control. The manufacturers had, however, given an undertaking to the MRTP Commission regarding such service charges and are required to honour it.

Clearance of new projects of various States

4357. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) number and names of schemes for new projects submitted by various States to the Ministry for clearance and the date when each one of them was submitted ; and

(b) progress in each case and the names of schemes expected to be cleared within the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b). Ministry of Railways receive from time to time a large number of letters from various officers of different departments, Ministers and Chief Ministers of various States recommending one or more

railway projects, particularly new lines, gauge conversions etc. to be taken up by this Ministry, and not for clearance. These requests are considered in all their aspects, including general feasibility and availability of resources for taking up of new projects. A number of such projects are taken up with the approval of the Parliament through Demands for Grants. The details of such current projects are given in Pink Book of Railway Budget Papers 1984-85. A few of the recommended projects are also taken up for survey, the details of which are given in the Demands for Grants of Railway Budget 1984-85.

The following projects have been approved for being taken up in 1984-85 in the Railway Budget :—

(i) New BG line from Talcher to Sambalpur

(ii) New BG line from Rewa to Sultanpur via Garhi Manikpur

(iii) New BG line from Tamluk to Digha

(iv) Circular Railway in Calcutta—Rail line from Dum Dum to Majerhat via Eden Garden.

मगध एक्सप्रैस में शाकाहारी भोजन

4358. **श्री विजय कुमार यादव** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पटना और दिल्ली के बीच चलने वाली मध्य एक्सप्रैस के कैटरिंग कोच में यात्रियों के लिए शाकाहारी भोजन नहीं पकाया जाता ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि रेलगाड़ी पटना और दिल्ली के स्टेशनों से चलती है तो पटना और दिल्ली के यात्रियों के लिए शाकाहारी भोजन लिया जाता है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि रेलगाड़ी के साथ कैटरिंग कोच होने के बावजूद शाकाहारी भोजन करने वाले यात्रियों को शाकाहारी भोजन की व्यवस्था न होने के कारण बड़ी असुविधा होती है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस रेलगाड़ी में शाकाहारी भोजन पकाने की व्यवस्था करने का है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए०बी०ए०गनी खां चौधरी) : (क) से (घ) भोजन तैयार करने तथा परोसने में स्वच्छ हालत सुनिश्चित करने की दृष्टि से रेलवे खान-पान तथा यात्री सुविधा समिति (1967) ने सिफारिश की थी कि भोजन यानों में खाना पकाना बिल्कुल कम कर दिया जाना चाहिए और भोजन समय के दौरान गाड़ियों में यात्रियों के लिए परोसने हेतु स्थैतिक खान-पान यूनिटों से पहले से पका हुआ भोजन लिया जाना चाहिए। इस सिफारिश के आधार पर पेंट्री कार सेवाएं चालू की गई हैं जो आधार रसोईघरों/जलपान गृहों से खाना लेती हैं जिनकी स्थापना उपयुक्त स्थलों पर मानक थाली के भोजन (शाकाहारी तथा सामिष) की सप्लाई करने के लिए की गई है। यह प्रक्रिया भोजन यानों के भीतर तंग जगह में खाना पकाने की प्रणाली में एक सुधार है। तदनुसार, मगध एक्सप्रैस से यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों के लिए भी आधार रसोईघरों से ही खाना लिया जा रहा है। पेंट्री कारों में खाना पकाने पर कड़ा प्रतिबंध है सिवाय इसके जब आधार रसोईघरों से लिए गए भोजन की मात्रा की तुलना में मांग अधिक पायी जाती है अथवा कतिपय व्यक्तियों द्वारा विशेष व्यंजनों की मांग की जाती है।

Average capacity utilization of Passenger Coaches

4359. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) Zone-wise present holdings of passenger coaches and the average hours of actual run per day per coach as at present ;

(b) for how many hours per day a modern coach is designed to run ;

(c) the present average capacity utilisation ;

(d) permitted average speed of a modern coach ; and

(e) actual average speed of the modern coach ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) The Zone-wise holding of Passenger coaches is as under :

Rly.	BG	MG	NG
CR	2196	—	311
ER	2626	—	85
NR	2980	875	141
NE	366	2450	—
NF	499	1348	53
SR	2017	1649	3
SC	1456	1096	—
SE	1971	—	391
WR	1831	2270	279
Total	15942	9688	1263

Statistics are not compiled to determine utilisation of coaches in terms of hours per day. Vehicle kilometres per vehicle day during 1982-83 railway-wise are given below :

Rly.	BG	MG	NG
CR	377	—	92
ER	361	—	99
NP	278	260	75
NF	174	152	33
SR	383	228	—
SC	344	275	—
SE	384	—	146
WR	330	150	116
NE	171	169	—

(b) There is no limitation to the number of hours out of a day that a coach can run continuously except that it has to be given scheduled examination, maintenance and servicing at prescribed intervals as per rake links.

(c) Utilisation of coaches is dependent on passenger needs and traffic offering. Figures of utilisation (in terms of vehicle kilometres per vehicle day) have been indicated in answer to Part (a).

(d) The ICF design of BG/MG coaches as now in service on long distance Express and Mail trains have a passenger train speed potential of 130 km. per hour on BG while the corresponding speed potential on MG is 100 km. per hour with minor adjustments to the bogies, brake system, etc. to suit the speed and with prescribed standards of examination and maintenance.

(e) The Average speeds of some of the trains are :

BG

Rajdhani Express (Bombay-New Delhi)	80 kmph
Bombay Mail (Howrah-Bombay)	55 kmph
Nagpur Passenger (Tatanagar-Nagpur)	30 kmph

MG

Vagai Express (Madras Egmore-Madurai)	62 kmph
Delhi Mail (Ahmedabad-Delhi)	40 kmph
Passenger (Katihar-Siliguri)	21 kmph.

Policy re : setting up of mini-cement Plants

4360. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Centre is against creat-

ing mini-cement plants in States where only large plants can be put up ;

(b) if so, the reasons in this regard ;

(c) whether Government have made any assessment regarding the States in which the supply position is likely to be surplus in coming years in this regard ; and

(d) if so, the details regarding the policy of Government in regard to setting up of Mini Cement Plants ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) to (d). The policy for setting up mini cement plants in the country has been spelt out in the Press Note issued on 21st February, 1984, a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-8686/84)

Reservation quota of berths at Sambalpur, Jharsuguda, Rourkela etc.

4361. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether reservation quota for berths available at Stations like Sambalpur, Jharsuguda, Rourkela, Cuttack, Bhubneswar, Berhampur, Balasaur and other important railway stations of important trains is very inadequate to meet the growing demand ; and

(b) whether due to rise in industrial and agricultural activities and coming up of new growth centres there is a great demand to increase the number of berths quota at the above mentioned stations, if so, the action taken by the Government in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b). The present demand for reservation by long distance Mail and Express trains exceeds the quotas allotted to these stations, but it is not feasible to increase the existing quotas due to heavy unsatisfied demands at the train originating stations, as well as at important intermediate stations. However, the position is reviewed from time to time and adjustments are made based on the availability of accommodation in respective trains.

Proposal to supply bed rolls to passengers of AC 2 Tier Coaches from the Carriage Department

4362. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Carriage Department are supplying bed-sheet, pillow, rug etc. to the AC First Class passengers free of charge ;

(b) if so, reasons for not supplying the same by the said department to the passengers of AC 2 Tier coaches of all train free of charge ;

(c) whether Government propose to supply those things to the passengers of AC 2 Tier ;

(d) if so, when and the details thereof ; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Passengers travelling in AC 2-tier or other classes are supplied bed-rolls on demand on payment of prescribed charges as the cost of this facility is not included in the fare structure of those classes of travel, whereas this is included in the fare structure of Air-Conditioned 1st class.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

Conditioning sale of products of Hindustan Photo Film Company

4363. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Hindustan Photo Film Manufacturing Company are selling its products with conditions which were having adverse effect on the trade and profession ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बसों में "प्रेसर हार्न" का प्रयोग

4364. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या **नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बसों में लगे हुए "प्रेसर हार्न" के प्रयोग का मानव स्वास्थ्य पर कुप्रभाव पड़ता है और दुर्घटना होने का भी खतरा रहता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो बसों से "प्रेसर हार्न" हटाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) और (ख) दिल्ली परिवहन निगम ने बसों के प्रेशर हार्न के इस्तेमाल से आदमी के स्वास्थ्य पर क्या असर पड़ता है, इसका कोई विशिष्ट अध्ययन नहीं किया है। निगम के ध्यान में ऐसा कोई मामला नहीं आया है जिसमें प्रेशर हार्न के इस्तेमाल से दुर्घटना हुई हो। तथापि 4605 बसों के बेड़े में से अन्तर-राज्यीय रूटों पर चलने वाली 238 बसों में हल्की ध्वनि वाले प्रेशर हार्न लगे हैं। इन हार्नों के बारे में यह समझा जाता है कि इनसे राजमार्गों पर अबाध आवागमन सुनिश्चित करने में सहायता मिलती है।

Expansion of Nehru Memorial Museum

4365. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has a proposal for the expansion of Nehru Memorial Museum and Library ;

(b) whether the expansion works are proposed to be taken up in the 1984-85 financial year ;

(c) if so, the amount earmarked for the expansion of Nehru Museum and Library ; and

(d) the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The construction of an annexe has been proposed at an estimated cost of Rs. 69 lakhs. The plan of the annexe has since been prepared and the work is likely to commence during 1984-85 through the agency of C.P.W.D.

Per Capita Expenditure on Education

4366. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the per capita expenditure incurred on education, State-wise and year-wise for 1981-82 to 1983-84 ;

(b) what is the per capita expenditure fixed for the education in the country for the year 1984-85 ; and

(c) what special steps are being taken to introduce compulsory education in tribal area of the country which is the most un-educated area in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) A Statement giving requisite information is attached.

(b) The per capita budgeted expenditure on education for 1984-85 is estimated at Rs. 87.40.

(c) It is proposed to achieve universalisation of elementary education in respect of all children including children in tribal areas in the age group 6-14 by 1990. Some of the steps taken by the Government to introduce compulsory education in tribal areas include :—

(i) Priority in opening of primary and middle schools in habitations within easy walking distance in tribal areas.

(ii) Provision of opportunities for non-formal part time education on an extensive scale for which central assistance on 50:50 sharing basis is admissible for opening Non-formal Education Centres in the nine educationally backward States.

(iii) For ensuring girls enrolment central assistance on 90 : 10 sharing basis is also provided to the nine educationally backward States to organise Non-formal Education Centres exclusively for girls.

(iv) Provision of incentives like free text books and stationery, free uniforms, midday meals, scholarships and free-ships for tribal children.

(v) Provision of central assistance on 80 : 20 sharing basis for appointment of women teachers in the nine educationally backward States.

(vi) Opening of pre-primary schools and providing creches as adjuncts to primary and middle schools.

(vii) Opening of more ashram type schools to cover scarcely populated tribal pockets which cannot support schools individually and also function as a Model Public Residential Schools for Scheduled Tribes.

(viii) Undertaking preparation of special curricula suited to socio-economic needs of tribals in making the syllabus relevant to their daily life.

Statement

(Figures in Rupees)

States/Union Territory	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	53.4	65.1	80.5
2. Assam	51.4	64.0	74.0
3. Bihar	24.7	64.3	64.6
4. Gujarat	67.1	80.1	77.1
5. Haryana	72.8	82.3	88.3
6. Himachal Pradesh	118.2	126.6	135.0
7. Jammu and Kashmir	95.6	117.8	118.6
8. Karnataka	59.7	71.2	75.0
9. Kerala	102.8	114.1	123.4

1	2	3	4
10. Madhya Pradesh	45.4	50.5	52.8
11. Maharashtra	79.2	89.6	90.2
12. Manipur	154.9	151.9	157.1
13. Meghalaya	83.6	98.2	103.8
14. Nagaland	167.9	198.2	232.6
15. Orissa	48.5	59.2	61.4
16. Punjab	95.7	107.8	113.7
17. Rajasthan	55.2	68.4	76.0
18. Sikkim	137.0	146.0	189.3
19. Tamil Nadu	65.8	84.6	84.6
20. Tripura	95.5	103.1	130.5
21. Uttar Pradesh	37.3	43.9	45.9
22. West Bengal	62.4	73.5	77.9
23. A. and N. Islands	217.5	246.0	267.5
24. Arunachal Pradesh	143.0	185.7	172.7
25. Chandigarh	198.0	217.7	230.0
26. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	88.0	102.0	125.0
27. Delhi	119.2	133.8	142.8
28. Goa, Daman and Diu	147.3	164.2	163.1
29. Lakshadweep	335.0	405.0	442.5
30. Mizoram	163.4	181.8	153.5
31. Pondicherry	139.5	163.0	151.7

Note : The above figures are provisional.

Opening of More Pass Issuing Booths of DTC

4367. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) how many pass issuing booths have been opened by D.T.C. in Delhi and New Delhi areas ;

(b) whether these booths are insufficient and people have to wait hours together for new passes or to get their old passes renewed and particularly by the students ;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to open more such booths for the benefit of the people ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Besides 12 pass issuing booths located at various places in Delhi and New Delhi, a Mobile Van is also sent daily to selected places to issue passes. In addition, arrangements have also been made at 60 colleges to issue passes to the Students on behalf of the D.T.C.

(b) to (d). The existing arrangements are considered to be adequate. However, to cope up with the rush on certain days when there is simultaneous demand from the public and students, the staff strength at the pass issuing points is suitably increased.

Demands of BHEL's Employees, Muzaffarpur

4368. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK :
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether copy of Memorandum dated 21 July, 1984 has been received by the Minister from All India BHEL Power Employees Union, Muzaffarpur (Bihar) ;

(b) whether they have given notice for continuous strike from 16 August, 1984 ;

(c) if so, their demands ; and

(d) whether attempts have been made or proposed to be made for resolving the problems through negotiations ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir ; the All India BHEL Power Employees Union, Muzaffarpur and BHEL (PP and SD) Karamchari Union, Muzaffarpur had served a joint notice of strike from 16.8.1984.

(c) The demands are as follows :

1. Regularisation of Workcharged employees.

2. Promotion of Tradesmen Grade V to the next higher grade.

3. Withdrawal of Office Circular disallowing certain transfer benefits in cases of tranfers at employees' own request.

4. Increase of Site D.A. in proportion to increase of Daily Allowance on tour.

5. Cash award for all employees for achievement of milestones.

(d) As a result of discussions held, the BHEL (PP and SD) Karamachari Union has withdrawn the strike notice, and the All India BHEL Power Employees Union has agreed to postpone the strike indefinitely pending further discussion.

All India Khadi Village Industries Conference

4369. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a three day All India Khadi Village Industries Conference was held with

effect from May 17, 1984, in New Delhi ;

(b) if so, the main issues discussed thereof ; and

(c) the outcome thereof and the Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This Conference was convened by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), an autonomous statutory body, to elicit the views of various implementing agencies/institutions and to evolve a future strategy for accelerating the KVI Programme. The main issues discussed in the Conference were :

(i) Progress of KVI Sector in the Sixth Plan, constraints in development and policy support required with special reference to the Seventh Plan projections.

(ii) Organisational and managerial aspects and the role of State level federations.

(iii) Technological inputs, R and D Support and instrumentation programme.

(iv) Problems connected with marketing, designing, processing and quality control in KVI sector.

(v) Coverage of weaker sections in virgin and backward areas by KVI sector with special reference to 20-Point Programme.

(vi) Man-power planning and training programme in KVI Sector.

(vii) Welfare of artisans in KVI sector.

(c) The various recommendations made by the Conference were considered by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission in its meeting held in May, 1984 and a decision was taken to initiate expeditious action to implement them. Government will extend all possible policy support wherever necessary for the growth of KVI sector.

Publication of Books in Various Indian Languages by Sahitya Academi

4370. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Sahitya Academi is having any project to publish books in various Indian Languages ; and

(b) if so, the details of the project and the books if any published in various Indian languages with the names of the books and the language in which they are published ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Akademi is publishing informative material regarding literary activities in the Indian languages recognised by it, i.e. Bibliographies of Indian literature, Who's Who of Indian Writers, Histories of Literature in the various Indian languages, monographs in the series 'Makers of Indian Literature' apart from the Akademi's journals 'Indian Literature' in English, 'Samakaleena Bharateeya Sahitya' in Hindi and 'Samskrita Pratibha' in Sanskrit. The Akademi is also engaged in publishing translations of literary classics, both old and modern from one Indian language to the other, so that a good writer in a language may find readers not only in his own but in all the major languages of the country.

In order to make great literary masterpieces of the world available to Indian readers in their own languages, the Akademi is engaged in the publication of the translations of foreign classics in major Indian languages.

The languages in which the Akademi has published books are : Assamese, Bengali, Dogri, English, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada,

Kashmiri, Konkani, Maithili, Malayalam, Manipuri, Marathi, Nepali, Oriya, Pali, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu, Tibetan and Urdu.

Copies of the catalogue titled "Publications of Sahitya Akademi" (The latest dated January, 1984) providing these details are available in the Parliament Library.

Dues Owed by Fishing Companies to SDFC

4371. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) details of dues owed by fishing companies to the Shipping Development Fund Committee, giving figures of principal and interest accrued thereon, separately, as on July 25, 1984 ;

(b) amount of loan already sanctioned to any fishing company, which are yet to be released ; and

(c) what measures are being taken to give interest relief to fishing companies in difficulties ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) A statement-I showing principal and interest due from the fishing companies as on 25-7-84 is attached.

(b) A statement-II giving these detaits is attached.

(c) There is no proposal, at present, to give any further interest relief to fishing companies apart from the concessional rates of interest charged on loans given to them.

Statement-I

Statement showing the Principal and half yearly interest over due from Fishing Companies as on 25.7.84.

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Principal	Interest
		Rs.	Rs.
1.	M/s Acqua Food Products Ltd.	7,80,000.00	12,13,958.41
2.	M/s Vani Marines P. Ltd.	—	1,51,484.23
3.	M/s Phoenix India Marine (Pvt.) Ltd.	1,45,000.00	3,52,445.16
4.	M/s Andhra Pradesh Fisheries Corpn. Ltd.	4,20,000.00	2,53,114.51
5.	M/s Tamilnadu Fisheries Corporation Ltd.	77,337.00	—
6.	West Coast Marine Pvt. Ltd.	3,25,000.00	4,83,676.22
7.	Kerala Fisheries Corpn. Ltd.	4,12,000.00	2,23,940.64
8.	M/s Suraj Fisheries Pvt. Ltd.	18,19,200.00	7,26,096.58
9.	M/s Yamuna Sea Foods Pvt. Ltd.	12,95,874.00	3,63,730.01
10.	M/s Marshall Sea Foods Ltd.	23,38,920.00	4,32,162.43
11.	M/s Uni Marine Pvt. Ltd.	24,08,200.00	4,34,761.92
12.	M/s Marine Fisheries Pvt. Ltd.	—	44,048.44
13.	M/s Pron Magnato Pvt. Ltd.	3,08,250.00	—
14.	M/s Sancheti Food Products Ltd.	—	5,19,307.45

Statement-II

Statement showing the amount of loan sanctioned which are yet to be released
(Position as on 18.8.1984)

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Amount of loan sanctioned	Amount of loan yet to be released
		Rs.	Rs.
1.	M/s Satyasai Marines (Pvt) Ltd.	60 lacs	3 lakhs
2.	M/s Sapphire Fisheries (P) Ltd.	60.69 lacs	45,51,750/-
3.	M/s Samro Food Processors (P) Ltd.	60.69 lacs	45,51,750/-
4.	M/s Coromondal Marines (P) Ltd.	60.69 lacs	45,51,750/-
5.	M/s Annai Fisheries (P) Ltd.	54,82,735/-	47,03,185/-
6.	M/s Columbia Sea Foods (P) Ltd.	109,65,470/-	94,06,370/-
7.	M/s Rainbow Sea Foods (P) Ltd.	109,65,470/-	94,06,370/-
8.	M/s Arya Fisheries Ltd.	76,03,000/-	57,02,400/-
9.	M/s Mulagada Marines (P) Ltd.	81,69,000/-	81,69,000/-
10.	M/s Dawn Fisheries (P) Ltd.	81,69,000/-	81,69,000/-
11.	M/s Leela Sea Foods (P) Ltd.	81,69,000/-	81,69,000/-
12.	M/s Orissa Marines Industries (P) Ltd.	121,37,400/-	121,37,400/-

अन्य राज्यों में बस दुर्घटनाओं की तुलना में दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बसों से हुई दुर्घटनाएं

4372. **श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया** : क्या **नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अन्य राज्यों में बस दुर्घटनाओं की तुलना में दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बसों के साथ दुर्घटनाएं अधिक होती हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इसके कारणों का पता लगाया है ; और

(ग) जनवरी, 1984 से अब तक दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की कितनी बसों के साथ दुर्घटनाएं हुईं ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) जी, नहीं। दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की प्रति किलोमीटर दुर्घटना की दर 1.6 है जबकि अहमदाबाद (2.0), बम्बई (8.5), मद्रास (3.4) और पुणे (2.8) जैसे नगरों में अन्य परिवहन उपक्रमों के सम्बन्ध में यह दर 2.0 से 8.5 तक है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं होता।

(ग) जनवरी से जुलाई, 1984 तक की अवधि में दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बसों से 2287 दुर्घटनाएं हुईं।

Use of Bagasse as Raw Material for Paper Plants

4373. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the amount of bagasse produced in sugar manufacturing units can offer a good opportunity to set up paper plants with bagasse as raw material in the country ;

(b) if so, whether Government would offer loan through financial institutions to set up such units ; and

(c) if so, whether any directions has already been given to the financial institutions ; if not, when Government propose to issue the same ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The financial institutions consider applications for institutional assistance on merits, and some schemes have already been sanctioned.

Proposal to Convert P.H.Cs at Block Headquarters into Community Health Centres

4374. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plan to convert the Primary Health Centres at Block Headquarters into Community Health Centres to provide better medical facilities in rural areas ; and

(b) if so, the number of Block Headquarters already having Community Health Centres as on date and the likely date by which all Block Headquarters would be covered by Community Health Centres ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) One Community Health Centre is to be established to cover 4 Primary Health Centres. This Community Health Centre can be established either by upgrading one of the Primary Health Centres or by upgrading one of the hospital at Taluk/Tehsil level, which is easily approachable from the Primary Health Centres to be covered.

(b) According to the information available, 472 Community Health Centres have been established in the country as on 1.4.84. The required number of C.H.Cs would be established in a phased manner by 2000 A.D.

Compensation to the Families of those killed in Railway accidents during 1982 to 1984

4375. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) number of persons killed in railway accidents during the years 1982, 1983 and from January to June, 1984 ;

(b) total amount of compensation paid during the above period ;

(c) whether it is a fact that a large number of compensation cases are pending before the Railway authority ;

(d) if so, the number thereof and what are the reasons therefor ;

(e) what steps are being taken for quick disposal of the cases ;

(f) whether there is any proposal to increase the compensation amount ; and

(g) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) The number of passengers and others killed in train accidents during 1982-83, 1983-84 and April to June, 1984 is as under :—

	Passengers	Others
1982-83	58	125
1983-84	86	120
1984 (April to June)	11	31

(b) Details of compensation paid in death claims during the period from 82-83 to 84-85 (upto June, 84) under section 82 A of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 irrespective of the year of accidents is as under :—

1982-83	Rs. 96,48,289/-
1983-84	Rs. 77,36,829/-
1984-45 (April to June, 1984)	Rs. 4,00,000/-

(c) and (d). No claim is pending with the Railway Administration. However, 430 death claims are pending adjudication in the various courts of ad hoc/ex officio Claims Commissioners who are appointed under Section 82 B of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, to deal with the accident claims. The claims are decided after full fledged court proceeding which are often time consuming which explains the delay in the settlement of accident claims.

(e) A number of measures have recently been taken to cut down delays in the settlement of accident claims. These include delegation of more powers to the General Managers, removal of ban on the appointment of retired judicial officer as ad hoc Claims Commissioner, removal of ban on creation and sanction of posts for the office of Claims Commissioners and the Railways' own accident cells on a more liberal scale by the General Managers themselves. Action has also been initated to bring forward suitable legislation in the Parliament to amend section 82 B of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, to give effect to the decision about the constitution of One Man Standing Tribunals to deal with accidents claims arising out of train accidents under Section 82 A of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

(f) and (g). No, Sir. The maximum amount has recently been raised from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1 lakh in each case.

After Care and Rehabilitation Centre for Leprosy and T.B. and Grant Given

4376. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) details regarding the names of the After-Care and Rehabilitation Centres for the leprosy and tuberculosis patients in the country, official and non-officials separately ; and

(b) the amount granted to each centre by Central Government and also the aid received by each centre from foreign countries during the last two years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b). After the discovery of modern, potent and very effective anti-TB drugs, the TB patients fully recover and can now return to their original jobs/vocations and as such under the National TB Control Programme there is no provision for the establishment of rehabilitation and after care centres. However, in some of the States like Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Delhi some non-official and official after care and rehabilitation centres have been set up and are functioning. A scheme of rehabilitation of leprosy cured person is being implemented by the Ministry of Social Welfare who have sanctioned a grant Rs. 9.90 lakhs to the Hind Kusht Niwaran Sangh, Bhubaneswar during the year 1982-83 for construction of a building at Puri. No foreign aid has been received for this purpose under any of these Programmes.

Issue of Wage Slips to Non-Gazetted Railway Employees

4377. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that monthly wage slips are being given to the Gazetted Officers all over Indian Railways ;

(b) if so, why wage slips are not being given to the non-gazetted Railway employees ; and

(c) whether the Government have any proposal to issue wage slips to the non-gazetted Railway employees ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) Yes Sir, wage slips are being invariably furnished to all Gazetted Officers where pay bills are processed on the computer. But in respect of manually prepared bills, there is no such uniformity in practice on different railways.

(b) In the case of non-gazetted employees also, wage slips are being furnished wherever their wage bills are prepared on the computer. In the case of paybills prepared manually, it is not possible to prepare the wage slips as the same would involve considerable additional manual effort.

(c) With the progressive enhancement of the capacities of the computers, the Government expect that in the coming years, it should be possible to computerise the pay rolls of most of the Railway staff. Only when this materialises, it would become possible to issue printed wage slips to all these employees.

Preventing Over-Invoicing of Fishing Boats

4378. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Shipping Development Fund Committee have granted huge loans for purchase of Indian built fishing boats ;

(b) whether any account has been taken of the capability of the yards ;

(c) whether there is any committee to examine the actual price of the fishing boats so as to prevent over-invoicing ; and

(d) details of such committee, if any, or procedure to prevent over-invoicing ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Shipping Development Fund Committee has sanctioned upto 31.7.84 an amount of Rs. 5,19,20,675/- as loans to six companies for purchase of eight indigenous deep sea fishing trawlers from two Indian Shipyards.

(b) to (d). There is an Inter-Departmental Screeing Committee functioning under the Deptt. of Agriculture and Co-operation, Ministry of Agriculture. This Committee has representative from the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Shipping and Transport. The Committee with the assistance of technical experts from the Ship-Building and Repair Division of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport considers the capability of the yards as well as the reasonableness of the cost of fishing trawlers with a view to prevent over-invoicing.

सीमेंट का मूल्य

4379. **श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया** : क्या **उद्योग मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सीमेंट की प्रति टन औसत उत्पादन लागत क्या है तथा "लेवी" और "खुले बाजार में बिक्री" की सीमेंट के उपभोक्ता मूल्यों के सम्बन्ध में यह कहां तक युक्तिसंगत है ; और

(ख) सीमेंट के दोहरे-मूल्य सम्बन्धी नीति के क्या आधार हैं तथा दोहरे-मूल्य नीति को समाप्त न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य और उद्योग तथा पूर्ति विभाग मंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख) औद्योगिक लागत और मूल्य ब्यूरो द्वारा सीमेंट एककों से एकत्र की गई जानकारी के आधार पर 1982-83 के दौरान सीमेंट का उत्पादन करने वाले एककों के उत्पादन की औसत लागत 417 रु० प्रति मी० टन थी। सीमेंट का उपभोक्ता मूल्य निकालने के लिए भाड़ा, पैकिंग खर्च, उत्पादन शुल्क, बिक्री कर (केन्द्रीय और राज्य दोनों के), आकस्मिक व्यय जैसे दूसरे लागत तत्वों को भी जोड़ा जाता है।

लेवी सीमेंट के मामले में उपभोक्ता मूल्य एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में भिन्न-भिन्न होता है। संघशासित प्रदेश दिल्ली में लेवी सीमेंट का स्टाकिस्ट से चलते समय का विद्यमान मूल्य 993.65 रु० प्रति मी० टन अथवा 50 कि०ग्राम वाली प्रति बोरी का मूल्य 49.68 रु० है। गैर-लेवी सीमेंट का जो मूल्य नियंत्रण से मुक्त है सरकार द्वारा इस प्रकार का मूल्य निश्चित नहीं किया जाता।

उपभोक्ताओं को उचित मूल्य पर सीमेंट मिलते रहने तथा उत्पादकों को उचित लाभ का सुनिश्चयन करने की दृष्टि से आंशिक विनियंत्रण योजना शुरू की गई थी। योजना के संचालन की समीक्षा से पता चला है कि इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति काफी हद तक कर ली गई है और इस कारण इस नीति को समाप्त कर देने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Opening of New Hospitals/Institutions to Control Leprosy and Blindness

4380. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to open new hospitals and institutions to control leprosy and blindness ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b). Details of hospitals/institutions under National Leprosy Eradication Programme and National Programme for Control of Blindness established upto 1983-84 and targets for 1984-85 are as under :—

S. No.	Institutions/Wards	Established upto 1983-84	Target for 1984-85
Leprosy			
1.	Regional Leprosy Training cum Referral Institutions each with 75 beds.	2	2
2.	Leprosy Wards for Temporary Hospitalisation (20 bedded).	49	15
3.	Leprosy Training Centres	1	—
4.	Leprosy Rehabilitation Promotion Units (50 beds).	7 (sanctioned but yet to function)	
Blindness :			
1.	District Hospitals Strengthening of Opthalmology Department.	360	40
2.	Medical Colleges-strengthening of Ophth. Deptt.	51	9
3.	Regional Institutes of Opthalmology	4	6
4.	Primary Health Centres Provision of facilities for Ophthalmology care	1670	330

Production of Iodised Salt by Hindustan Salt Ltd.

4381. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of iodised salt by the Hindustan Salt Ltd. unit was only 2.5 lakh tonnes per annum, whereas the demand of the same was ten lakh tonnes in view of 40 million gointre patients in the country ;

(b) the steps taken by Government to increase production and the target of production at the said salt unit ;

(c) whether any private entrepreneurs came forward to learn technical know how about the production of iodised salt as there was such scheme with Government ; and

(d) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) Production of iodised salt from the Iodisation Plants set up at Kharaghoda (by M/s. Hindustan Salts Ltd.), at Sambhar Lake (by M/s. Sambhar Salts Ltd.) and at Calcutta (by Salt Deptt.) was 2,04,300 tonnes during 1983 whereas the requirement is of the order of 10 lakh tonnes.

(b) to (d). A Committee had been set up last year to suggest measures for stepping up the production of iodised salt in these units. As a result of the findings of this Committee, emphasis is now being laid on proper maintenance of the plants and machinery, prompt and regular placement of indents by the State nominees and keeping liaison with the Railways for supply of wagons as per demand etc.

Government have also thrown open the commercial production of iodised salt to the private and co-operative sectors to meet the requirement of 10 lakh tonnes as early as possible. 134 private parties have been permitted to set up iodisation plants with an overall production capacity of about 27 lakh tonnes per annum. All the technical information received from the Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute, Bhavnagar and UNICEF, Delhi has been supplied free of cost to all who intend to or have been permitted to manufacture iodised salt.

Five parties with a production capacity of 96500 tonnes per annum have commissioned the iodisation plants ; and a few more parties have also installed the plants and will be allowed to go into production on completion of certain formalities.

Conversion Training from Steam to Diesel for Firemen

4382. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether conversion training from steam to Diesel for Firemen is being undertaken by the Railway Board ;

(b) if so, the number of persons who are being given such training ;

(c) the details of such training ; and

(d) whether All India Loco Running Staff Association has complained to the Divisional Railway Manager, Southern Railway, Tiruchi, that the training is inadequate ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Opening of Khadi Bhavans in M.P.

4383. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to formulate any special scheme for Madhya Pradesh for providing greater encouragement to Khadi and Village Industries in the State ; and

(b) whether Government propose to open khadi bhavans in big cities like Indore,

Gwalior, Jabalpur and other tourist centres through Khadi and Village Industries Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) an autonomous organisation set up under KVIC Act, 1956, has been entrusted with the task of development of khadi and village industries throughout the country. At present, the Commission has been planning, organising and implementing programmes for development of khadi (cotton, woollen and silk) and 25 village industries specified in the schedule to KVIC Act. In the state of Madhya Pradesh, the Commission's programmes are implemented through the State KVI Board, 29 registered institutions and 1477 cooperatives. In addition to this normal programme, KVIC is also proposing to implement the Integrated Rural Development Programme in selected blocks in the State with the assistance of DRDAS, for which purpose, 48 blocks in 20 districts have been selected.

(b) In Madhya Pradesh there are 108 Khadi Gramodyog Bhandars. There are Khadi Gramodyog Bhandars at Indore and Gwalior also run by the institutions certified by the KVIC. At present there is no proposal to open departmental Bhavans at Gwalior, Jabalpur and Indore. A Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan set up by KVIC has been functioning at Bhopal since 1964 and a proposal to open a branch of it at BHEL Colony in Bhopal is under consideration.

टैनरी एण्ड फुटवियर कारपोरेशन में घाटा

4384. **श्री रामनारायण त्रिपाठी** : क्या **उद्योग मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या टैनरी एण्ड फुटवियर कारपोरेशन, कानपुर को लगातार घाटा हो रहा है और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) निगम को 1980 से 1984 तक वर्षवार कितना घाटा हुआ ; और

(ग) सरकारी क्षेत्र में इस उपक्रम को हो रहे घाटे को जनहित में रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं ?

वाणिज्य और उद्योग तथा पूर्ति विभाग मंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी, हां। गत प्रयोग मशीनरी, कम उत्पादकता और ऋणों पर व्याज हानियों के प्रमुख कारण हैं।

(ख) निगम को 1980-81 के दौरान 361.32 लाख रु०, 1981-82 के दौरान 441.71 लाख रु०, 1982-83 के दौरान 450.60 लाख रु०, और 1983-84 के दौरान 626.24 लाख रु० (अनन्तिम)की हानि हुई थी।

(ग) आधुनिकीकरण के लिए यह निगमित योजना कार्यान्वित की जा रही है और श्रमिकों की उत्पादकता में सुधार के लिए उत्पादकता से सम्बद्ध कार्यपरक मजदूरी दर प्रणाली को लागू करने का प्रस्ताव है।

UNCTAD Conference for Abolition of Open Registry and Flag of Convenience Systems in World Shipping

4385. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that UNCTAD had convened an International Conference to do away with 'open registry' and 'Flag of Convenience' (FCC) systems in world shipping to protect Seafarers ;

(b) if so, particulars of the team that attended the Conference on behalf of India ;

(c) what suggestions have the Indian Government given in the matter ;

(d) details thereof ; and

(e) what decisions have the Government taken to follow up the recommendations made in the above UNCTAD Conference ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANS-

PORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) An International Conference was convened by the UNCTAD in Geneva between July 16th and August 3rd 1984 to consider a draft international agreement on the Conditions for Registration of Ships on the National Registers.

(b) India had sponsored a delegation which comprised :

(1) Shri M. Dubey, Ambassador and Permanent Representative in the Permanent Mission of India, Geneva. ....Leader

(2) Shri S.P. Shukla, Ambassador and Deputy Permanent Representative, PMI, Geneva ;

(3) Shri Yashwant Sinha, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Shipping and Transport, New Delhi.

(4) Shri L.M.S. Rajwar, Executive Director, Shipping Corporation of India, Bombay ;

(5) Shri P.C. Jayaraman, First Secretary, PMI, Geneva ;

(6) Dr. Leo Barnes, General Secretary, National Union of Seafarers of India, Bombay.

(c) and (d). India expressed the view that the open registry and the Flags of Convenience vessels should be progressively phased out so that the interests of the developing are protected.

(e) The Conference could not arrive at any agreed recommendations and the discussions are scheduled to be resumed in January-February 1985.

New Job-Oriented Courses

4386. SHRI BHUBANESHWAR BHUYAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any new job-oriented courses have been started in the current academic year in the Central Universities ;

(b) if so, details of the same ; and

(c) how many students will be benefited by those courses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b). No job-oriented course, as such, has been started in the current academic year in the Central Universities. However, University Grants Commission has formulated a programme for restructuring courses of first degree level with a view to improve the employability of graduates. From the academic year 1984-85, as a part of general programme of restructuring under-graduate courses, the Delhi University has introduced 13 new subjects at the under-graduate level in 39 colleges.

(c) Most of the courses have been introduced only during the current year and it is too early to make an assessment of the students benefited by these courses.

Ban on double ad hoc promotion

4387. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any ban for giving double ad-hoc promotion to railway employees ;

(b) whether any instruction has been issued by the Railway Board to the Zonal railways in this regard ; and

(c) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) to (c). It is the policy of the Ministry of Railways to discourage promotions on ad-hoc basis. Accordingly extant intructions enjoin that ad-hoc promotions should be ordered only sparingly. In the exigencies of service, if so required, some double ad-hoc promotions may have to be ordered but these are expected to be set right on priority.

Rail Connection Between Sealdah-Lalgola and Howrah-Farakka

4388. SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : Will

the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether demand has been received by the Government from Citizens Convention, Berhampore, Murshidabad, West Bengal for direct rail connection between Sealdah-Lalgola section and the Howrah-Farakka Section ;

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken or propose to take to fulfil the said demand ; and

(c) if no steps are proposed to be taken, the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) Demands have been received from time to time from different sources.

(b) and (c). There is already a rail service linking Sealdah-Lalgola section and Howrah-Farakka section via Naihati. Passengers desiring to travel between these sections can do so by change of trains at Naihati. Introduction of direct rail connection between the sections involves construction of a new rail bridge across the river Hoogly, around Azimganj, the cost of which will be very heavy. It has not been possible to consider the same in view of severe constraint of resources, and very heavy commitments already in hand.

Widening of Chandan Nagar Down Platform

4389. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the long-standing demand for widening of Chandannagar Down platform from station building to the existing Main Shed (Howrah end) and covering the same extension by shed ;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to fulfil the above demand ; and

(c) if not, whether the Government would consider the above proposal in near future after necessary examination of the above urgent need ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) to (c). The additional passenger amenities including widening and covering of platforms are provided on a programmed basis depending upon the availability of funds and the comparative needs of various stations. At present, there is no proposal to widen the Down Platform at Chandannagar and covering the extension.

Internal Audit Inspection of Central Schools

4390. SHRI TRILOK CHAND : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a shortfall in the internal audit inspection of Kendriya Vidyalayas, which are financed by Government, after decentralisation of the work ;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof ; and

(c) the reasons for the decentralisation of the major account functions ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In view of the vast expansion of Kendriya Vidyalayas over the past few years, some of the major accounts and audit functions have been decentralised from April, 1984, in order to achieve proper financial management of the organisation.

New Rail Link Between Eastern and Western Parts

4391. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to build a new rail link between the Eastern and

Western parts of the country to relieve congestion on the existing line ;

(b) if so, details thereof ; and

(c) when the work on the proposed new line will start ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal to construct such a new rail link.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Closure of M/s. Jain Sudh Vanaspati Ltd.

4392. SHRI JAIPAL SINGH KASHYAP : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the mill owners of M/s. Jain Sudh Vanaspati Limited, Ghaziabad have threatened to retrench the employees and to close the mill for not getting the supply of said raw material, if so, the action being taken by the Government in this regard ; and

(b) whether the Government are considering to take over this mill with a view to save the workers and employees from unemployment ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) and (b). Government have received a request from M/s Jain Shudh Vanaspati Limited, Ghaziabad, for the release of imported oil to them to eliminate threatened unemployment of workers in the factory. Keeping all the circumstances in view, such action as is deemed necessary in public interest, will be taken in the matter.

Pending Cases of Motor Accident Claims

4393. SHRI R.Y. GHORPADE : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) number of accident claims cases which are pending for settlement with the Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal in Delhi ;

(b) number of Motor Vehicles Act—compensation cases which are pending for more than three years, more than two years and more than one year in Delhi ;

(c) what action government propose to settle the above cases expeditiously ; and

(d) whether government propose to empower the District and Addl. District Judges in Delhi to decide these case as has been done in the neighbouring States of Haryana, U.P., Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Duties of Prosecuting Sub-Inspector and Prosecuting Inspector of RPF.

4394. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the nature of duties of Prosecuting Sub-Inspector and Prosecuting Inspector of RPF Department and similar to that of PPs of Central Bureau of Investigation and Delhi Police etc ;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to bring the status, channel of promotion and pay scale at par with the identical posts in CBI and Delhi Police and that of other department of the Central Government ;

(c) whether the observations of the Supreme Court that where all relevant considerations are the same, persons holding identical posts may not be treated differently in the matter of their pay merely because they belong to different departments have been taken into considerations by Government ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) The Prosecuting Sub-Inspectors and Prosecuting Inspectors of RPF Department like Public Prosecutors of the Central Bureau of Investigation and Delhi Police represent the State in the cases which they present in the Courts but qualitatively their work is not identical. The job of the Prosecutors of the RPF mostly is confined to contesting cases under the Railway Property (Unlawful Possession) Act where the onus that possession was lawful lies on the accused. The Prosecutors of the CBI and Delhi Police have to handle a variety of cases not only under the Indian Penal Code but other special and local laws and thus have wider specialisation and familarity with a variety of case laws.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Supply of Diapulse to Delhi Hospitals

4395. DR. SARADISH ROY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and some other hospital at Delhi have placed orders for supply of 'Diapulse' from International Sales Corporation, New York through Health Directorate ;

(b) if so, when these machines are likely to be supplied and installed ; and

(c) if there is any delay, reasons for such delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) None of the Central Government Hospitals in Delhi have placed orders for supply of 'Diapulse' from International Sales Corporation, New York.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Road Over Bridge at Ambernath

4396. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to reply given parts (d) and (e) Unstarred Question No. 4228 on 22 March, 1984 regarding road over bridge at Ambernath and state :

(a) whether the final approval has been given by the State Government ; and

(b) the result of persuasion by Railways to Municipal Commissioner, Kalyan and the State Government in expediting the acceptance of the revised plans for the bridge at Ambernath ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Commissioner, Municipal Corporation, Kalyan has not so far communicated the acceptance of the State Government to the revised plans and estimates for the approaches to the proposed road over bridge at Ambernath.

दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में हरिजन आदिवासियों के बच्चों के लिए आरक्षण

4397. **श्री सोमजीभाई डामोर** : क्या **शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में हरिजन आदिवासियों के बच्चों के लिए आरक्षण हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने बच्चों ने प्रवेश हेतु आवेदन किया और उनमें से कितने बच्चों को प्रवेश मिला ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार इस प्रकार के आरक्षण की व्यवस्था करने पर विचार कर रही है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी०के०थुंगन) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) जी, नहीं। तथापि, प्रत्येक केन्द्रीय विद्यालय (सैन्ट्रल स्कूल) में कक्षा 1 में नये दाखिलों का

15% तथा 7½% स्थान क्रमशः स्थानान्तरणीय कर्मचारियों के बच्चों और अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों से सम्बन्धित अन्य प्राथमिकता प्राप्त वर्गों के बच्चों के लिए आरक्षित होते हैं।

Declaring Palghat District of Kerala as backward

4398. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to review the criteria for declaring a district as industrially backward ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the Palghat district of Kerala will be declared an industrially backward district ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). There is no proposal to declare Palghat as backward.

श्री अयोध्या में टर्मिनल सुविधाएं

4399. **श्री जयराम वर्मा** : क्या रेल मन्त्री अवध एक्सप्रैस को फैजाबाद तक चलाये जाने के बारे में 2 अगस्त, 1984 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1640 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भगवान राम के जन्म स्थान श्री अयोध्या और फैजाबाद से गुजरने वाली लाइन की क्षमता में वृद्धि करने के लिए प्रबन्ध किए जाएंगे और वहां से चलने वाली तथा वहां पहुंचने वाली अतिरिक्त गाड़ियों का प्रबन्ध करने के लिए पर्याप्त टर्मिनल सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की जाएगी जिससे कि भविष्य में वहां से गाड़ियों को चलाने में कोई कठिनाई न हो ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए०बी०ए०गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) और (ख) इस तथ्य को देखते हुए कि इस क्षेत्र के यात्रियों की आवश्यकताएं पूरी करने के लिए फैजाबाद और लखनऊ के बीच 8 जोड़ी सवारी गाड़ियां पहले से ही चल रही हैं, और रेलों के पास धन की भारी तंगी है, इसलिए अयोध्या और फैजाबाद से होकर गुजरने वाले मार्ग की क्षमता बढ़ाने अथवा इन स्टेशनों पर और अधिक गाड़ियों को सम्हालने के लिए अतिरिक्त टर्मिनल सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने का फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Development of Railway In Shajahanpur Area

4400. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Ministry has received a number of suggestions concerning the development of railways in the Parliamentary constituency of Shahjahanpur area (Uttar Pradesh) ; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Representations regarding improvement in rail facilities at Shahjahanpur have been received containing various suggestions. Those found feasible and justified have been accepted while others will have to wait till such time additional resources become available, or have not been found justified keeping in view the existing facilities. Some of the suggestions are listed below :

1. *Tin-Shed covering on platforms at Rosa Jn.*

   It has been decided to provide covering on platforms at Rosa Jn.

2. *Enhancement of reservation quota ex. Shahajahanpur to Dehradun and vice versa.*

With effect from 1-6-1984 the quota of one berth in 2nd class has been increased to two by 65 Up-and a quota of 2 berths 1st class by 9 Up Lucknow-Dehradun coach has also been provided w.e.f. 1-6-1984.

3. *Extension of 147/148 Bareilly Express upto Rosa Jn.*

This has not been found feasible due to operational measures.

4. *Introduction of a direct train between Aligarh and Shahajahanpur.*

Not found justified due to lack of traffic.

Implementation of 40 Point Roster for Promotiom of TXR in Northern Railway

4401. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 40 point Roster has been implemented in the promotion of T.X.Rs of Northern Railway belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) total strength of TXRs Gradewise and Divisionwise and number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A statement is enclosed (See Cols. 95-96).

Cheating of Students by South Delhi Teaching Shops

4402. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government of that teaching shops are being run under the name of a Delhi University College in South Delhi without any legal or official sanction from the University thus cheating hundreds of gullible students of thousands of rupees ;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof ; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter and with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b). According to the Delhi University no teaching shops are being run under the auspices of the Delhi University South Campus Colleges. However, some of the Colleges of the University are running Vocational Courses/Job oriented programmes on a self-financing basis.

(c) Does not arise.

Revenues from Building and Houses in Asansol and Dhanbad Division

4403. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new buildings/houses constructed in Asansol and Dhanbad Divisions from 1982 to 1984 separately ;

(b) the monthly revenue accruing to the Railways from these buildings and residential houses ;

(c) whether Safaiwalas have been employed for the cleanliness of the buildings ; and

(d) if not, whether Safaiwalas will be employed soon for the protection of public health ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) The number of new houses

Statement

Name of Division	Grade Rs.	Strength	SC	ST	Grade Rs.	Strength	SC	ST	Grade Rs.	Strength	SC	ST	Grade Rs.	Strength	SC	ST
Allahabad	840-1040	3	1	—	700-900	32	3	—	550-750	76	12	—	425-700	140	13	—
Ferozepur	-do-	2	—	—	-do-	17	—	—	-do-	41	6	—	-do-	84	—	—
Bikaner	-do-	2	1	—	-do-	16	2	—	-do-	35	4	—	-do-	68	13	—
Delhi	-do-	5	—	—	-do-	46	3	—	-do-	105	14	—	-do-	197	19	—
Moradabad	-do-	2	—	—	-do-	17	1	1	-do-	46	—	—	-do-	73	5	—
Lucknow	-do-	2	—	—	-do-	21	3	—	-do-	49	9	—	-do-	85	4	—
Jodhpur	-do-	—	—	—	-do-	7	2	—	-do-	17	2	—	-do-	34		—
Hd. Ors.	-do-	2	—	—	-do-	8	1	—	-do-	—	—	—	-do-	—	—	—
		18	2	—		64	15	1		369	47	—		681	56	—

constructed in Asansol and Dhanbad Divisions during 1982-83 and 1983-84 is as under :—

	Asansol Division	Dhanbad Division
1982-83	62	93
1983-84	32	18

The following service buildings have also been constructed in Asansol Division during 1982-84 :—

1. Andal—Provision of additional OPD block in Railway Hospital.

2. Barakar—Provision of additional room at sick line.

3. Durgapur—(i) Extension of Parcel Office with godown facilities.

   (ii) Provision of 24 bedded Barrack for GRP.

4. Raniganj—Provision of 24 bedded barrack for GRP.

(b) Rs. 8,146/- per month as rent from the residential buildings. No revenue accrues from service buildings.

(c) and (d). No additional Safaiwalas have been appointed for attending to these new assets, as the existing cadre of staff is found adequate for the same.

News Item Captioned "Bachchon Ki Chori Aur Taskari Ka Dhanda"

4404. SHRI CHHOTEY SINGH YADAV :
SHRI MANGAL RAM PREMI :

Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to an article appearing in the Hindustan dated 13 July, 1984 under the caption "Bachchon Ki Chori Aur Taskari Ka Dhanda" (Business of Child Lifting and Smuggling) and if so, the number of the children lifted and smuggled during 1983-84 and 1984-85 upto 31 July, statewise and the number of the children traced, the number of those still missing and the number of the persons against whom cases are pending in courts in this connection ;

(b) the annual expenditure incurred on this work and the number of the persons undergoing imprisonment at present for committing this crime ; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government to check kidnapping, lifting and smuggling of children and the complete details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The information is being collected from all States/Union Territories and will be laid on the Table of the House, as soon as available.

Central Assistance for formal Education

4405. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state whether the Central Government propose to share with the States 50 per cent expenditure on formal education to help development of education on universal basis in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : No, Sir.

अलिम्को में अनधिकृत तालाबन्दी

+4406. **श्री मोहमद इस्माइल** : क्या **समाज कल्याण मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय के अधीन सरकारी क्षेत्र उपक्रम अलिम्कों कानपुर-16 में 16 मार्च, 1983 से 2 अप्रैल, 1983 तक तालाबन्दी के क्या कारण थे ; और

(ख) सरकार और उपक्रम में एकमात्र "अलिम्को" वर्कर्स यूनियन, (मान्यताप्राप्त) यूनियन, द्वारा दिए गए सुझावों पर सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा किए जाने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उपमंत्री (श्री पी०के०थुंगन) : (क) अलिम्को प्रबन्ध ने जिन परिस्थितियों में 16 मार्च, 1983 से तालाबन्दी घोषित की ; वे निम्नलिखित थीं :—

(1) नवम्बर, 1982 से मार्च, 1982 तक की अवधि के दौरान वर्ष 1981-82 के लिए बोनस की अदायगी के लिए कर्मचारियों द्वारा हिंसक प्रदर्शन, जो स्वीकार्य नहीं थी ।

(2) कर्मचारी 14 मार्च और 15 मार्च, 1983 को गैर-कानूनी हड़ताल पर रहे ।

(3) अलिम्को कर्मचारी यूनियन के सदस्यों द्वारा 14 मार्च, 1983 को फैक्ट्री परिसर में एक अपंग कर्मचारी पर आक्रमण ।

(4) अलिम्को कर्मचारी यूनियन के सदस्यों द्वारा निगम के एक अधिकारी पर फैक्ट्री से घर जाते समय आक्रमण ।

(ख) बोनस की मांग के कारण तालाबन्दी घोषित की गई । जिस समझौते के अन्तर्गत तालाबन्दी समाप्त की गई थी उसमें अलिम्को कर्मचारी यूनियन का कोई सुझाव सम्मिलित नहीं था जिस पर सरकार द्वारा कार्यवाही की जानी अपेक्षित थी ।

Cooch Behar Palace

4407. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) when the Cooch-Behar palace was taken over by Government ; and

(b) since then to what extent the palace has been repaired and how much money has been allocated for the purpose ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b). The palace of Cooch-Behar was declared as a monument of national importance on 20th March, 1982. Since the palace is privately owned, an agreement is required to be executed with the owner under Section 6 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 for taking over of its maintenance, which has not been concluded so far. A sum of Rs. 57000/- (Rs. Fifty seven thousand) only has been allocated for the repairs including Horticultural operations.

Modernisation of Barmer Railway Station

4408. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the railway stations in various railway zones in the country which have been modernised and adequately improved during the last four years and the amount spent on each of them zone-wise ;

(b) whether it is a fact that 50 years old Railway Station in Barmer city, the Headquarters of border Barmer district needs modernisation and adequate repairs and improvement ;

(c) whether the Government propose to undertake the modernisation work of Barmer Railway Station ; and

(d) if so, the time likely to be taken for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. The existing building is in sound condition and provides for adequate facilities for the present level of traffic.

(d) Does not arise.

Sharing of Losses of Revenue Due to Abolition of Liquor Shops in Tribal Areas

4409. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the States have urged to the Central Government for sharing losses of the revenue due to abolition of liquor shops in tribal areas ; and

(b) if so, the total approximate annual revenue from the liquor shops, State-wise indicated to his Ministry and the losses thereof due to abolition and if fully abolished ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Programme and Projects for Family Planning and Child Development during 7th Plan

4410. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the main programmes and projects envisaged in the Seventh Plan for family planning and child development ; and

(b) whether International agencies and foreign Government have provided assistance for family planning and child development services programmes in operation at present in the country and if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) The Seventh Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised.

(b) International and bilateral agencies are providing cash and commodity assistance for family planning and child development schemes like the Area Projects, Post Partum Programme, Contraceptive Supplies, Population Education, Expanded Programme of Immunization, Integrated Child Development Services etc.

उद्योगों में आग को रोकने के लिए उपाय

4411. **श्री राम लाल राही** : क्या **उद्योग मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क)क्या सरकार ने ऐसे उपाय सुझाने के लिए किसी समिति की नियुक्ति की है कि मझौले, भारी और विस्फोटक उद्योगों में आग न लगने पाए अथवा यदि लग भी जाए तो उस पर तुरन्त काबू पाया जा सके ; और

(ख)यदि हां, तो इस समिति ने क्या सिफारिशें की हैं और उनमें से कितनी सिफारिशों को लागू किया जा रहा है और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य और उद्योग तथा पूर्ति विभाग मंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह):(क) जी, नहीं। किन्तु विस्फोटक सामग्री अधिनियम तथा विस्फोटक सामग्री नियमावली के अधीन लाइसेंस धारकों के लिए यह अनिवार्य है कि वे मध्यम तथा भारी विस्फोटक सामग्री उद्योगों में अग्नि से बचाव और नियंत्रण के लिए विनिर्दिष्ट अभ्युपाय करें।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Setting up of Plants-cum-Workshop of BHEL in West Bengal

4412. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether West Bengal State Government have asked the Centre to locate in the State composite regional plant cum-workshop of Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) for manufacture of turbines, boilers, transformers motors, and spares for all the ten States in the eastern region ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Governments reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND OF THE DEPART-

MENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) No such proposal has been received.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a).

Management of Hospitals and Health Institutions

4413. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there are many Government employed doctors available in the country who have passed Master of Business Administration in Health Care Administration from University of Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to utilise their expertise for providing better management in the hospitals and other Health Institutions ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) According to the information received from the Registrar, University of Delhi, the Faculty of Management Studies of the University has been conducting the Master of Business Administration (Health Care Administration (Part-time) Course from the academic year 1973-74. The yearly intake of students to the Master of Business Administration (Part-time) (Health Care Administration) Course is 10. The number of students who have passed M.B.A (Part-time) Health Care Administration Course during the period 1979 to 1984 is 34.

(b) The Government Doctors who attended the course would be able to use the expertise gained by them in the course of the work assigned to them.

Issue of Letters of Intent for Public and Private Sectors

4414. SHRI SHANTUBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of letters of intent issued by the Central Government in Public and Private Sectors in each State during the last four years ;

(b) the number of industries set up till June, 1984 out of them Statewise and sectorwise ; and

(c) number of industries not yet set up and the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) A Statement is enclosed.

(b) and (c). A letter of intent is granted with an initial validity period of one year and two further extensions of six months each can be granted on adequate justification. After the entrepreneur fulfils the conditions of the letter of intent, the same is converted into an industrial licence. The initial validity period of an industrial licence is two years and two extensions of one year each are also given. It generally takes about three to four years for an industrial project to fructify. The gestation period, however, varies from industry to industry. Out of the 3960 letters of intent issued during 1980 to 1983, 1177 have since been converted into industrial licences and another 461 have been treated as lapsed/cancelled. The rest of the letters of intent would presently be at various stages of implementation.

Statement

Statement showing State-wise break-up of letters of intent issued during the years 1980 to 1983 both for Public and Private Sectors

Sl. No.	State	Letters of Intent issued			
		1980	1981	1982	1983
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	78	68	66	79

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	1	1	7
3.	Assam	2	7	5	3
4.	Bihar	19	17	22	30
5.	Chandigarh	—	1	4	1
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	4	3
7.	Delhi	2	9	9	8
8.	Goa, Daman and Diu	9	8	9	12
9.	Gujarat	148	131	121	116
10.	Himachal Pradesh	11	15	15	20
11.	Haryana	59	59	66	68
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	12	8	8	17
13.	Karnataka	73	58	85	74
14.	Kerala	22	25	29	35
15.	Madhya Pradesh	47	30	63	54
16.	Maharashtra	175	144	148	155
17.	Manipur	—	—	—	1
18.	Meghalaya	—	11	4	4
19.	Nagaland	—	6	1	3
20.	Orissa	14	32	43	25
21.	Pondicherry	1	3	2	10
22.	Punjab	38	46	39	45
23.	Rajasthan	45	42	55	34
24.	Sikkim	—	—	1	—
25.	Tamil Nadu	52	69	66	68
26.	Tripura	—	—	—	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	80	77	111	128
28.	West Bengal	55	43	37	45
29.	State not indicated/More than one State	4	6	29	9
	Total :	946	916	1043	1055

Closure of Ashoka Paper Mill, Jogighopa, Assam

4415. SHRI BISHNU PRASAD : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Ashok Paper Mill, Jogighopa in Assam is under closure ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir. Ashok Paper Mills, Jogighopa has been lying closed due to financial problems and operational difficulties. The State Government/financial institutions are working out the modalities of resuming the operations of the mill.

Administrative Reforms Committee for Planning to Bring Efficiency and Development of Ports

4416. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an administrative reforms committee has been constituted for planning to bring efficiency and development of ports in the country ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). A Major Ports Reforms Committee has been appointed to take up a comprehensive review of the administrative systems and procedures obtaining at major ports with the object of making their administration more efficient and result oriented.

The terms of reference of the Committee are as under :—

(i) To examine the existing legal framework governing the administration of major ports in the country, instructions/guidelines issued by the Government to the major ports, their administrative and operational (including cargo handling) systems, labour productivity and motivation, financial management and performance ; and

(ii) To make suitable recommendations regarding :

(a) the statutory, organisational and administrative restructuring required for securing integrated and coordinated development and functioning of the ports ;

(b) the funding pattern and the policy to be followed for investment of any surpluses generated in the port sector ;

(c) the inter-port transfer of manpower, equipment etc., with a view to ensuring optimal utilisation of resources ;

(d) the modernisation of cargo handling equipment and other services ;

(e) the rationalisation of port operations and port costing and pricing ;

(f) the institutional arrangements and inputs required for promoting professionalism and encouraging specialisation of techniques in port's management ;

(g) the development of the port sector pari passu with the other sub-systems of the total transportation system and its infrastructure.

The composition of the Committee is as under :—

Chairman	Shri D.D. Sathe
Members	Shri R. Balasubramanian
	Shri M.R. Shroff
	Shri Hiten Bhaya
	Shri B.K. Rao, Director General (Shipping)
	Shri K.K. Uppal, Chairman, Bombay Port Trust
	Shri T.C. Dutt, Chairman, Calcutta Port Trust
	Shri R. Parameswar, Additional Secretary (Administrative Reforms), Ministry of Home Affairs
	Vice Admiral M.K. Roy, Flag Officer, Commanding-in-Chief, Eastern Naval Command
	Financial Adviser, Ministry of Shipping and Transport
	Joint Secretary (Ports), Ministry of Shipping and Transport
Member-Secretary	Shri H.N. Fotedar, Managing Director, Indian Port Association.

The Committee is expected to submit its report within a period of one year.

Missing of Second Engineer from Dredger at Visakhapatnam

4417. RAGHUNATH SINGH VERMA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Second Engineer working at Visakhapatnam in the Dredger belonging to Dredging Corporation of India, Visakhapatnam was found missing in mysterious circumstances since 15 July, 1984 ;

(b) whether Management reported the matter to police authorities ;

(c) if so, details thereof ?

(d) if not, reasons for not reporting to police ;

(e) efforts made by Management to trace out the body of Second Engineer ; and

(f) whether Government propose to investigate through CBI into the mystery of missing Second Engineer ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z R. ANSARI) : (a) to (d). Shri X S Gonsalves, 2nd Engineer at Visakhapatnam was found missing from Dredging Corporation of India Dredger IX since 14.7.84. Immediately on receipt of above information a complaint was lodged with the Police and the case is under investigation.

(e) Apart from informing the Police, a thorough and vigorous search on Board and on Sea was made by Dredging Corporation of India. The Harbour Master, Visakhapatnam Port Trust and the Flag Officer Commanding in-Chief, Eastern Naval Command were requested to keep a sharp watch in the coastal region for the missing person. The Naval authorities at the request of Dredging Corporation of India also carried out an intensive search in the area by a Helicopter. All help was extended to the close relatives of the missing Engineer to help them to locate the missing person.

(f) No.

Industrial Zones for Export Oriented Industries

4418. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up an industrial zone in the country at places enjoying feasible export facilities for the production of highly profitable export oriented industries ;

(b) if so, the industries that have been considered for such set up ;

(e) if not, the steps taken to whip up the existing industries which have been making good profits but which have ceased to increase their production and not utilising full capacities in spite of Government's warning or notices to withdraw the icences ; and

(d) if any steps taken, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) and (b). In addition to the existing Export Zones at Kandla and Santa Cruz, it has been decided to establish four new Export Processing Zones at Madras, Cochin, Noida and Falta (West Bengal). Besides, a number of schemes have been approved for setting up of 100% Export Oriented Units at suitable locations.

(c) and (d). A number of steps have been taken to increase production and capacity utilisation of existing industries. Some of these are :—

(a) partial de-control of cement to provide incentives for higher production ;

(b) re-structuring of tax and excise levies in respect of a number of industrial products like paper and refrigerators to stimulate demand and increase production ;

(c) introducing competition and new technologies to spur existing units to achieve higher production and reduce costs ;

(d) encouraging modernisation by liberalising licensing procedures and funding such schemes through soft loans from Financial Institutions ;

(e) requlatisation of excess installed capacities over licensed capacity for certain specified industries ;

(f) re-endorsement of capacities with reference to the highest production achieved during any of the previous 5 years, subject to protection of small scale units ; and

(g) exempting production for exports from the requirement of licensing.

Recommendations of the Working Group on Tramp Operators

4419. SHRI S.A. DORAI SEBASTIAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the principal recommendations made by the Working Group on tramp operators ; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRARSPORT (SHRI Z R. ANSARI) : (a) The Working Group on Tramp Operators (Padmanabhan Committee) had made the following two principal recommendations :—

1. liecnsing of shipping/steamer agents through the Director General of Shipping or his delegated authorities ia order to control their activities ; and

2. Setting up of Standing Committees at the four major ports of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Cochin consisting of representatives of DG Shipping, Port Trust, Income Tax, R.B.I., Ministry of Commerce, Customs and General Insurance Corporation to maintain a constant watch over

the conduct of individual steamer agents, shippers, freight forwarders, etc. and also shipowners/charterers operating in our overseas trade.

(b) The above recommendations of the Working Group have been accepted and it has been decided in principle to license the shipping/steamer agents. Standing Committees have been set up at the major ports of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Cochin on 5.1.83 with the composition as recommended by the Working Group.

Educational Development of Tribals

4420. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons of the slow progress in the educational development of tribals ;

(b) whether still there is large scale dropout of tribal students in schools and colleges in different States ;

(c) if so, the main reasons responsible therefor ;

(d) the steps taken by the government to check such large scale dropout of tribal students from educational institutions, particularly from schools ; and

(e) the details therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) The main reasons of the slow progress in the educational development of tribals are their socio-economic backwardness and geographic isolation on account of concentration of their population in forest and hill areas.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The main reasons for large scale dropout rates of tribal students include : engagement of children in activities to supplement the family income, indifference of illiterate tribal parents towards education and non-availability of adequate number of teachers to work in tribal areas.

(d) and (e). The following steps have been taken by the Central and State Governments to check large scale dropout of tribal students :

(i) Schemes for providing them with financial assistance in pursuing their studies, have been introduced. These include Scholarships and stipends at pre-matric and post-matric levels, free supply of books, uniforms and mid-day meals, provision of residential facilities and Ashram schools in tribal areas.

(ii) Introduction of mass literacy and awareness programmes in tribal areas.

(iii) Preparation of primers in tribal dialects and training/orientation of non-tribal teachers employed in tribal areas to acquaint them with local tribal languages and their culture.

Introduction of more trains on Sahebganj Loop Lines of Eastern Railway

4421. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of the long time interval in respect of running of trains up and down in Sahebganj loop lines during day time ;

(b) whether he is aware of the growing demand for running of some more trains for the benefit of passengers of Birbhum District on this line of Eastern Railway ;

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal under consideration to narrow down the long time gap ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) to (d). Passenger trains on the Sahebganj loop line have been provided to cater

to different sections of the public at different times in the day, keeping in view the limited resources with the Railways. Although there is a demand for additional trains between Rampur-hat and Bardhamaan, lack of reasources such as coaches, line capacity and terminal facilities does not permit introduction of additional trains in this area at present.

Losses in Sambhar Salt Ltd. and the Hindustan Salt Ltd.

4422. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Sambhar Salt Limited and the Hindustan Salt Limited incurred a huge loss in 1983 ; and

(b) if so, the details of losses, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to bring improvement in the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) and (b). During the accounting year 1982-83, (from 1st October, 1982 to 30th September, 1983), M/s Hindustan Salt Limited incurred a loss of Rs. 16.19 lakhs and M/s. Sambhar Salts Ltd. a loss of Rs. 28.37 lakhs (excluding loss of Rs. 19.49 lakhs owing to flood). During the period from 1st October, 1983 to 31st December, 1983, M/s Hindustan Salts Ltd , incurred a loss of Rs. 7.70 lakhs and M/s. Sambhar Salts Ltd. a loss of Rs. 7.50 lakhs.

Losses suffered by the Companies are due to escalation in costs of production due to increase in cost of inputs e.g. salaries, wages etc. without a corresponding increase in selling price, high interest liability on loans taken by the Companies and high inventories of salt. In order to improve the performance of the Companies, steps are being taken to effect savings in their operations to renovate/modernise Bromine Plant with a view to reduce costs, to introduce partial mechanisation of salt handling system and to undertake a more aggressive and effective sales strategy to liquidate inventories of salt.

Elementary Education

4423. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during the year 1982-83, 40.6 lakhs children were freshly enrolled for elementary education and if so, what is the percentage of women, Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste and what is the target for such fresh enrolment for the year 1983-84 ;

(b) whether the restrictions of recruitment of teachers have also been removed to promote the cause of elementary education by enlarging the fresh enrolment year by year ; and

(c) whether in matters of recruitment of teachers for elementary education any preference is being given to women teachers who can handle the children's problem more efficiently than men and if so, give details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) According to the latest figures available, 46.33 lakh children were additionally enrolled during 1982-83 in elementary classes. Of these, 34.9 per cent were girls, 19.5 per cent were Scheduled Castes and 10.8 per cent were Scheduled Tribes. The target of additional enrolment in the elementary classes for the year 1983-84 is 47.025 lakhs.

(b) and (c). Recruitment of teachers for elementary education is basically the responsibility of the States who mostly manage school education, including elementary education. In the context of universalisation of elementary education, national campaigns are being launched. The points of major thrust in the guidelines for the campaign in 1984-85 circulated to all States and UTs, include a drive to fill up all vacancies of teachers by removing bans, if any, on filling up existing vacancies and recruitment of new teachers and a drive to recruit women teachers in particular.

Abolition of Exchange Yard System

4424. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recommendation of Railway Reforms Committee that the exchange yard system for all operational purposes be abolished because of the loss of Rs. 36,000 per wagon which is detained on an average for 12 to 18 hours has been implemented ; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b). The recommendation of the Railway Reforms Committee for abolition of exchange yards has been accepted. It has to be implemented in two phases, namely ;

(i) Planning facilities at new industries without exchange yards ;

(ii) Abolition of existing exchange yards in stages, where feasible.

The studies for abolition of exchange yards are being made to examine the financial implications and provision of alternative facilities, where feasible. These will be considered after the study has been done as desired by Railway Reforms Committee.

Establishment of Truck Factory at Durgapur

4425. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made an assessment and enquiry about the site for the establishment of a truck factory at Durgapur, West Bengal ;

(b) the result of the assessment ; and

(c) when Government are going to establish this truck factory in Central Public Sector and if so, what will be its estimated cost ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Rural and Urban Literacy Figures

4426. SHRI R. PRABHU :
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the latest figures of literacy in the rural and urban areas, State-wise ;

(b) approximate number of illiterates, State-wise ;

(c) coverage under adult literacy programme as on date ; and

(d) whether the Government will consider using television as an accelerated measure for developing adult education ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) to (c). A statement showing State-wise position of (a) literacy rate in rural and urban areas according to 1981 census ; (b) total illiterate population according to 1981 census, and (c) enrolment under Adult Education Programme at the end of March 1984 is attached.

(d) Yes, Sir. The Doordarshan authorities have agreed to allocate 10 minutes twice a month to Adult Education Programme for which necessary material will be provided by Directors of Adult Education at National and State levels. Necessary instructions in this regard have been sent to the State Governments and Union Territories.

Statement

State/U.Ts.	Rate of Literacy in Rural Areas	Rate of Literacy in Urban Areas	Illiterate Population (in Lakhs)	Enrolment*** March, 1984 (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Andhra Pradesh	23.24	51.99	375.15	2.74
2. Assam	—	Census not held		1.75
3. Bihar	22.50	52.18	515.94	5.54
4. Gujarat	36.20	60.31	191.90	1.90
5. Haryana	30.33	56.86	82.53	1.21
6. Himachal Pradesh	40.42	67.44	24.63	0.21
7. Jammu and Kashmir*	21.63	45.56	43.91	0.68
8. Karnataka	31.05	56.71	228.51	3.22
9. Kerala	69.11	76.11	75.29	1.08
10. Madhya Pradesh	21.22	54.02	376.34	5.88
11. Maharashtra	38.15	63.92	331.63	4.10
12. Manipur	37.37	52.44	8.33	0.30
13. Meghalaya	27.45	64.12	8.81	0.13
14. Nagaland	38.59	64.23	4.45	0.18
15. Orissa	31.49	54.77	179.43	1.47
16. Punjab	35.21	55.63	99.29	1.13
17. Rajasthan	17.99	38.35	259.08	3.27
18. Sikkim	30.05	54.86	2.09	0.13
19. Tamil Nadu	38.56	63.45	257.70	5.61
20. Tripura	38.23	73.66	11.88	0.37
21. Uttar Pradesh	23.06	45.88	807.57	5.48
22. West Bengal	33.12	62.66	322.37	5.49
23. A and N Islands	46.58	65.54	0.92	0.04

1	2	3	4	5
24. Arunachal Pradesh	18.51	53.22	5.01	0.19
25. Chandigarh	44.73	66.15	1.59	0.07
26. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	24.71	54.17	0.76	0.02
27. Delhi	47.56	62.64	23.92	0.44
28. Goa, Daman and Diu	52.68	64.99	4.71	0.012
29. Lakshadweep	51.98	58.65	0.18	0.005
30. Mizoram	55.24	74.06	1.98	0.13
31. Pondicherry	47.98	63.04	2.66	0.18
India**	29.65	57.40	4242.56	52.95

*Excludes the population of Area under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China, where census could not be taken.

**Excludes Assam where census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing there at the time of 1981 Census.

***Based on Detailed Quarterly Progress Reports for quarter ending March, 1984.

Nationalisation of M/s Kumardhubi Engineering Works Ltd.

4427. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bihar Government have issued notification nationalising M/s Kumardhubi Engineering Works Ltd., Dhanbad in July, 1983 ;

(b) whether even after one year of its nationalisation the company has not been reopened ;

(c) if so, whether steps are being taken to expedite reopening of the factory ; and

(d) if so, when the company will be reopened ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) The bill passed by the Govt. of Bihar for nationalising M/s Kumardhubi Engineering Works Ltd., Dhanbad, was assented to by the President on 29.7.1983.

(b) to (d). The follow-up action on the nationalisation of the unit by the State Government of Bihar is to be taken by them.

Fruits and Juice Stalls Contract at Suburban Stations (Bombay)

4428. SHRI PITAMBAR SINHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that several fruits and fruits juice stalls were given on contract at Suburban railway stations in Bombay

area of Central and Western Railways ;

(b) if so, the details of the stalls given at Borivili, Andheri, Bandra, Ville Parle, Narulni, Charni Road, Bombay Central, Dadar and V.T. ;

(c) whether any tenders were invited in respect of these stalls ; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b). Fruit/Fruit Juice stalls have been provided at Marine Lines, Charni Road, Dadar, Grant Road, Basai Road and Bombay V.T. Istations of Bombay suburban sections. All these stalls were allotted by the Railway administrations as per extant rules by inviting applications and following the normal procedure.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Progress of Cement Plant at District Bilaspur, M.P.

4429. SHRI R.G. TIWARI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) when was the Survey completed for a Cement Plant at Chihati (Block Masturi) District Bilaspur (M.P.) ;

(b) when was the project report ready and recommended for adoption ;

(c) when and to which organisation it was entrusted to start the implementation ;

(d) the work done during the period it was handled by that organisation ;

(e) when was the entrustment changed hands to Cement Corporation of India and the reasons thereof ;

(f) whether the project has now been taken-up by Cement Corporation of India and work started ; if not, reasons thereof ;

(g) the constraints to initiate implementation ;

(h) whether they have been resolved, if not, reasons thereof ; and

(i) when the work is going to be taken up for implementation and proposed to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) to (e). The proposal to set up a split location portland blast furnace slag cement plant at Chilhati (M.P.), Rourkela (Orissa) under the Steel Authority of India was being processed by the Department of Steel since 1978. The project proposals formulated in this regard were considered in a number of inter-ministerial meetings and thereafter had to be revised and updated for obtaining clearance of the Public Investment Board. In January, 1982, it was decided in principle to set up one cement plant at Chilhati, (Bhilai region of (M.P.) and another at Rourkela (in Orissa) with provision of further expansion of the total capacity of the two plants as feasible. Later in October, 1983, it was decided that the project would be implemented by the Cement Corporation of India (CCI) as it was felt that they have the requisite expertise in cement manufacture.

(f) to (i). The Revised Feasibility Report for this Project prepared by CCI was considered in an inter-ministerial meeting on 20th March, 1984. The Report would be further processed for an investment decision after issues relating to price of slag and availability of limestone reserves are finalised. Every effort is being made to resolve the issues concerned so that the work on establishment of the Project is taken up at the earliest.

Study Courses of Primary Education

4430. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether study courses of primary education is different type in Kendriya Vidyalayas, New Delhi Municipal Committee's Schools, Delhi Municipal Corporation's Schools, Government Senior Secondary Schools and Government aided Senior

Secondary Schools located in New Delhi and Delhi ;

(b) if so, whether this is the main cause to the parents to get their child admitted preferably in Kendriya Vidyalayas instead of the above mentioned institutions ;

(c) if so, the details thereof and what steps Government propose to take to start one type of study course at least at the stage of primary education in all these mentioned institutions ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) While the schools run/aided by the Delhi Administration, Municipal Corporation of Delhi and New Delhi Municipal Committee follow a uniform curriculum/courses of study, the Kendriya Vidyalayas follow different courses of study at primary stage.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). There is no such proposal under the consideration of the Govt. at present. Kendriya Vidyalayas are run all over the country and even abroad, primarily to cater to the educational needs of the wards of the transferable Central Govt. employees. Moreover, a substantial number of Kendriya Vidyalaya students migrate from one linguistic region to another. Such mobility calls for a uniform syllabus and media of instruction to be prescribed in all Kendriya Vidyalayas to ensure uninterrupted education to the children of Central Government employees. The schools in Delhi, on the other hand, cater to the educational needs of local population.

पश्चिम रेलवे पर पालनपुर-दिसा रेल-गाड़ियों को पुन: चलाना

4431. **श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी** : क्या **रेल मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम रेलवे के गांधीधाम पालनपुर लाइन पर पालनपुर और दिसा के बीच दिन में चलने वाली रेलगाड़ी को रद्द कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या इस रेलगाड़ी को न केवल पालनपुर-दिसा के बीच चलाने बल्कि उसे पालनपुर से गांधीधाम तक भी चलाने की मांग पर इसके चलने के समय को अप्रैल, 1983 की समय सारिणी में शामिल किया गया था परन्तु इसे एक दिन चलाने के बाद रद्द कर दिया गया था ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस रेलगाड़ी को चलाना शुरू करके फिर तुरन्त ही रद्द कर दिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि यह एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण रेलगाड़ी है क्योंकि वहां कोई अन्य रेलगाड़ी नहीं चलती ;

(घ)क्या उक्त रेलगाड़ी को शीघ्र ही पालनपुर और गांधीधाम के बीच पुन: चलाने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए०बी०ए०गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(घ) फिलहाल नहीं ।

(ङ) यातायात सम्बन्धी पर्याप्त औचित्य कोचिंग स्टाक और मीटर लाइन रेल इन्जनों के अभाव के कारण ।

Setting up of a National Port Authority

4432. SHRIMATI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a National Port Authority to co-ordinate the working of all ports in the country ;

(b) if so, when such proposal is expected to be implemented ; and

(c) the steps taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) No such proposal is under the consideration of the Government at present.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

ललितपुर-बांदा रेल लाईन का सर्वेक्षण

4433. **श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ललितपुर-बांदा रेल लाइन का बरास्ता टीकमगढ़-छतरपुर खजुराहों सर्वेक्षण पूरा हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई क्या की जा रही है और निर्माण-कार्य कब तक शुरू होगा ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सर्वेक्षण कब तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए०बी०ए० गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) से (ग) ललितपुर से सिंगरौली तक एक बड़ी लाइन के लिए सर्वेक्षण के एक भाग के रूप में 1979-81 के दौरान ललितपुर से टीकमगढ़-छतरपुर-खजुराहों तक के मार्ग का सर्वेक्षण किया गया था। सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट से यह पता चला कि यह परियोजना वित्तीय रूप से अर्थक्षम नहीं रहेगी। छतरपुर-खजुराहो से बांदा/महोबा को रेल सम्पर्क की व्यावहारिकता की जांच के लिए आगे सर्वेक्षण आरम्भ कर दिया गया है। रिपोर्ट तथा आकलनों को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है।

Survey for TB and VD in Tribal Belts of Rajasthan

4434. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that incidence of TB is highest amongst tribal people ; and

(b) whether any survey of TB and VD and guinea working have been conducted in tribal belts of Rajasthan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) No.

(b) Survey has been done in respect of Guineaworm and TB. No Survey has been done in respect of prevalence of V.D.

CPC Scale and Temporary Status to Gangmen Under PWI Khurja Junction and Aligarh

4435. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that about 60 (sixty) casual labourers (Gangmen) under PWI Khurja Junction are working since 1972 ;

(b) whether these casual labourers have not yet been brought on CPC scale and given temporary status ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a number of Casual Labourers working since 1 August 1978 and have put in 1000 to 2000 days of work have not yet been given temporary status and granted CPC scale yet ;

(d) whether the General Manager, Northern Railway, New Delhi, has issued orders on 4 May, 1984 for grant of temporary status to these casual labourers ; and

(e) steps Government are taking to bring these casual labourers under CPC scale and giving them temporary status ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b). Scale of pay and temporary status have already been given to all the eligible and medically fit casual labourers working under PWI, Khurja and appointed upto December, 1979.

(c) Information about Aligarh, to which this part of the question presumably relates, is being collected and will be laid on the

Table of the Sabha.

(d) and (e). Information about Aligarh and Khurja is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Creation of Grievances Cell for ST Employees

4436. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Railway Board has created a special cell at the Rail Bhavan, and has directed Zonal Officers to create separate cells for complaints received from Scheduled Tribe employees, Division-wise ;

(b) if not, reasons therefor ; and

(c) the device evolved for disposal of grievances of such employees ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Special Cells look after both Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste employees cases.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Reservation Cells in Railway Board, Zonal and Divisional Headquarters look into grievances of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Railway employees.

महत्वपूर्ण व्यक्तियों के लिए रेल कार्ड पास जारी करना

4437. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **रेल मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेल मंत्रालय द्वारा कुछ महत्वपूर्ण व्यक्तियों को रेल कार्ड पास जारी किए जाते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1984 के दौरान अब तक जारी किए गए पासों का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि रेल मंत्रालय रेल कार्ड पास जारी करने के अलावा चेक पास भी जारी करता है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस वर्ष के दौरान, जारी किए गए इस प्रकार के चैक पासों का महीनेवार ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए०बी०ए०गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) जी, हां । मानार्थ कार्ड पास राष्ट्रीय महत्व के कार्य में लगे महत्वपूर्ण व्यक्तियों को प्रत्येक मामले के गुणावगुणों के आधार पर जारी किए जाते हैं, जिन्हें ऐसे कार्य के लिए यदा-कदा यात्राएं करनी पड़ती हैं ।

(ख) और (घ) एक **विवरण** संलग्न है ।

(ग) जी, हां ।

विवरण

महीना	चैक पास		कार्ड पास		
	दूसरा दर्जा	पहला दर्जा	पहला दर्जा वातानुकूल	पहला दर्जा	दूसरा दर्जा
जनवरी, 1984	08	10	—	—	—
फरवरी, 1984	15	11	06	03	—
मार्च, 1984	04	21	—	07	—
अप्रैल, 1984	13	48	03	04	—
मई, 1984	15	08	—	02	—
जून, 1984	11	08	—	02	—
जुलाई, 1984	11	10	—	01	—
	77	116	09	19	—

Losses in Public Sector Units

4438. SHRI A.R. MALLU :
SHRI N.E. HORO :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken some remedial measures against the managements of those public sector undertakings under his Ministry which have been incurring losses continuing for a long time ;

(b) if so, whether there has been any change in the management in these losing undertakings ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof unit-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) to (c). Losses in Public Sector Undertakings are because of various factors like :

(i) Shortage of power ;

(ii) Shortage of raw material and coal ;

(iii) Paucity of working capital ;

(iv) Low capacity utilisation due to old obsolete plant and equipment ;

(v) Taken over liabilities of sick units.

For improving the performance of Public Sector Undertakings various steps have been taken which inter-alia include renewal and replacement of old plant and machinery on a regular and planned basis, installation of DG sets to over-come power shortage, diversification into newer areas of manufacture, adequate provision of funds by Government to meet their working capital requirements to the extent possible and providing assistance in meeting their raw material and coal inputs. Special efforts to improve systems, procedures and planning and execution of work have been and are being continually made. The undertakings have been advised to take specific appropriate action for achievement of optimum utilisation of installed facilities, draw up Corporate Plans and improve their financial discipline.

The working of the Public Sector Undertakings is reviewed continuously and remedial steps wherever necessary including changes in the management are taken. Recently the services of Managing Director of Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India, who was on deputation, have been placed back at the disposal of his parent cadre.

Order Book position of BHEL

4439. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State-owned Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited is in a precarious condition with its Order Book position for the hydro-equipment depleting to an all-time low of merely four sets of 160 MW against its installed capacity of about 12 sets of 1,000 MW per annum :

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the reasons as to why some of the State Electric Boards, have been pleading with Government for the import of power generating sets and other equipment, when the country's premier manufacturing units is starved of orders ; and

(d) the long-term measure being taken to arrest this alarming situation ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) The order book position of Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. for Hydro electric equipment is lean. BHEL has at present, firm orders for 37 sets totalling 1513 MW. Out of this, orders for 1985-86 is only for 4 sets totalling 160 MW against an installed capacity of about 22 sets per annum totalling 1200 MW—1400 MW depending on the product-mix.

(b) Poor inflow of orders from the utilities has been the main reason for the lean orper book position.

(c) Proposals for import of power generating equipment are mainly in consideration of offers of financial assistance by foreign Governments/suppliers, to overcome the constraint of domestic resources.

(d) With finalisation of the Seventh Plan and placement of fresh orders on BHEL, its capacity utilisation is expected to improve in future.

Production, price, distribution and discretionary quota of Maruti Cars

4440. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question Nos. 796 BB dated 26.7.84 and 3986 on 21 March, 1984 regarding production, price, distribution and discretionary quota of Maruti cars and state :

(a) the number of Maruti Cars/Vans have been delivered in each phase I city till date and whether targets for cars/vans will be achieved as per schedule ;

(b) how much octroi, insurance, registration and delivery charges per vehicle are payable and the reasons as to why it is necessary to levy delivery charges ; and

(c) whether Government propose to initiate lowering the pay scale limits for liberal grant of car loans to its employees to enable them to buy the small car and give a boost to future demand ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) Till 1st August, 1984, 2141 Maruti cars were delivered as per Phase I citywise breakup furnished below :

Delhi	987
Bombay	583
Chandigarh	139
Calcutta	138
Madras	108
Ahmedabad	70
Bangalore	60
Hyderabad	46
Trivandrum	10
Total	2141

Maruti Udyog Ltd. are trying their best to achieve scheduled targets.

(b) These charges vary from place to place. Delivery charges are levied to cover handling and miscellaneous expenses. In case of Delhi, these also include transportation expenses from factory to the dealer's showroom.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

Maintenance of Arthuna Temple in Rajasthan

4441. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the maintenance expenditure incurred on temples of Arthuna in Banswara district in Rajasthan ; and

(b) the expenditure figures incurred thereon excavation/renovation any part thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) An expenditure of Rs. 34,087/- has been incurred on the maintenance of temples at Arthuna in Banswara district of Rajasthan during the year 1983-84.

(b) No expenditure was incurred on excavations. However, an amount of Rs. 42,687/- was spent on structural repairs during 1979-81.

Repairs of National Highway No. 8 in Rajasthan

4442. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Highway No. 8 has not been well maintained and timely repairs are not undertaken between Udaipur and Bichhiwara-Ratanpur Section of National Highway No. 8 ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that several accidents have occurred in last three years at Undavela bridge ;

(c) what steps have been taken to widen National Highway No. 8 at the said point ; and

(d) detailed proposals for its repairs and amount sanctioned therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) No, Sir. The road is kept traffic worthy by carrying out repairs wherever needed within the available funds.

(b) Presumably the Hon'ble Member has in mind the Unda nala bridge. It is correct that a number of accidents have occurred in the past at/near this bridge.

(c) and (d). This bridge and its approaches are at present not upto the National Highway standards. Two estimates aggregating to Rs. 78.82 lakhs for reconstruction of the existing weak and narrow bridge with two lane approaches conforming to National Highway standards, have already been sanctioned and the work is in progress.

Stay of CHS Officers even after Promotion

4443. DR. PRATAP WAGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Central Health Service officers continuing at the same hospital for the last 5 years even after getting repeated promotions ; and

(b) the broad guide lines for transfer of CHS officers periodically ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The Central Health Service Rules provide that the officers recruited to this Service have a liability to serve anywhere in India. Transfers from one station to another are ordered in accordance with the pattern of transfer orders which was issued in 1971. Copy laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. *See* No LT-8687/84).

Introduction of Fast Trains of Higher Speed

4444. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce fast trains consisting of 25-30 coaches and running at 140 to 160 kilometre per hour ;

(b) if so, by when and on what routes such trains are likely to be introduced ;

(c) what infrastructure is required for such high speed trains and how much of it the Railways have at present ;

(d) whether the speed of the present super fast trains are proposed to be revised upwards ; and

(e) if so, when and what would be the speed of such trains in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Existing track, signalling and Rolling Stock etc. are not generally fit for running trains at 140-160 kmph. Ground facilities including maintenance facilities for handling such long trains comprising 25-30 coaches are also not available.

(d) and (e). Increase in speed of a train results in an increase in its resistance to motion and hence generally results in a reduction in the number of coaches and thus reduces the overall carrying capacity of the train. It is, therefore, not the policy of Railways to increase the speed of super-fast trains to 140-160 kmph in the near future.

Constitution of Central University Courts

4445. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will

the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding the number of Central Universities whose courts have been fully constituted ; and

(b) the names of Central Universities whose courts are not fully constituted and the number of vacancies in their courts and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) The Courts of all the seven Central Universities, except that of Visva Bharati, Santiniketan, have been constituted and are functioning.

(b) The Court of the Visva Bharati has to be reconstituted in accordance with the provisions of the amended Act and Statutes enforced with effect from 8.8.1984. In the case of other Central Universities, casual vacancies in the membership of the Court arise from time to time due to death, resignation, expiry of the term of office, or other contingencies. Such vacancies are filled up as and when they arise according to the procedures laid down in the relevant Acts and the Statutes.

Improving Catering Services in Neelachal Express

4446. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the catering service in Neelachal Express is very poor and whether Government have received any complaint in this respect ;

(b) if so, whether any inspection has been conducted ;

(c) if so, what are the findings thereof ; and

(d) this being a long distance tourist train, what steps are being taken to improve the catering services of this train ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) to (d). 175/176 Neelachal Express trains have been provided with departmentally managed pantry car services. From January, 1984 to July, 1984, twelve cases of appreciation of the service rendered by these pantry cars have been recorded in the books carried by the pantry car staff, of which 6 are from Members of Parliament and one is from Member of Legislative Assembly. One complaint regarding quality of food has also been recorded.

During this period, 20 checks were conducted, 13 of which were by officers, 5 by Inspectors and 2 by Cook Instructors. As a result of these inspectors, serveral steps have been taken to improve the standard of service, some of which are (i) replacement of anodized thalis by stainless steel thalis, (ii) shifting of the base kitchens—one from Khurda Road to Cuttack and one from Mughalsarai to Varanasi—to ensure service of hot meals, (iii) detailing Cook Instructors to check the quality of food and impart training to the cooking staff, (iv) introduction of tea bags to maintain the quality of tea, (v) provision of better crockeries and utensils, and (vi) storing of adequate rations in the cars to ensure service under abnormnl circumstances, etc.

Fly-over at Chatapathar, Asansol

4447. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the works of the fly-over at Chatapathar, Asansol have been stopped ;

(b) the reasons therefor ; and

(c) how long it would take to complete the work ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The work is expected to be completed by April, 1985.

Honorarium to clerks for preparing P.L. Bonus

4448. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Rs. 2.00 (Rupees two) are being paid as honorarium to each bill preparing clerks in Western Railways for drawal of P.L. Bonus ;

(b) whether the same rate of honorarium is being paid to the bill preparing clerks of other zonal railways ;

(c) if not, the rates being paid in other zonal railways ; and

(d) reasons why different rates are being paid for the same type of work ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Additional train facilities between Durg and Howrah

4449. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a memorandum dated 21 July, 1984 from Hindustan Steel Employees Union (CITU) Bhilai (Madhya Pradesh) along with a memorandum dated 14 June, 1984 from the residents of Bhilai Nagar has been received by him ;

(b) whether they have demanded additional train facilities between Durg and Howrah ;

(c) whether the present quota of berths by the existing Express/Mail trains is inadequate to meet the actual demand ;

(d) if so, whether Government are favourably considering the demand of the people of Bhilai Nagar ; and

(e) if so, by what time the additional facility is proposed to be provided ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Durg Station has been provided with the reservation quotas in various Mail and Express trains as under :—

	AC 1st	AC 2T	1st	II
1 Dn-BBVT-HWH Mail	1	—	4	6
29 Dn BBVT-HWH Express	—	—	4	8
59 Dn BBVT-HWH Gitanjali Exp.	—	2	—	15

It is not feasible at present to increase the above quotas in view of the heavy demand for reservation at train originating stations as well as at other important intermediate stations where the accommodation in these trains is fully utilised and a number of passengers remain on waiting list.

(d) and (e). At present, introduction of an additional train between Durg and Howrah is not feasible on account of paucity of resources such as coaches, locomotives, line capacity and terminal facilities.

Sale of scrap lying along Railway Tracks

4450. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that scrap is abundantly available at all along the railway tracks and sheds of the railways ;

(b) if so, the estimated value of scrap lying at various places in the country ; and

(c) the criterion adopted by the Railway authorities in deciding the sale of scraps in different Railways ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) Scrap which is awaiting disposal is kept at nominated scrap depots. Released rails after relaying however may lie sometime near the track to avoid double handling. The accumulation of scrap followed by disposal is a continuous process. The disposal is regularly monitored by the Railways as well as the Railway Board and thus the Government is aware of the availability of scrap on railways.

(b) Value would be about Rs. 24 crores.

(c) The criteria adopted for sale of scrap material including condemned rolling stock on the railways is well defined. Consumers return their scrap to the nominated scrap depots for arranging disposal. The material required for re-use by the Railways themselves is segregated and kept separately, to be drawn by consumers, as and when required. The balance thus left over is surveyed by a Survey Committee consisting of Senior Officers of Stores and Technical Departments, who examine the scrap materials with a view to finding out whether the scrap can be put to any alternative use. The material which cannot be used is recommended for disposal. Scrap materials required by other Government Departments/ Public Secter Undertakings etc. are straightway supplied to them. The disposal is through auction/tender sales which are given wide publicity through newspapers, handbills etc.

Scheme for Development and Promotion of Unani and Ayurvedic System of Medicines

4451. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government have made schemes for the development and promotion of Unani and Ayurvedic system of medicines in the country ;

(b) if so, the details regarding the amount so far have been granted during the last three years alongwith the schemes under which expenditure was incurred ; and

(c) the main beneficiary institutions under each scheme and the amount spent thereunder ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A statement is attached.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. N.	Name of the Scheme/Organisation	Amount released during		
		1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha	229.03	280.15	326.59
2.	Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine	73.83	81.36	98.74

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Institute of Postgraduate Training and Research, Jamnagar	55.52	56.53	55.00
4.	Grants to National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur	62.36	45.19	102.01
5.	Grants to Ajmal Khan Tibbia College, A.M.U., Aligarh	17.00	14.50	15.30
6.	Indian Medicine Pharmaceutical Corporation Ltd., Mohan (UP)	12.65 (Investment)	—	10.00 (Loan)
7.	Grant-in-aid to undergraduate colleges of ISM and Homoeopathy run by voluntary organisations up to the extent of Rs. 1.60 lakhs per college for purchase of laboratory equipment and setting up of book bank for the students of SC/ST and weaker seetions of the society.	1.60 (one college)	10.19 (7 colleges)	24.48 (16 colleges)
8.	Upgrading of departments for postgraduate training and research in Indian Systems of Medicine—Amount released to the State Governments as cent-per-cent Central assistance for maintenance of the postgraduate departments, upgraded under the Scheme	36.60	45.55	42.00
9.	Development of ISM Pharmacies including herbal farms and drug testing laboratories in the States. Assistance up to a maximum of Rs. 8.0 lakhs to a Pharmacy as provided to the State Government for augmenting State Pharmacies	12.95	11.45	10.53

Repair of Howrah Bridge

4452. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the massive 2150 ft. cantilever-cum-suspension Howrah Bridge is in for extensive repairs ;

(b) if so, whether any detailed study of the actual extent of wear and tear the bridge has suffered over the years has been carried out ;

(c) if so, by which agency and how long will it take to do the needful and the estimated capital outlay involved ;

(d) whether any foreign experts parti-

cularly those belonging to the original design engineers of the bridge have been consulted ; and

(e) if so, their assessment of the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Certain sections of the Bridge such as the carriage-way and foot-path, require extensive repair.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The study is being carried out by M/s Rail India Technical and Economic Services, New Delhi (RITES), in association with M/s Consulting Engineering Services Ltd., New Delhi, the Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi (CRRI) and M/s Rendel, Palmer and Tritton of London (RPT). The Phase I of the study is expected to be completed by Feb. 1985. The capital outlay required will be known after the study is completed.

(d) M/s Rendel Palmer and Tritton (RPT) of London were the original designers of the bridge. They are associated in the current study of the bridge as experts.

(e) Based on preliminary examination of the bridge ; the Engineers of all the consultants involved have come to an initial conclusion that most of the bridge structures are still in good condition. However, the deck structure has suffered damages at some locations, where water has ingressed through deck movement joints and these will require immediate repairs.

Modernisation of Kancherapara and Kharagpur Workshops

4453. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any plan has been drawn up for the modernisation of the antiquated workshops at Kancherapara and Kharagpur workshops in West Bengal ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the capital outlay involved ;

(c) whether with the stoppage of production of Steam Locos, the Chittaranjan Loco Works also need some comprehensive remodelling and modernisation ; and

(d) if so, whether any plan in this behalf has also been drawn up, if so, its broad outlines and the total capital outlay involved ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) Yes, Sir, plans have been drawn and work taken up for modernisation of Kharagpur and Kanchrapara workshops in stages to enable these workshops to take up POH of Electric Locos, EMUs etc. in place of steam locos etc.

(b) Kanchrapara and Kharagpur workshops are being modernised at a cost of Rs. 14.59 and 10.64 crores respectively. The plans envisage provision of modern, high productivity machines, elimination of production bottle necks due to inadequate and outdated plant layouts, provision of modern material handling equipment to facilitate material movements and need based extensions/construction of new buildings to meet with present product-mix of repair activities.

(c) and (d). With the stoppage of production of steam locomotives, Chittaranjan Locomotive Works have already switched over to production of Diesel and Electric Locomotives. This production unit is also being modernised at a cost of Rs. 15.43 crores. The plans envisage provision of modern, high productivity machines, elimination of production bottle necks due to inadequate and outdated plant layouts, provision of modern material handling equipment to facilitate material movements.

Viability of M.A.M.C. Durgapur

4454. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Durgapur continues to be in red ;

(b) if so, the extent of loss suffered by it ; and

(c) whether steps are being taken to make it a viable unit by cutting down all infructuous administrative expenditure viz. vast touring, maintenance of guest house in Delhi and similar other expenditure ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. However, losses are being reduced progressively every year.

(b) The cumulative loss incurred by MAMC upto 31.3.1983 amounted to Rs. 123.86 crores.

(c) While control over expenditure is necessary and steps have been taken in this regard by the management, the viability of the company will be achieved primarily from enhancement of production and productivity. The company has already enhanced its production by 45% in last two years and its productivity has also improved. The company has projected further improvement in the near future.

Inquiry into Allahabad Railway Service Commission

4455. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1970 on March, 1984 regarding inquiry into Allahabad Railway Service Commission and state :

(a) whether the inquiry being conducted into the charges against the Railway Service Commission Allahabad has since been completed ;

(b) if so, the findings thereof ; and

(c) action taken by the Government against the Officers at fault and to run the Railway Service Commission in fair and proper manner ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b). Out of three cases under investigation, one case, wherein certain allegations of irregularities/malpractices were made against Railway Service Commission, Allahabad, was closed after investigation, in consultation with Central Vigilance Commission. In another subsequent case of alleged irregularities in February, 1982 Examination, the case was investigated and involvement of both Railway officials and outsiders has been detected. The case of Railway officials has been referred to Central Vigilance Commission for advice. The case of outsiders has been referred to Central Bureau of Investigation. In a third case of alleged irregularities/malpractices in February, 1981 Examination, investigations have been completed ; report is under finalisation. In this case also, involvement of certain outsiders, as revealed by investigation, has been referred to Central Bureau of Investigation for further action.

(c) In so far as February, 1982 Examination is concerned, the case has already been referred to Central Vigilance Commission for advice. Follow-up action has necessarily to await Central Vigilance Commission's advice. As regards inquiry into malpractices of February, 1981 Examination, the report for which is expected to be finalised soon, Central Vigilance Commission's advice will likewise be obtained, before taking follow-up action. As far the action taken to improve the working of Railway Service Commission, Officers/Staff of doubtful integrity have since been transferred/ordered to be transferred out of Railway Service Commission, Allahabad. Various procedural orders have also been issued on the basis of the deliberations in the Conference of the Chairmen, Railway Service Commissions, and the studies conducted by the Efficiency Bureau Directorate to streamline the functioning of the Railway Service Commissions.

राजस्थान में 1984-85 के दौरान बाल विकास केन्द्र खोलना

+4456. **श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया** : क्या **समाज कल्याण मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में बाल विकास परियोजना के अन्तर्गत कितने केन्द्र खोले गए हैं ;

(ख) वर्ष 1984-85 में स्थानवार ऐसे कितने केन्द्र खोले जाने का विचार है और ये किन-किन स्थानों पर खोले जायेंगे ;

(ग) सरकार ने प्रत्येक केन्द्र के लिए कितना वार्षिक प्रावधान किया है ; और

(घ) तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी०के०थुंगन) : (क) अभी तक राजस्थान में समेकित बाल विकास सेवा (आई० सी० डी० एस०) की 45 परियोजनाएं स्वीकृत की जा चुकी हैं।

(ख) इन 45 परियोजनाओं में से 8 समेकित बाल विकास सेवा परियोजनाएं 1984-85 के लिए स्वीकृत की गई हैं। ये 8 नई परियोजनाएं निम्नलिखित खंडों में स्थित हैं :—

क्रम संख्या	खण्ड का नाम	जिला
1.	तलवाड़ा	बांसवाड़ा
2.	सिवाना	बारमेर
3.	असपुर	डूंगरपुर
4.	बिछीवाड़ा	डूंगरपुर
5.	शेरगढ़	जोधपुर
6.	रविदार	सिरोही
7.	अबरोड़	सिरोही
8.	गोकींदा	उदयपुर

(ग) और (घ) पूर्व पोषाहार का खर्च राजस्व कर द्वारा पूरा किया जाता है। केन्द्रीय सरकार दूसरी मदों के लिए खर्च के लिए अनुदान देती है।

एक **विवरण** जिसमें प्रति परियोजना लागत प्राक्कलन दर्शाया गया है संलग्न है। ये प्राक्कलन अनुमानित हैं और वास्तविक खर्च एक योजना से दूसरी योजना के लिए भिन्न-भिन्न होता है जो इन परियोजनाओं के आकारों, सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों के वेतनमानों तथा दूसरे सम्बन्धित कारणों पर निर्भर करता है।

विवरण

परियोजना का संशोधित लागत अनुमान (एक वर्ष)

मद	ग्रामीण परियोजना	शहरी परियोजना	आदिवासी परियोजना	टिप्पणी
1	2	3	4	5
(क) स्टाफ				
1. बाल विकास परियोजना अधिकारी	16,000	18,000	18,000	प्रत्येक परियोजना में एक बाल विकास परियोजना अधिकारी ब्लाक खण्ड विकास अधिकारी के समान वेतन में
2. सहायक	9,000	9,000	9,000	अवर श्रेणी लिपिक या उच्च श्रेणी लिपिक के वेतनमान में प्रत्येक परियोजना में एक सहायक,

1	2	3	4	5
3. पर्यवेक्षक	50,000	40,000	30,000	प्रत्येक ग्रामीण, शहरी और आदिवासी परियोजना में क्रमशः पांच, चार और पांच पर्यवेक्षक राज्य में मुख्यसेविका के वेतनमान के बराबर
4. क्लर्क टाइपिस्ट	7,500	7,500	7,500	प्रत्येक परियोजना में एक
5. आंगनबाड़ी कार्यकर्ता (125-175 रुपए प्रतिमाह की दर से मानदेय)	1,80,000	2,10,000	90,000	175 रुपए प्रतिमास मैट्रिक के लिए तथा 125 रुपए नान मैट्रिक के लिए। प्रत्येक ग्रामीण परियोजना में 100 कार्यकर्ता (50% मैट्रिक तथा 50% नान-मैट्रिक) प्रत्येक शहरी परियोजना में 100 कार्यकर्ता (सभी मैट्रिक), प्रत्येक आदिवासी परियोजना में 50 कार्यकर्ता (50% मैट्रिक तथा 50% नान-मैट्रिक)
6. ड्राइवर	7,500	7,500	7,500	प्रत्येक परियोजना में एक ड्राइवर
7. हैल्पर (50 रुपये प्रति मास)	60,000	60,000	30,000	प्रत्येक ग्रामीण/शहरी परियोजना में 100 तथा आदिवासी योजना में 50।
8. चपरासी	6,000	6,000	6,000	
9. सांख्यिकीय सहायक	9,000	9,000	9,000	1982-83 के बाद से स्वीकृत समेकित बाल विकास सेवा परियोजनाओं के मामले में। 1981-82 तक स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं के मामलों में 1982-83 के रूप से स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं के मामलों में
योग	3,48,000	3,36,000	1,98,000	
	3,47,000	3,67,000	2,07,000	

1	2	3	4	5
मुख्य केन्द्र/उप केन्द्रों में स्टाफ को सुदृढ़ करना				
1. डाक्टर (बाल स्वास्थ्य में डिप्लोमा में अधिमानता)	20,000	20,000	20,000	(i) प्रत्येक शहरी परियोजना में एक डाक्टर (ii) 1981-82 तक स्वीकृत प्रत्येक ग्रामीण/शहरी परियोजना में एक डाक्टर, 1982-83 के बाद से स्वीकृत ग्रामीण/आदिवासी परियोजना में कोई नहीं ।
2. महिला स्वास्थ्य निरीक्षक/सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य नर्सें/एच०ए०/ (महिला)	20,000	—	20,000	1981-82 तक स्वीकृत/प्रत्येक ग्रामीण/आदिवासी परियोजना में, दो महिला स्वास्थ्य निरीक्षक/सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य नर्स, 1982-83 के बाद से, स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं में कोई नहीं ।
3. सहायक/नर्स/दाई स्वास्थ्य कर्मचारी (महिला)	60,0000	30,000	30,000	(i) 1981-82 तक स्वीकृत प्रत्येक ग्रामीण तथा आदिवासी परियोजनाओं में क्रमशः आठ और चार सहायक नर्स/दाई 1982-83 के बाद से स्वीकृत ग्रामीण/आदिवासी परियोजनाओं से कोई नहीं । (ii) प्रत्येक शहरी परियोजना में चार
4. स्वास्थ्य स्टाफ	1,00,000	50,000	70,000	1981-82 तक स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं के लिए
	—	50,000	—	1981-82 के बाद स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं के लिए
कुल स्टाफ	4,38,000	4,08,000	2,68,000	1981-82 तक स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं के लिए
	3,47,000	4,17,000	2,27,000	1981-82 के बाद स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं के लिए

1	2	3	4	5
(ख) अन्य व्यय				
आवर्ती				
1. आंगनबाड़ियों के लिए फुटकर खर्च	18,000	18,000	9,000	प्रत्येक ग्रामीण/शहरी परियोजना में 100 आंगनबाड़ी तथा प्रत्येक आदिवासी परियोजना में 50 आंगनबाड़ी
2. आंगनबाड़ियों के लिए किराए (केवल प्रत्येक शहरी परियोजना के लिए 120 रुपये प्रतिमास)	—	1,44,000	—	ग्रामीण/आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में परिसर समुदाय द्वारा किया जाता है।
	30,000	—	15,000	1982-83 के बाद से स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं के मामले में
3. दवाईयां	30,000	30,000	15,000	300 रुपये प्रति आंगनबाड़ी की दर से
4. पी०ओ०एल० रखरखाव आदि	30,000	15,000	25,000	
5. खंड स्तर पर फुटकर खर्च (लेखन सामग्री)	5,000	5,000	5,000	
6. मेडिकल तथा पैरा मेडिकल स्टाफ के लिए भवनों के लिए किराए	6,000	24,000	3,600	
	89,000	2,36,000	57,600	1981-82 तक स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं के लिए
	1,13,000	2,36,000	69,000	1981-82 के बाद से स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं के लिए

1	2	3	4	5
गैर-आवर्ती				
1. आंगनबाड़ियों के लिए यंत्र संलग्न सूची के अनुसार	1,00,000	1,00,000	70,000	प्रत्येक ग्रामीण/शहरी परियोजना में 100 आंगनबाड़ी तथा प्रत्येक आदिवासी में 50 आंगनबाड़ी
2. खंड/सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र स्तर पर फर्नीचर आदि	2,00,000	7,500	7,000	
3. रेफ्रीजरेटर	—	—	—	×प्रत्येक परियोजना में एक
4. वाहन	—	—	—	
	1,08,000	1,07,500	77,000	
कुल परियोजना व्यय				
1. आवर्ती	5,27,000	6,44,000	3,23,000	1981-82 तक स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं के मामले में
गैर-आवर्ती	1,08,000	1,07,500	57,000	
2. आवर्ती	4,66,000	6,53,000	2,76,600	1981-82 तक स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं के मामले में
गैर-आवर्ती	1,08,000	1,07,500	57,000	1981-82 के बाद स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं के मामले में

×केवल 1981-82 तक स्वीकृत ग्रामीण/आदिवासी परियोजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में यह वस्तुएं "यूनिसेफ" द्वारा प्रदान की जा रही हैं और इसीलिए प्रावधान का सुझाव नहीं दिया गया।

स्कूटरों की मांग और उत्पादन

4457. **श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया :** क्या **उद्योग मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में विभिन्न कम्पनियों के दो पहिया स्कूटरों का वार्षिक उत्पादन क्या है ;

(ख) क्या देश में स्कूटरों की मांग उत्पादन से अधिक है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो विभिन्न कम्पनियों के स्कूटरों

की मांग और उत्पादन से सम्बन्धित ब्यौरा क्या है और वर्ष 1984-85 (जून तक) के दौरान कितने स्कूटरों की बुकिंग की गई ; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य और उद्योग तथा पूर्ति विभाग मंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क)

(आंकड़े हजार में)

क्रमांक	निर्माता का नाम	उत्पादन 1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (संशोधित)
1.	आटोमोबाइल प्रोडक्ट्स आफ इण्डिया लि०	22	23	17
2.	बजाज आटो लि०	109	151	177
3.	स्कूटर्स इण्डिया लि०	32	38	21
4.	महाराष्ट्र स्कूटर्स लि०	25	39	54
5.	अन्य	13	15	11
	योग :	201	266	280

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) स्कूटरों की मांग (आंकड़े हजार में)

1981-82	246
1982-83	283
1983-84	325
1984-85	400
1989-90	700

(घ) मुख्य निर्माताओं के पास लम्बित क्रयादेश निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

लोहिया मशीन्स लिमिटेड	22.39 लाख
बजाज आटो लिमिटेड	7.84 लाख
ए०पी०स्कूटर्स लिमिटेड	5.40 लाख
महाराष्ट्र स्कूटर्स लिमिटेड	10.54 लाख
गिरनार स्कूटर्स	0.11 लाख
योग :	46.28 लाख

भीनमल स्टेशन पर सार्वजनिक इमारत के निर्माण हेतु न्यास को अनुमति देना

4458. **श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया** : क्या

रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने किसी रेलवे स्टेशन पर सार्वजनिक इमारत का निर्माण करने हेतु न्यासों अथवा सामाजिक संगठनों को अनुमति दी है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि भीनमल रेलवे स्टेशन (जोधपुर मण्डल) पर एक सार्वजनिक इमारत के निर्माण के लिए सरकार की अनुमति प्रदान करने के लिए किसी न्यास ने आवेदन पत्र प्रस्तुत किया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए०बी०ए०गनी खां चौधरी) : (क) रेल परिसरों में प्याऊ/प्रतीक्षालय आदि जैसी यात्री सुविधाओं के लिए योजनाओं का निर्माण करने के लिए ट्रस्टों/समाज संगठनों के अनुरोधों पर मामला-दर-मामला के आधार पर विचार किया जाता है और रेलों के हित को ध्यान में रखकर गुणावगुणों के आधार पर अनुमति दी जाती है।

(ख) जी हां, जोधपुर मंडल पर मारवाड़ भीनमल रेलवे स्टेशन पर एक यात्री प्रतीक्षालय का निर्माण करने की अनुमति के लिए "सुख राज बाबू लाल जी नाहर चैरीटेबिलट ट्रस्ट भीनमल" नामक ट्रस्ट से एक अनुरोध प्राप्त हुआ है।

(ग) यह विनिश्चय किया गया है कि इस ट्रस्ट को अपनी लागत पर एक यात्री प्रतीक्षालय रेलों के माध्यम से बनवाने की अनुमति एक निक्षेप कार्य के रूप में दी जाय।

Regional College of Education in Himachal Pradesh

4459. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government and the NCERT have received a demand for the sanction and opening of a Regional College of Education in Himachal Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government in this regard ; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which a decision would be taken and the college opened ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). During the Sixth Plan period, there is no proposal to set up additional Regional Colleges of Education.

Construction of Working Women's Hostel at Hamirpur and Una

4460. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the latest progress regarding the construction of the Working Women's Hostel at Hamirpur and Una in Himachal Pradesh ; and

(b) the estimated cost of construction, the date of sanction of these projects and the reasons for delay in construction ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) Working Women's Hostel at Hamirpur has been completed while the Working Women's Hostel at Una is under construction.

(b) The estimated cost of construction of Working Women's Hostels Hamirpur and Una are Rs. 7,54,330/- and Rs. 10,77,720/- respectively. These hostels were sanctioned on 2-5-1981 and 25-4-1981 respectively. The main reason for delay in construction of the hostel at Una is that the agency had to change the site for the construction of the hostel. The Hostel at Hamirpur could not be completed within the stipulated period because of some financial difficulties faced by the organisation.

Modernisation of Industries

4461. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Council for Small and Medium Exporters, has strongly urged Government for modernisation of the units at a much bigger scale and import of latest high technology in different industries ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the suggestions and reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) and (b). This Ministry is not aware of any such suggestion made by the Indian Council for Small and Medium Exporters. The Technology Policy Statement of January, 1983, spells out Government's Policy with regard to import of technology. The Policy Statement has identified the need for upgradation and modernisation of technology.

Improvements made at Railway Station in Khurda Road and Kharagpur Division

4462. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been no improvements made for the railway users at the following Railway stations of Khurda Road Division and Kharagpur Division during the last ten years such as Bhadrak, Markona, Baudpur, Kenduapada, Manjuri Road, Ranital and Sabira in spite of the repeated representations by the travelling public ;

(b) if so, the specific reasons thereof ; and

(c) what improvements have been suggested in the stations mentioned therein ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) The following improvement works have been done at some of these stations during the last ten years :—

(1) **Bhadrak** :

(i) Provision of public address system on the platform.

(ii) Provision of water taps.

(iii) Extension of second class waiting hall.

(iv) Provision of tea stall.

(v) Provision of drum clock.

(2) **Baudpur** :

Provision of approach road to Goods Shed.

(3) **Kenduapada** :

(i) Provision of sanitized latrines on platforms.

(ii) Provision of tubewell on the platform.

(4) **Sabira** :

(i) Povision of a telephone.

(ii) Provision of two tubewells.

(b) Does not arise. Additional passenger amenities on stations are provided on a programmed basis depending upon availability of funds and comparative needs of various stations.

(c) Following improvements in the passenger amenities have been suggested in the perspective plan of the railway ;

(1) **Markona** :

(i) Provision of public address system.

(ii) Provision of a platform shelter.

(2) **Ranital** :

Extension of waiting hall.

(3) **Bhadrak :**

Improvements of lighting arrangement in the station.

नीमच-कोटा लाइन का निर्माण

4463. **श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया** : क्या रेल **मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नीमच-कोटा बड़ी लाइन के निर्माण में जून, 1984 तक हुई प्रगति का ब्योरा क्या है ;

(ख) इस लाइन पर बनाए जाने वाले प्रस्तावित स्टेशनों के नाम क्या हैं और वे कितनी-कितनी दूरी पर बनाए जाएंगे ; और

(ग) नई नीमच-चित्तौड़गढ़ बड़ी लाइन पर वर्तमान छोटी लाइन के स्टेशनों के अतिरिक्त अन्य प्रस्तावित स्टेशनों के नाम क्या हैं और वे कहां-कहां बनाए जाएंगे ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए०बी०ए०गनी खां चौधरी) : (क) गुर्ला-चन्देरिया खण्ड में कार्य प्रगति पर है। समग्र प्रगति 5 प्रतिशत है।

(ख) संलग्न **विवरण** में प्रस्तावित स्टेशनों के नाम और उनके स्थान दर्शाये गये हैं।

(ग) नीमच-चित्तौड़गढ़ लाइन पर प्रस्तावित स्टेशनों के नाम तथा वर्तमान मीटर लाइन स्टेशनों के स्थल और उनका स्थान निर्धारण संलग्न **विवरण** में दिये गये हैं।

विवरण

(ख) प्रस्तावित स्टेशनों के नाम और उनके स्थान नीचे दिये गये हैं :—

क्रम संख्या	**स्टेशन का नाम**	**दोनों स्टेशनों के बीच की दूरी (कि०मी०)**
1	2	3
1.	दहीत	—
2.	थालेरा	9.20
3.	खोंधिया	6.10
4.	बूंदी	7.90
5.	श्रीनगर	10.30
6.	नीम-का-खेड़ा	11.74
7.	जालंधरी	11.76
8.	सीताकुंड	6.90
9.	श्यामपुरा	6.66
10.	मोहनपुरा	12.22
11.	मण्डलगढ़	8.62
12.	वीथलपुरा	7.40
13.	वारून्दनी	7.80
14.	परसोली	9.40
15.	जोधपुरी	6.60
16.	बस्सी	8.29
17.	नगरी	9.92

(ग) नीमच-चित्तौड़गढ़ लाइन पर प्रस्तावित स्टेशनों के नाम तथा वर्तमान मीटर लाइन के स्टेशनों के स्थल और स्थान निर्धारण नीचे दिये गये हैं :—

क्रम सं०	स्टेशनों के नाम	दोनों स्टेशनों के बीच की दूरी (कि०मी०)
1.	चन्देरिया	—
2.	चित्तौड़गढ़	7.66
3.	ओर्डी	5.37
4.	शम्भूपुरा	6.26
5.	गंभीरी रोड	9.17
6.	निम्बाहेड़ा	8.15
7.	जावद रोड	10.39
8.	बीसालवास कलां	7.03
9.	नीमच	9.48

Suitable Changes for Capacity Utilisation in Time Table Rake Links etc.

4464. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in March last he had told the General Managers in a meeting to make suitable changes (by April) in (i) the 25 years old Time Tables (ii) rake links (iii) terminus lie-overs of rakes and engines and (iv) average speeds of express trains, to increase capacity utilisation and productivity/resulting in more running of trains and steep increase in railway revenue on the basis of the same amount of rolling stock ; and

(b) specific changes achieved as yet (in stead of April) in each zone separately under each of the above four heads ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) Yes, Sir, a general directive was given to the General Managers to improve the productivity of available resources, including coaches and accelerate the existing Mail/Express trains.

(b) Improvement in productivity of resources like coaches is a continuous process and Railways have improved the utilisation of B.G. coaches from 317 vehicle kms. per vehicle day in 1981-82 to 351 in 1983-84. It has also been decided to accelerate some of the existing Mail/Express trains.

Appointment of Diploma Holders for Maintenance of Aircondition Plants

4465. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in Railway Department Electricians have been appointed for the maintenance of the Air Conditioners and the persons who are Diploma Holders in Air Conditioning are not appointed ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and whether Government propose to consider appointing Diploma holders for the maintenance of airconditioning plants ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Director's quota of Lohia Scooters

4466. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1591 on 2 August, 1984 regarding demand and supply position of scooters and state :

(a) the reasons for Bajaj Auto Ltd. allotting 3 per cent of scooters against Director's quota versus Lohia Machines allotting 5 per cent of their production ;

(b) the reasons for giving Lohia Machines such preferential treatment ; and

(c) the steps being taken to bring down Lohia's Director's quota to 3 per cent to

prevent any misuse thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) to (c). In absence of a statutory control, the Government have not fixed the extent of manufacturers' discretionary quota. However, in accordance with the established practices in the automobile industry, the manufacturers work to a discretionary quota limited to 5 percent.

Increase in Adult Literacy

4467. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of increase in adult literacy in the last four years ;

(b) what special schemes are being implemented for this purpose ;

(c) the names of the State/States which have fulfilled the target ;

(d) whether there is any scheme for giving special incentives to such states ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) The literacy rate in the country is computed only through the Census operations conducted after every ten years by the Registrar General of India. The last census was conducted in 1981 and the next census is due in 1991 which inter alia will cover the increase in adult literacy in the last four years. However, during the last four years, nearly 1.60 crore adult illiterates in the age group 15-35 have been enrolled under the Adult Education Programme in the country.

(b) For the promotion of adult education in the country, the following schemes are being implemented :—

(i) Rural Functional Literacy Projects

(ii) State Adult Education Programme

(iii) Assistance to Voluntary Agencies working in the field of Adult Education.

(iv) Involvement of Students and Youth under the Adult Education Programme

(v) Shramik Vidyapeeths

(vi) Post-literacy and Follow-up Programme

(vii) Strengthening of Administrative Structures for Adult Education.

(c) State Governments have been urged to so draw up their operational plans as to achieve the total of eradication of illiteracy in the age group 15-35 by 1990. Operational plans prepared by the State Governments are reviewed and progress monitored periodically.

(d) and (e). There is no scheme for giving incentive to States which fulfil the target. However, to encourage better coverage of women under the Adult Education Programme, a scheme of Awards has been introduced under which the following awards are given to the States/Union Territories :

(a) Five best women centres in each district.

(b) One best district in each State.

(c) State level awards to four best States and One award for the best Union Territory.

For 1982-83 Five State level awards were given to the following States for excellent performance in the enrolment of adult women in adult education centres :

Tamil Nadu

Bihar

Madhya Pradesh

Maharashtra

Uttar Pradesh.

विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन की सहायता से बिहार में जन स्वास्थ्य गाइड योजना का क्रियान्वयन

4468. **श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन से प्राप्त वित्तीय सहायता से बिहार के प्रत्येक जिले के दो खण्डों में जन स्वास्थ्य गाइड योजना लागू की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो बिहार के कितने प्रशिक्षित जन स्वास्थ्य गाइड नियुक्त किये गये हैं और क्या औषधियों और उपकरणों की वार्षिक सप्लाई की गई और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुद बेन एम०जोशी) : (क) नहीं।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Promotion of Junior Grade Scale Officers in civil Engineering Department (NER)

4469. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of senior scale posts in the Civil Engineering Department of the North Eastern Railway upgraded to Junior Administrative posts ;

(b) whether equal number of junior scale officers post in the same Department been upgraded to the senior scale, if not, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) the number of senior scale posts existed prior to the upgradation of these posts and the same existing at present in open line and Construction Departments separately ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) In recent times, five posts have been upgraded from Senior Scale to Junior Administrative Grade in the Civil Engineering Cadre of the North-Eastern Railway.

(b) An equal number of posts have been upgraded to Senior Scale.

(c) Prior to upgradation, there were 19 Senior Scale posts of Civil Engineering discipline in the open line and 16 Senior Scale posts in Construction Department. At present, there are 19 Senior Scale posts of Civil Engineering discipline in the open line and 12 Senior Scale posts in Construction Department. The number of posts in the Construction Department, being work-charged, vary from time to time depending on the construction workload.

Girls' Hostel in Gujarat

4470. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any application for constructing girls hostels in Gujarat State and particularly in Adivasi area which is the most backward area in regard to education is pending before the UGC ;

(b) since long these applications are pending and what are the reasons for not clearing this ;

(c) what are the number of applications pending with UGC for constructing Girls hostels in the country as on 31 March, 1984 Statewise ; and

(d) what are the details of facilities given by the Centre to construct residential hostel to students in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by UGC, no such applications are at present pending with the Commission.

(c) As on 31.3.1984, four proposals received from Andhra Pradesh, two from Assam, one from Kerala, five from Orissa, and two from West Bengal were pending with the UGC.

(d) The Commission provides financial assistance to universities and colleges for construction of women's hostel on a sharing basis of 75:25 as against 50:50 in the case of men's hostels.

Foot over bridge at Kanjur Marg and Vikhroli

4471. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a foot over bridge across the existing level crossing at Kanjur Marg and Vikhroli in Bombay ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A B A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b). There is an approved proposal to provide Foot Over Bridge at the site of existing level crossing No. 16 at Kanjur Marg at an estimated cost of Rs. 9.70 lakhs chargeable to Bombay Municipal Corporation. At the request of Bombay Municipal Corporation, proposal for Foot Over Bridge near Vikhroli at Km. 24/12-13 on deposit terms was also initiated in 1978 but the same has been pended by Bombay Municipal Corporation in December, 1980.

Filling up of posts in Railway Board from Zonal Railways and vice versa

4472. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether many posts in Gazetted rank in Railway Board are being filled by drafting Railway officers from the zonal Railways ;

(b) whether Railway Board Secretariat Officer are also being sent on the Zonal Railways to counter balance the one sided traffic ; and

(c) whether considering to depute more RBSS officers to the Zonal Railways in Traffic, commercial and Personnel Branches to remove stagnation.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) Posts in the gazetted rank in Railway Board relate to :

(i) Secretariat side of the work.

(ii) Technical side of the work.

All posts in the Secretariat side are invariably manned by Railway Board Secretariat Officers.

In regard to the Technical side where knowledge and experience of field working is essential for the proper functioning of railways and for giving directions to the highly technical railway departments, these posts must necessarily be manned by drafting experienced field officers to railway Board of the organised railway services from Zonal Railways on tenure basis, according to the job requirement of each post.

(b) While such offers have been made from time to time to Railway Board Secretariat Service Officers, they have generally not come forward to accept the offer to work in field units on Zontal Railways.

(c) Yes, Sir, in the case of the Personnel Branch. However, offers made in the past to the RBSS officers have not met with suitable response. As regards field posts in the Traffic and Commercial Branches, most of the RBSS officers, by the very nature of their Secretariat working background are not equipped for such postings.

No Railway Coach Factory States

4473. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States which has no railway coach factory or railway repairing yard in South India ;

(b) the number of repairing yards or coach factory that are located in South India, State-wise ; and

(c) whether the Government propose to consider the case of Kerala for setting up

the proposed new coach factory or repairing yard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) There is only one Railway Coach Factory located at Perambur, Madras (Tamil Nadu State) under the Ministry of Railways. Another factory manufacturing railway Coaches is under the Ministry of Defence and located at Bangalore in Karnataka State, while a third one manufacturing Coaches is a Public Sector unit located at Calcutta. Besides, there are a large number of railway Coach Repairing workshops and depots (Carriage Repair Depots) which are located practically in every State in South India.

(b) The particulars of Coach repairing yard (Depots) and the Coach Factory located in South India are as under :

Tamil Nadu

1. Integral Coach Factory at Perambur, Madras (Coach Production Unit) (Independent Unit).

2. *Coach Repair Workshop*

   (i) Coach Repair Workshop, Perambur, Madras. (Southern Railway).

   (ii) Carriage Repair Workshop, Golden Rock, (Southern Railway).

3. *Coach Repair Depots.*

   25 Nos. Coach Maintenance Depots.

Karnataka

1. *Coach Repair Workshop*

   (i) Carriage Repair Workshop, Mysore, (Southern Railway).

   (ii) Coach Repair Workshop, Hubli. (South Central Railway).

2. *Coach Repair Depots*

   9 Nos. Coach Maintenance Depots.

Andhra Pradesh

1. *Coach Repair Workshop*

   (i) Carriage Repair Workshop, Lallaguda (South Central Railway).

   (ii) Coach Repair Workshop, Tirupati. (South Central Railway) (under construction).

2. *Coach Repair Depots*

   26 Nos. Coach Maintenance Depots.

Kerala

1. *Coach Repair Depots*

   7 Nos. Coach Maintenance Depots.

(c) M/s. Pail India Technical and Economic Services have been assigned the task of preparation of a detailed Project Report, including location survey. The site for setting up the proposed new coach factory will be decided based upon the above project report.

UNICEF Report on India's Population Growth

4474. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the rate of population growth in India is yet to start declining according to UNICEF study report ;

(b) if so, what are the main features of the study report ;

(c) if so, whether it has been pointed out that the birth rate has registered a significant decline from 36.9 per 1000 persons in 1971 to 33.3 in 1981 with the growth rate stabilising at around 2.5 per cent ; and

(d) the steps being taken to reduce the birth rate further during the Seventh Five Year Plan also ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) to (c). A recently published

UNICEF Report entitled "An analysis of the Situation of Children in India" contains some analysis of demographic trends in India. Certain statistics like the growth rate, child population, infant mortality rate, like expectancy, etc., have been presented and some projects regarding the future population grawth have been suggested. It has been stated that the birth rate registered a significant decline from 36 9 in 1971 to 33.3 in 1981 with the growth rate stabilising around 2.5 per cent. According to the Sample Registration System of the Registrar General of India, the natural growth rate obtained as the difference of birth and death rates for 1982 was about 2.2 per cent.

(d) Family Welfare Programme is being implemented in the country to reduce the birth rate. A well defined strategy has been evolved to promote the Family Welfare Programme. The salient features of the strategy are : intensified efforts to spread awareness and information through imaginative use of multi-media and inter-personal communication strategies ; provision of services and supplies as close to the door steps of the acceptors as possible; development of facilities for rapid increase in female literacy ; population education to the youth in schools and colleges as well as those out of schools ; assistance and support of the elected representatives of the people ; proper linkages with other Ministries and Departments concerned ; incentives to individual acceptors and State Governments ; and close monitoring and follow-up of the programme at all levels.

Expansion of capacity by Premier Automobiles

4475. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have granted a substantial capacity expansion to the Premier Automobiles raising its total passenger car manufacturing capacity ;

(b) if so, their present capacity and to what extent it has been increased ; and

(c) reasons for raising the capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) to (c). Premier Automobiles lincesed capacity for passenger cars has been raised from 18,000 to 28,600 per annum under the re-endorsement scheme. The re-endorsement scheme is applicable to all industries and is aimed at improving utilisation of installed capacities.

Growth of passenger traffic

4476. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that passenger traffic on the Railways registered a negative growth of 1.3 per cent during 1982-83 ;

(b) if so, the position of the passenger traffic on the Railways during 1983-84 ;

(c) the main reasons for negative growth ;

(d) steps being taken by Government to overcome the negative growth in Railway traffic ; and

(e) to what extent the measures taken have improved the position during the middle of 1984 ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The estimated decline in the passenger traffic during 1983-84 is about 7.7% as compared to the previous year.

(c) to (e). The decline is largely in short distance passenger traffic which is mainly attributable to the increase in the fares of short-distance travel which was the desired trend expected at the time of raising the fares based on the recommendation of the Rail Tariff Enquiry Committee. However, a slight upward trend in passenger traffic could be expected during the ensuring busy season from October, 1984 to March, 1985.

Meeting Regarding Reduction in the Container Handling Charges in Ports

4477. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry has convened a meeting of the Port Trust Chairmen and representatives of the Federation of Port and Dock workers to discuss the proposal to reduce the container handling charges in various ports ; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the talks held and the final decision taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). A meeting was held on 6.8.1984 with the Chairman of the Major Port Trusts, representatives of the major Federations of port and dock workers and the Federation of Associations of Stevedores in which measures for improving productivity and for rationalisation of port and cargo handling charges were considered. The meeting recognised, inter alia, the importance of rationalising cargo handling charges at the Indian Ports, particularly those of containers, so as to achieve and maintain competitiveness with the ports in the neighbouring countries. It was recommended that this issue may be pursued from various angles like improvement in productivity and output, fiscal measures like duty drawbacks, financial reforms etc.

Import of Cement by Private Agencies

4478. SHRI A.K. BALAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given permission to any private company or individuals to import cement directly in 1984-85 ; and

(b) if so, who are the permitted importers for Kerala and Tamil Nadu ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) and (b). While the general policy for import of cement during the year 1984-85 is yet to be finalised, non-resident Indians and 100% export-oriented units from all over the country including Kerala and Tamil Nadu are allowed import of cement for specific projects under the relevant provisions of the Import and Export Policy 1984-85.

Statistical data in regard to the details of the parties who are allowed such facilities is not centrally maintained.

Keeping Poly-Clinics and Dispensaries Run by NDMC Open for Whole Day

4479. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the New Delhi Municipal Committee has opened hospitals, poly-clinics and dispensaries for the benefit of the people ; and

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to keep them open for the whole day i.e. from 8 a.m. in the morning to 8 p.m. in the evening ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) Yes.

(b) No, as according to NDMC the demand does not justify it at present.

Conversion of A.C. Chair Car Seats into 3 Tier Berths in New Delhi-Howrah Rajdhani Express

4480. DR. GOLAM YAZDANI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that passengers travelling by UP and DN Rajdhani Express between New Delhi and Howrah in AC Chair Car seats experience great difficulty and discomfort due to sitting posture for 18 long hours ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have propose to convert Chair Car seats into 3 Tier berths in the Rajdhani Express trains to

eliminate hardship to passengers ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

Some changes in design of seating arrangements necessary to provide improved comfort to chair car passengers is a matter for constant review.

(b) A proposal to provide three tier transverse berths along with a two tier longitudinal arrangement along one side is under examination.

Extension of foot over bridge across D.N. Road (Bombay)

4481. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a great demand to extend the newly constructed Foot-Over Bridge, north of Bombay V.T. Railway Station, across the D.N. Road ;

(b) if so, when the Government propose to implement it ;

(c) whether there is a demand to extend the bridge towards the East side and to construct the ramps on platform Nos. 9 to 12 ;

(d) if so, when this work is expected to be completed ; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b). This matter concerns Bombay Municipal Corporation and it is learnt that they are finalizing a proposal in this regard.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Post of Additional Medical Superintendent in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital

4482. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that the post of Additional Medical Superintendent in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi, is lying vacant since long ; and

(b) the main reasons for keeping the post unfilled ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b). The post of Additional Medical Superintendent in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital is a Supertime Grade II post and the filling up of this post was held up as the Central Health Service was in the process of being restructured and a cadre review had also been undertaken. These exercises were completed in November, 1982 and proposals relating to filling up various posts including the post of Additional Medical Superintendent, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital were submitted to the Departmental Promotion Committee in accordance with the CHS Rules, 1982. The recommendations of the DPC which inter-alia has recommended candidates for filling up the post of Additional Medical Superintendent are being processed.

Wool based cottage industries runby Khadi Commission in Rajasthan

4483. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the nature of wool based cottage industries being run by Khadi Commission in Rajasthan border especially on districts of Rajasthan, the places at which they are being run and since when ;

(b) the profit accrued to Khadi Commission from these cottage industries ; and

(c) the provision made by the Commission to further expand the activities of the said cottage industries during the year 1984-85 and the new industries decided to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND OF THE DEPART-

MENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is conducting departmental production of woollen khadi in the border districts of Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Barmer and Ganganagar of Rajasthan for the last 19 years. The departmental centres are located at the following places :

Barmer, Baisala, Harsani, Girabi, Gadra Road, Goonga Bawari, Dudhwa, Vaikunthgram, Vikarampur, Lachnna, Balwa, Bajju, Karanpur, Shastrigram, Majhar.

As the quality of wool available in the border districts of Rajasthan is of fine quality as compared to the quality of raw wool available elsewhere in the country and since this kind of wool is quite suitable for production of apparel goods, industries to produce apparel goods, shawls and some kind of knit wear have been organised under woollen khadi production. Major Woollen khadi activities in the Rajasthan border districts are carried out both by the Khadi institutions which have separate legal entity. The Commission and the State KVI Board, however also undertake it in a small way through departmental programmes.

(b) Since the main aim of the Commission is to create employment potentialities for un-educated jobless local people the KVIC is conducting woollen khadi production and sales activity in these areas on 'no profit no loss basis'.

(c) During 1983-84, production of woollen khadi in the five border districts of Rajasthan mentioned above was worth Rs. 477.55 lakhs. During 1984-85 the Commission has made provision for expansion of woollen khadi activity in these areas so that the production increases to Rs. 545.00 lakhs in value. Moreover, it has been decided to introduce 13 additional units of 4 spindle New Model Charkhas and to store adequate quantity of raw-wool, wool tops and scoured wool at Bikaner for supply to the institutions which require finer variety of the raw wool.

Amount deposited by FCI for siding at Ranital Railway Station

4484. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 8976 on 26 April, 1984 regarding construction of Holding Line and Spurs at Ranital Railway Station (SE Railway) and state :

(a) whether the layout plan for providing siding for Food Corporation of India godowns at Ranital Railway Station on Kharagpur Bhadrak Section of South Eastern Railway have been submitted to the Food Corporation of India for depqsiting the amount ;

(b) if so, the specific date and the details thereof ;

(c) whether the required amount to be spent has been deposited by the Food Corporation of India with his Ministry ; and

(d) if so, the specific time-schedule made for its completion ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) The layout plan for providing siding for Food Corporation of India at Ranital Station earlier finalised, is being modified to suit the Railways, operational requirements. The revised plans and estimates will be sent by S.E. Railway to Food Corporation of India for their acceptance and depositing the amount.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Mike arrangement at Bhadrak Railway Station

4485. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether mike announcement arrangements were inaugurated recently by the General Manager, South Eastern Railway at Bhadrak Railway Station in Khurda Road Division ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for its discontinuance thereafter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b). A Public Address System was

inaugurated at Bhadrak Station by the General Manager, South Eastern Railway on 22.2.84. However, the system had to be temporarily discontinued due to non-availability of the requisite staff. The staff problem has since been solved and announcements during the day time have been resumed with effect from 8.8.1984. Arrangements is also being made for round the clock announcements to be introduced shortly.

Economic Rehabilitation of Women

4486. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have framed any fresh programme for the economic rehabilitation of women in the country ;

(b) whether the views of women representatives have also been sought in this regard ; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof and the total number of women who have been benefited by this programme so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

लखनऊ-गोरखपुर लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलना

4487. **श्री राम लाल राही** : क्या **रेल मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में लखनऊ-गोरखपुर मीटर गेज लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने सम्बन्धी कार्य किस तारीख को आरम्भ किया गया था और उक्त कार्य किस तारीख को पूरा हुआ तथा उक्त लाइन की लम्बाई कितने मील है ;

(ख) उक्त लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के बाद उस पर चलने वाली मेल गाड़ियों, एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों और यात्री गाड़ियों की पृथक-पृथक कितनी गति-सीमा निर्धारित की गई है ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इस लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलते समय इसमें इस्तेमाल किए गए स्लीपर उसके मानक नाप की तुलना में कम थे और यदि नहीं, तो क्या वह स्वयं इस मामले की जांच करेंगे अथवा सतर्कता सैल द्वारा इसकी जांच करवाने का आश्वासन देंगे, इस सम्बन्ध में अन्य क्या कार्रवाई की गई है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए०बी०ए० गनी खां चौधरी) : (क) गोरखपुर-बाराबंकी और बाराबंकी-मल्हौर खण्डों के आमान-परिवर्तन का अनुमोदन और कार्य-आरम्भ क्रमश: 1972 और 1979 में किया गया था और ये कार्य चरणों में जुलाई 1981 में पूरे हुए। मल्हौर-लखनऊ खण्ड का आमान परिवर्तन जुलाई 83 में आरम्भ किया गया और यह 1-1-84 को पूरा हो गया था। गोरखपुर से मल्हौर होते हुए लखनऊ तक परिवर्तित लाइन की कुल लम्बाई 278.16 कि०मी० है।

(ख) आमान-परिवर्तन के बाद, अब, मेल, एक्सप्रेस और सवारी गाड़ियों के लिए गति-सीमा सीमा निम्नलिखित है :—

(i) गोरखपुर-मल्हौर के बीच	100 कि०मी० प्रति घंटा
(ii) लखनऊ-मल्हौर के बीच	40 कि०मी० प्रति घंटा आंशिक खण्ड पर 25 कि०मी० प्रति घंटा के प्रतिबन्ध सहित।

(ग) इस आमान-परिवर्तन परियोजना में बड़ी लाइन के मानक स्लीपर इस्तेमाल किये गये हैं।

Assembling of HMT Watches by Women's Welfare Society, Bangalore

4488. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Gayatri Women's Wel-

fare Society of Bangalore which was assembling HMT watches has stopped its activities, rendering 80 physically handicapped and other women unemployed ;

(b) whether the workers and their organisation have volunteered to do the work of the Society and continue the prodution of watches ; and

(c) if so, whether Government would accept their offer and save their jobs ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Encroachment on Railway Land in North Eastern Railway

4489. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that encroachment of Railway's vacant land has increased in recent months especially in Ambari, Aurangabad, Maligaon, Pandu, Amingaon area of North Eastern Railway ; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken so far to arrest the further encroachment and to evict the encroachers ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) There is no increase in the number of encroachments on Railway land in Ambari, Maligaon, Pandu and Amingaon areas of Northeast Frontier Railway. There is no place known as Aurangabad in this area.

(b) The Railway Administration is taking steps to evict the encroachers from Railway land under the provisions of Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971.

Work on Udhampur Railway Line

4490. SHRI MAM VILAS PASWAN :
SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :
SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Indian Express dated the 26 July, 1984 wherein it has been stated that work on the Udhampur Rail line which is under consideration has stand still ;

(b) if so, what are the reasons thereof ; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government to achieve the target in regard to the completion of the line ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The construction activity on the Jammu Tawi Udhampur new B.G. line is progressing within the overall constraint of resources and its speed is also regulated by the fact that the terrain is extremely difficult and involves construction of a large number of tunnels, bridges and viaducts as also high banks and deep cuttings,—all of which are slow and time consuming activities.

The completion of the project will, however, depend on the availability of funds in the coming years.

Encroachment on Salt Land, Bombay

4491. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total hectares of land under the Salt Department of the Eastern Suburbs of Bombay ;

(b) out of this how much land is actually used for manufacture of salt ;

(c) the particulars of persons who are manufacturing salts in these lands and how much land does each possess and till what period is the land leased to them ;

(d) out of the remaining, unutilized land how much is in possession of Government ;

(e) how much is under dispute and the causes for the dispute ;

(f) the details of the disputed land and owners ;

(g) the places where hutment slums have come up ; and

(h) the total hutment in each slum pocket ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) to (h). A Statement is attached (See Cols. 191—196).

(d) 805 acres (approximately)

(e) and (f). 407 acreas (approximately)

Details of land in dispute and disputing parties are given below :

S. No.	Particulars of land	Area Acres-Gunthas-Annas	Name of the disputing parties
1.	Survey No. 320 of village Chembur (under erstwhile Pestomsagar Salt Works)	140.12.8	Erstwhile salt licensees and their successors
2.	Survey No. 249 of village Ghatkipar (under erstwhile Bharpur Salt Work)	138.27.0	-do-
3.	Land bearing S. No. 170 and 172 of village Anik under erstwhile Jehangir Mahal Salt work	63.10.8	Erstwhile salt licensees
4.	Land bearing S. No. 91 of village Mandale under Khushnajar Salt Work	27.29.0	Successors of the erstwhile salt licensees.
5.	Land bearing old S. No. 166 bearing new No. 275 (Part) of village Kanjur under Jenkins salt work	7.17.0	Mohamed Hafiz and his agents.
6.	Land at Nahur	29.10.8	Legal heirs of late Shri A.B. Patil.

In case of land at S. Nos, 1 to 5, the erstwhile manufacturers and/or their successors are disputing the Central Government title to ownership. In case of land at Nahur, the legal heirs of late Shri A.B. Patil have challenged the auction sale through which land was acquired by Government for recovery of money due from the family of Shri A.B. Patil.

(g) Bhandup, (Arthur and Jenkins Salt Works), Ghatkopar (Bharpur Salt Works) and Anik (Jahangir Mahal Salt Works).

(h) Arthur Salt Works 147 huts

Jenkins Salt Works 104 huts

Bharpur Salt Works 959 huts

Jahangir Mahal Salt Works. 8 chawls of 16 tenements each.

Statement

(a) 4870 acres (approximately)

(b) 2950 acres (approximately)

(c) Details of persons manufacturing salt, area licenced to each of them and period for which land is leased are given below :—

S. No.	Salt Works	Name of salt manufacturer	Area Licenced Area-Gunthas-Annas	Period of lease and remarks
1	2	3	4	5
Bhandup Salt Factory				
1.	Arthur	Shivchandrai Rampratap and others	249.19.0	99 years (till 14.10.2016)
2.	Jenkins	-do-	251.21.0	-do-
3.	Shephard	Smt. P.N. Bharathania and others	300.33.0	-do-
4.	Shephard (Annexe)	-do-	167.6.0	-do-
5.	Jamasp	Madanlal Bankatlal	375.14.0	-do-

6.	Battiwalla	Madanlal Bankatlal	507.0.0 (provisional)	99 years (till 14.10.2016)
7.	Bombay Salt and Chemicals	M/s. Bombay Salt and Chemicals	700.1.12	50 years (till 17.11.1999)
Thana Salt Factory				
1.	M/s. Mundra Salt and Chemical Industries	M/s. Mundra Salt and Chemical Industries Thana	244.0.0	No lease is granted. Part of the areas of the salt work is acquired by Municipal Corpn. The Central Govt. ownership is disputed by the Salt manufacturers.
Trombay Salt Factory				
1.	Ganesh	Shantikumar Dharamsi and others	70.17.4	No lease is granted, only licence is granted. The salt manufacturers have disputed the Central Govt.'s ownership of the land and have filed Writ Petition in the High Court of Bombay, challenging the notice issued to them. The Court has directed issue of interim licence pending hearing and final disposal of the Writ Petition.
2.	Ramnagar	Shantikumar Dharamsi and others	108.3.4	
3.	Mhaska	B.P. Bharucha and others	41.28.0	
4.	St. Anthone	-do-	37.16.8	
5.	Kombadchor	Pirojbai Rutonji Trombaywalla and others	42.32.8	
6.	Gharcha	Puranmal Lalchand and Anr.	32.17.12	
7.	Jaskina	Balkrishna Hanumanbux and anr.	27.15.0	
8.	Hanuman	Legal heirs of late Jayantilal Tribhuvandas	138.17.8	
9.	Hiragar	Fatmabibi Mohamed Amin Saheb Rogey Trust	37.31.8	
10.	Fate Sultan	Legal heirs of late Jayantilal Tribhuvandas	53.3.0	

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Dhulia	Khetan Industries (P) Ltd.	43.27.12	This salt work has closed in 1962 and the licence was also withdrawn. But salt manufacture is continued on the basis of injunction granted by the Court in a Suit filed by the licensees challenging the closure of the salt work. The licensees have also filed a Writ Petition disputing the ownership of Central Government over the land and its rights to levy ground rent and assignment fee on that basis. A part of the area had been acquired for Burmah Shell.

Eligibility of Graduates of Ayurveda Institute, Jaipur for Appointment

4492. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rashtriya Ayurved Sansthan (National Ayurved Institute) Jaipur has been running since 1976 and trains youngmen from different States for BAMS and M.D. Degrees and Central Government spend lakhs of rupees each year ;

(b) if so, whether Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh Governments have banned service to doctors who qualify from this Institute and if so, reasons for the same and action taken by Centre ;

(c) if the Government is aware of the practice followed by some State Governments to invite candidates from their respective states only for appointment as Ayurvedic Doctors ; and

(d) whether Centre would look into it and ensure service to Doctors qualifying from this National Institute in all the States in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). The Government is not aware of any such ban imposed by the Government of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. However, it has been reported by Internees' Association of the National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur that students belonging to some states who have passed out from National Iustitute of Ayurveda, Jaipur are denied job opportunities under their own State Government on the ground that only persons who obtained degrees from Institutes/Universities of those States are eligible for recruitment against various posts. This matter was considered by the 10th Joint Conference of Central Council of Health and Central Council for Family Welfare held on 9th, 10th and 11th July, 1984 which resolved that States/Union Territories, should not discriminate against any candidate belonging to it, who have passed from the National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur or from any other institution and have got Degree recognised under the Indian Medicine Central Council Act. All States/Union Territories Governments, Public Service Commissions have already been requested to issue suitable instructions to all concerned to implement the above resolution.

Under utilisation of capacities of Public Sector Enterprises

4493. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the functioning of Industrial Licensing System was examined by the Indian Institute of Public Administration and submitted a report recently ;

(b) if so, whether it has observed that the liberal licensing policy pursued in the past have led to gross under-utilisation of productive capacities acquired by the large private sector enterprises in the economy ;

(c) whether the licences often remain unutilised for year without any prospect of renovation ;

(d) if so, the number of licences issued, their particulars when and for what purpose remained unutilised ; and

(e) lay a list of industries which have utilised the productive capacities acquired by the large private sector undertakings for the last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) to (c). While on such Report has been received recently, the Indian Institute of Public Administration had published in January, 1983 a Report on functioning of Industrial Licensing System which had *inter-alia* mentioned about under-utilisation of capacities. The under-utilisation of capacity may arise out of number of factors internal, as well as external. Being fully aware of these constraints, Government have announced a series of policy decisions

during the past four years to improve performance in this behalf. Some of these are :—

(i) Installation of a monitoring system in each Ministry/Department to watch performace and to take action to revoke licences where satisfactory progress has not been achieved ;

(ii) Constitution of a Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure Industries to look into the problems of industries in the key sector ;

(iii) Setting up of a Control Room in the Ministry of Industry to monitor and remove external constraints in respect of identified key sector industries ;

(iv) Introduction of schemes to regularise installed capacities on licences and registration certificates under prescribed conditions ;

(v) Re-endorsement of capacities on the basis of highest production achieved during the past five years.

Re-organisation of Traffic Structure

4494. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has taken a number of steps for the massive re-organisation of its traffic structure ; and

(b) if so, what are the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A number of steps have been taken for improved freight operations, some of which are :

(i) segregation of wagons fitted with roller-bearings and centre buffer couplers from the conventional type of wagons and organising of separate rakes for movement of bulk commodities like foodgrains, fertilizers, cement, coal etc. in heavy rakes.

(ii) Formation of Jumbo rakes which are higher payload unit trains of covered wagons, to carry bulk commodities at higher speeds over long distances ;

(iii) optimisation of loads carried by goods trains on different sections ;

(iv) introduction of end-to-end running of through goods trains with the same electric or diesel engine reducing substantially the pressure on intermediate marshalling yards ;

(v) closed circuit rake movement to meet demands of major customers ;

(vi) introduction of heavier trains upto 4500 tonnes with newly developed BOX 'N' type of wagons ;

(vii) running of more and more goods trains on diesel/electric traction phasing out steam traction, etc.

Expansion of Homoeopathic Treatment in Rural areas during Seventh Plan

4495. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to stress on the expansion of homoeopathy treatment for the rural areas in the Seventh Plan ;

(b) if so, the schemes proposed for Seventh Plan in this regard ; and

(c) the measures taken to provide adequate homoeopathic treatment in the rural areas ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) Yes.

(b) The Working Group on ISM and Homoeopathy constituted by the Planning Commission for formulating Schemes for Seventh Plan have, *inter-alia* recommended—

(i) setting up of large number of Rural Health Centres each having the ser-

vices of a qualified ISM or Homoeopathic practitioner and serving about 10,000 rural population ;

(ii) providing in-patient ward of atleast 25 beds of ISM and Homoeopathy each at the district level by having either a separate ward for the same in the existing district hospital or a completely new hospital for ISM and Homoeopathy, as the case may be, wherever they do not exist ;

(iii) strengthening the supervisory staff for the Rural Health Centres/District Hospitals.

(c) As on 1.4.1983, there were 119 Homoeopathy Hospitals in the country with 3778 beds strength, besides 2,202 Homoeopathic dispensaries. Some States, namely, West Bengal, Orissa etc have appointed Homoeopathy doctors also in Primary Health Centres.

Extension of Apta-Roha Section to Dasgaon

4496. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Maharashtra have been urging upon the Ministry to accord sanction to extend the Apta-Roha Section upto Dasgaon ;

(b) whether this extension has been found feasible by the Ministry but due to fund paucity could not be included in the Sixth Plan ;

(c) keeping in view the fact that land acquisition process takes a long time whether the Government would agree and allow the State Government to go ahead with the land acquisition work and include the extension work in the Seventh Plan to be taken up in 1985 ; and

(d) if so, their reaction in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Land acquisition is essentially a part of a project, and the proceedings would be initiated only after it is decided to take up construction of this work in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Conversion of Manmad-Parbhani Railway Line

4497. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have allotted Rs. 31.76 crores for the conversion of Manmad-Parbhani-Parli Vaijnath Railway line into broad gauge ;

(b) whether against this sanctioned amount the yearly actual release of money for the project is very small with the result that no viable progress could be made ;

(c) if so, allocation made yearwise ; and

(d) steps contemplated to release a sizeable amount each year in the future so that the work can progress satisfactorily ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) Conversion of Manmad-Parbhani-Parli Vaijnath M.G. line into B.G. (354 Kms.) was approved in 1978-79 at an anticipated cost of Rs. 30.93 crores. In view of constraint of resources, work has been taken up on 1st Phase from Manmad to Aurangabad (114 Kms.) The anticipated cost of 1st Phase is now Rs. 30 crores.

(b) and (c). Yearly allocation of funds has been as under :—

Year	(Rs. in crores)
1978-79	0.25
1979-80	0.36
1980-81	0.33
1981-82	0.75
1982-83	1.97
1983-84	1.58
1984-85	4.01

The progress of work is 22.7%.

(d) The allocation for 1984-85 has been substantially increased as compared to post allotments. Subject to availability of resources, efforts are being made to allot more funds for projects which can be completed earlier so as to derive maximum benefit from the investments made.

Question Papers for MBBS Examination sold for Rs. 10,000.

4498. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that as appeared in Hindustan Times dated 22 July, 1984 question papers for the MBBS examination for Delhi this year were sold a night before the examination for Rs. 10,000 each ;

(b) if so, whether Government have enquired into this aspect of the matter ; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise. However, the University had appointed a Committee to look into the circumstances under which an error had occurred while evaluating answer scripts for 1984 entrance examination for admission to medical colleges, leading to the revision of the results announced by the University.

महिन्द्रा एंड महिन्द्रा कम्पनी द्वारा जीपों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

4499. **श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया** : क्या **उद्योग मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महिन्द्रा एण्ड महिन्द्रा कम्पनी ने महिन्द्रा डीजल जीपों के मूल्यों में भारी वृद्धि की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार कम मूल्य पर जीपें उपलब्ध कराने के लिए कदम उठाएगी ?

वाणिज्य और उद्योग तथा पूर्ति विभाग मंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) पिगौट डीजल इन्जन वाली लोकप्रिय डीजल जीपों की कीमतों में कोई वृद्धि नहीं हुई है । किन्तु एम० डी० 2350 इन्जन वाले पहले के माडल की कीमत को 3 वर्ष के पश्चात निर्माता द्वारा अप्रैल, 1984 में संशोधित किया गया था ।

(ख) कम्पनी ने बताया है कि अन्तर्वस्तुओं की लागत में वृद्धि होने के कारण मूल्य में वृद्धि हुई थी ।

(ग) सरकार का यह प्रयास रहा है कि उपभोक्ताओं को जीप टाइप गाड़ियों सहित विभिन्न प्रकार की मोटरगाड़ियां उचित मूल्यों पर उपलब्ध कराई जायं । मोटरगाड़ियों के आधुनिकीकरण और पर्याप्त क्षमता उत्पन्न करने हेतु उठाए गए उपायों से यह आशा है कि मूल्य उचित स्तरों पर रहेंगे ।

Providing stoppages of Trivandrum Central-New Bongaigaon Express at Berhampur, Cuttack and Balasore in Orissa

4500. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Trivandrum-New Bongaigaon Express atops at five places in West Bengal, five places in Andhra Pradesh, four places in Tamilnadu and four places in Kerala, but it stops only at Bhubaneswar in Orissa ;

(b) if so, whether there is a great demand for its stoppages at Berhampur, Cuttack and Balasore in Orissa ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Government of Orissa and a Member of Parliament have requested to provide its stoppages on the above mentioned stations ; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Govern-

ment in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Trivandrum-New Bongaigaon Express is a superfast long distance train and any additional stoppage of this train will not only slow down this fast service but also create resentment among its users. Moreover, through traffic offering at Berhampur, Cuttack and Balasore does not favour the proposal.

Setting up of a Cement Plant in Orissa

4501. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa has proposed to set up a cement plant at Jaypore ;

(b) if so, the production capacity of the said plant ;

(c) whether the Central Government have sanctioned the project and the amount involved and the details of the central assistance given ; and

(d) the steps being taken to provide railway facility at the said project ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) to (d). The Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa had submitted an application for grant of Industrial Licence for setting up a cement plant with a capacity of 2 million tonnes at Jaypore/Koraput District of Orissa. The application was not approved as the rail linkage for the project was uncertain and further the proposal was not considered feasible from techno-economic point of view.

Conversion of Rupsa-Bangiriposi and Naupada-Gunupur N.G. Lines

4502. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are two narrow gauge lines in Orissa namely (i) Rupsa-Bangriposi in Mayurbhanj District and (ii) Naupada-Gunupur in Ganjam District, which is covering the backward areas mostly tribals area ;

(b) whether the State Government has requested the Central Government to convert these lines into broad gauge and whether Members of Parliament have also requested the Railway authority for the conversion of these lines into broad gauge ; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the Government in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A reconnaissance engineering-cum-traffic survey for the gauge conversion of the Rupsa-Bangriposi NG line to BG was carried out and completed in 1981. As per the report the project was not financially viable. No survey has been carried out in the recent past for the gauge conversion of the Naupada-Gunupur NG line to BG. In view of the severe constraints of resources and heavy commitments already in hand, these proposals will have to wait for consideration till the resources position improves.

Archaeological Circles in State

4503. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a decision was taken in the last conference of Ministers of Culture to establish independent Archaeological circles in all States ; and

(b) if so, when it will be implemented ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Achievements of Non-Formal Education

4504. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any review about the achievement made in implementing non-formal education in the university level during the Sixth Plan ;

(b) if so, the details of the state-wise achievement made in implementing non-formal education in the institution of higher studies during the above plan period ; and

(c) the steps taken and proposed to be taken in the Seventh Plan to popularise non-formal education in all the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) Yes, Sir. The University Grants Commission has reviewed the non-formal education programmes being implemented by the universities in the Country in the Sixth Plan.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) The Commission has decided to continue these programmes in the Seventh Plan and to provide 100% assistance to universities for participating in them.

Statement

Details of Statewise participation of Universities in Adult Education, Extension Activities and Correspondence Courses in the Sixth Plan.

Name of the State	Participation in Adult Education		No. of Universities participating in Extension Activities	No. of Universities offers Correspondence Courses
	No. of Universities	No. of Centres		
Andhra Pradesh	4	3220	1	4
Assam	1	300	—	—
Bihar	4	2070	—	—
Gujarat	6	1880	4	—
Haryana	2	544	—	—
Himachal Pradesh	1	467	—	1
Jammu and Kashmir	1	226	2	2
Karnataka	2	1021	—	2
Kerala	2	1720	—	1
Madhya Pradesh	8	3635	—	1
Maharashtra	5	3889	6	2
Meghalaya	1	62	—	—
Orissa	2	2104	—	1
Punjab	—	—	—	1
Rajasthan	3	1282	—	2
Tamil Nadu	3	2840	—	2
Uttar Pradesh	12	5325	2	2
West Bengal	2	600	1	—
Chandigarh (U.T.)	1	682	1	1
Delhi	2	760	3	1

Letters of Intent issued for No-Industry District

4505. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Letters of Intent have been issued to No-industry districts after introduction of the concept of No-industry District ;

(b) the percentage does it constitute of the total number of Letters of Intent issued during this period ;

(c) whether MRTP houses are given relaxation for issue of Letters of Intent for setting up of industries in No-Industry districts and if so, to what extent ; and

(d) the details of the list of Letters on Intent granted to No-industry districts in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) and (b). 'No industry districts' were identified in November, 1981. Between January 1, 1982 and June 30, 1984, 303 letters of intent were issued under the Provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, for setting up of industries in various 'no-industry districts.' This constitutes about 11.4 per cent of the total number of letters of intent issued during the said period.

(c) Keeping in view the need for developing 'no-industry districts' and other backward areas and the role that can be played by MRTP/FERA companies, it has been decided to permit entry of MRTP/FERA Companies into non Appendix-I industries, which are not reserved for small scale sector, with an export obligation of 50 percent for setting up industries in categories B and C districts and 30 per cent for setting up industries in category 'A' districts including 'no-industry districts.'

(d) During the period from January, 1982 to June, 1984, 23 letters of intent were issued for setting up industries in 'no-industry districts' in the State of Orissa. Details, such as name and address of the undertaking, item of manufacture, capacity and location in respect of all letters of intent, including those granted for 'no-industry districts,' are being published by the Indian Investment Centre in their Monthly News Letter. Copies of this publication are being sent to the Parliament Library regularly.

Proscribed Books by British

4506. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many of the books proscribed by the British during the nationalist movement before independence are still lying proscribed legally ;

(b) if so, number of such books and the languages in which these were published ;

(c) facts in details as on 31 March, 1984 ; and

(d) detailed steps taken to lift the ban on them, so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) Technically speaking the proscription orders issued by the erstwhile Provincial Governments prior to Independence under statutes which are saved by the General Clauses Act would be deemed to be still in force.

(b) and (c). The material is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) The concerned State Governments were advised in February 1969 to take steps to rescind orders/notifications in respect of literature connected with the country's freedom movement except those which might promote enmity or hatred between different classes of citizens of India or which is intended to outrage their religious feelings. This was reiterated in April 1982. According to available information, the State Governments have rescinded orders in respect of 1686 publications.

क्यूल-सियालदह और हावड़ा-मुगलसराय स्टेशनों पन टेलीग्राफ सिगनलर्स

4507. **श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा** : क्या **रेल मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या क्यूल और सियालदह तथा हावड़ा और मुगलसराय स्टेशनों के बीच टेलीग्राफ सिगनलर्स की संख्या बहुत कम कर दी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक तार घर से कितने सिगनलर्स हटाए गए हैं और इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या तार घर के उचित कार्यकरण के लिए अपेक्षित सामान की सप्लाई नगण्य है और यदि नहीं, तो पिछले एक वर्ष के सम्बन्ध में मांग और सप्लाई की स्थिति क्या है ;

(घ) क्या टेलीग्राफ सिगनलर्स का वेतनमान और वर्दी चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के समान है और यह बहुत अपर्याप्त है ; और

(ङ) रेलवे की अन्य श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों के संवर्ग की तरह इस श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के संवर्ग का पुनर्गठन न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए०बी०ए०गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) से (ग) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(घ) सिगनलरों की कोटि वर्दी के प्रयोजनार्थ निर्धारित कसौटी के अनुसार वर्दी की हकदार नहीं है । तार सिगनलर श्रेणी III (ग्रुप "सी") के कर्मचारी हैं और उनके वेतनमान श्रेणी IV (वर्ग "डी") के कर्मचारियों के वेतनमान से अधिक हैं ।

(ङ) ग्रुप "सी" तथा "डी" के कर्मचारियों की संवर्ग पुनर्संरचना रेल मंत्रालय द्वारा सतत प्रक्रिया के रूप में की जाती है । यातायात सिगनलरों के संवर्ग की पुनर्संरचना की प्रक्रिया पर भी उपयुक्त अवसर पर विचार किया जायेगा ।

Payment of Matching Amount of Contributory Provident Fund to the Transferred Employees of IWT

4508. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether about 35 work charged employees of the IWT have been sent to the CIWTC as fresh appointees ;

(b) whether most of the employees sent as fresh entrants were ex-employees of Farakka Barrage Project with services varying between 5 to 10 years ;

(c) whether these employees who had rendered 10 years of service or so in the IWT have been given the amount of GPF, notice pay and gratuity only ; and

(d) if so, whether government propose to explore avenues for payment of matching amount of Contributory Provident Fund as a token of Welfare measure since these employees will have no monetory cushion to fall back upon after their exit from service owing to change in their service from Farakka to IWT and again to CIWTC ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir. However, the number of such employees of the IWT Directorate appointed to CIWTC is 33.

(b) Yes.

(c) Terminal benefits have been given to them as per Rules.

(d) Any such proposal will be dealt with on merits and according to Rules.

Central Schools Functioning in Gujarat

4509. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and places of Kendriya Vidyalaya are functioning in Gujarat at present ;

(b) whether there is a great demand to open more such Vidyalaya in the country particularly in Gujarat State ; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken in this regard and the names of the places in Gujarat State where new Kendriya Vidyalayas are likely to be opened during the year 1984-85 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P K. THUNGON) : (a) The locations of 25 Kendriya Vidyalayas functioning in the State of Gujarat at present are given in the attached statement.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Kendriya Vidyalayas are opened at those places where there is a concentration of Central Government employees, including Defence and para-military personnel, or institutions of higher learning or where public sector undertakings are located. The schools are opened in a phased manner at places where there is a demand and where requisite facilities in the form of land etc. are made available by the sponsoring authorities.

During the year 1984-85, four Kendriya Vidyalayas, one each at Vadodara, Bhuj, Okha and Gandhinagar Cantt. have been opened in the State of Gujarat.

Statement

1. MR Campus, Shahibagh, Ahmedabad.
2. Space Application Centre, Ahmedabad.
3. Military Area, Ahmedabad Cantt.
4. CRPF Gandhinagar.
5. Sector 29, Gandhinagar.
6. Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Mehsana.
7. Air Force Station, Bhuj.
8. ONGC Ankaleshwar, Distt. Barauch.
9. Harni Road, Baroda.
10. Military area, Dhrangdhara.
11. INS Valsura, Jamnagar.
12. Air Force Station, Jamnagar.
13. Air Force Station, Naliya, Distt. Kutch.
14. Kalawad Road, Rajkot.
15. Ichhanath Bus Stand, Surat.
16. University Quarters, Vallabh Vidyanagar.
17. Border Security Force, Dantiwada, Distt. BK.
18. Air Force Station, Mehsana, Wadsar.
19. Vadodara, EME Campus.
20. ONGC, Kansari, Distt. Kaira.
21. Infantary Lines, Jamnagar.
22. Air Force Station, Makarpura Palace, Baroda.
23. Okha Port, Saurashtra.
24. Bhuj, Defence Station.
25. Gandhinagar Cantt., Ahmedabad.

Implementation of National Professors Scheme

4510. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the scheme of "National Professors" being implemented ; and

(b) the progress so far made of this scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) The

National Professorships were instituted in 1949 to honour eminent scholars who have made outstanding contributions to knowledge in their field. Scholars of eminence who have attained the age of 65 years or more are conferred these awards. The National Professors are paid a consolidated salary of Rs. 3000/- per month. The award is made initially for a period of 5 years which is extendable by another 5 years. Thereafter, a life pension of Rs. 1000/- per month is paid to them. The awards are made on the recommendations of a committee of Union Ministers.

(b) Between 1949 and 1965, 9 awards were made. Thereafter, 2 awards were made in 1980, and 1 in 1983. There are only two national professors at present. They are Dr. Salim Ali, a distinguished Ornithologist and Prof. V.K.R.V. Rao, an eminent Economist.

Letters of Intent to NRIs

4511. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of non-resident Indian proposals received during 1983 and upto the end of June, 1984 ;

(b) the number of letters of intent issued, the number of proposals cleared for the import of capital goods (with their value) and the number of proposals for foreign collaboration approved so far ; and

(c) the number of these schemes are under implementation now ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) to (c). Since the setting up of the Special Approval Committee to deal with applications from non-resident Indians in November, 1983, 47 applications for import of capital goods, 40 applications for grant of industrial licence/permission, 10 applications for entering into foreign collaboration and 15 applications for composite clearances have been received from non-resident Indians upto 2nd July, 1984. During this period, 25 approvals for grant of letter of intent/permission, 26 approvals for import of capital goods valuing Rs. 1496.19 lakhs approx. and 15 approvals for foreign collaboration have been accorded to the non-resident Indians. These approvals cover 45 industrial schemes, which are under various stages of implementation.

Ban on small scale sector to manufacture Automobiles

4512. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to impose a total ban on the small-scale sector to take up the manufacture or assembly of automobiles ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ;

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. However the Government is in the process of making licensing compulsory for all automobile manufacturers.

(b) Does not arise.

Winding up of Task Forces

4513. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to wind up task forces set up earlier in specified districts to identify nucleus plants ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Meeting of the Association of Indian Automobile Manufacturers

4514. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the main observations and suggestions made at the Annual General Meeting of the Association of Indian Automobile Manufacturers held on 29 June, 1984 in New Delhi ; and

(b) the Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) The observations and suggestions made at the meeting cover the entire spectrum of automobile industry including technology upgradation, optimum volume production, research and design, exports, etc.

(b) The Government have already taken several steps for modernisation and expansion of automotive sector and further endeavours will continue in consultation with the industry.

Steps to Curb Atrocities on Women

4515. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Women's Conference held its half yearly Session at Durg ;

(b) if so, what specific resolutions were passed at the Conference and communicated to Government demanding steps to curb atrocities on women ; and

(c) what is the Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The resolutions passed by the All India Women's Conference held at Durg are as follows :

(i) Ameliorative measures to be taken by the Government for victims of atrocities and violence can be effective only with the support of non-governmental organisations.

(ii) The branches of All India Women's Conference should concentrate for the next 5 years in promoting socio-economic schemes for women and to educate them on their rights and duties.

(iii) In the school curriculum the concept of universal brotherhood and unity of human race to be promoted.

(iv) The branches of All India Women's Conference should form consumer protection committees for taking measures against food adulteration.

(c) As regards those parts of the resolution which concern the Government, financial assistance is given to the voluntary organisations for creating social awareness and attitudinal changes against violence and atrocities on women. Financial assistance is also given for short-stay homes and working women's hostels. The Government is also carrying out an educative publicity drive through the mass-media. The school text books have been revised to promote the concept of universal brother-hood and unity.

Loss Incurred by SCI on Account of Agitation by Forward Seamen Union of India

4516. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of ports and the number of the times the Shipping Corporation of India has skipped the Ports during the past 3 years on account of agitation by the CITU affiliated Forward Seamen Union of India ; and

(b) the annual quantum of loss suffered by SCI on account of delays to ships caused

by such agitations during the past three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) During the past three years the Shipping Corporation of India have skipped Calcutta Port in March and April, 1984 in respect of some vessels playing on Mainland-Andaman service following the agitation by Forward Seamen Union of India ;

(b) The annual quantum of loss suffered by SCI during the past 3 years due to the delay suffered by its vessels on account of agitation due to various reasons by Forward Seamen Union of India is as follows :

	No. of ship-days lost	Approx. total loss based on standing charges of ships (Rs. in lakhs)
1981-82	95	39.41
1982-83	267	97.25
1983-84	178	62.27
From April, 1984 to 13.8.84	78	27.43

Shipping Corporation of India's Tie-up Arrangements with Third World Liner Services

4517. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the six promotional services launched by the Shipping Corporation of India in the sixties to West Asia, East Africa, the Pacific and the Great Sea were in doldrums ;

(b) if so, whether the Shipping Corporation of India have now entered into tie-up arrangements with other third world liner services for movement of bilateral trade ; and

(c) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Out of the six promotional services launched by the Shipping Corporation of India in the sixties, two services viz. East Coast India/West Asia Gulf and West Coast India/West Asia Gulf were discontinued in 1978 and 1982 respectively. The East Coast of India/Red Sea service was also discontinued as a separate service from 1982 and was combined with the India-Mediterranean service. Out of the remaining three services, while the West Coast India/Australia service has been incurring losses since launching, the other two viz. India/USA (Pacific) and West Coast India/East Africa are incurring losses from 1976-77 and 1981-82 respectively.

(b) and (c). Shipping Corporation of India has entered into an agreement with ELMA in Buenos Aires on 27.4.1984 providing for transportation of break bulk/containerised cargo between India/Bangladesh and Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay and Bolivia with transhipment at Singapore. Besides inter-governmental bilateral shipping agreements for operation of joint shipping services have so far been concluded between Governments of India and the Governments of Soviet Union, Poland, Arab Republic of Egypt, Bulgaria, German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia. An intergovernmental bilateral shipping agreement between Government of India and the Governments of Algeria and Yugoslavia has also been signed/initialled but these have not come into effect pending conclusion of commercial level shipping agreements between the nominated commercial organisations of the respective countries.

Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences for No-Industry Districts

4518. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the delay in for-

mulating in June, 1984 the operational details of the scheme of Central assistance announced in April, 1983 for industrialisation of no-industry districts in the country ;

(b) the reasons for issuing industrial licences numbering two in 1982, thirteen in 1983 and two in the first quarter of 1984 though letters of intent numbering 158, 110 and 15 for 1982, 1983 and the first quarter of 1984 respectively had been issued to no-industry districts ; and

(c) the State-wise break-up of letters of intent and industrial licences to no-industry districts during the past four years ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) Though the Scheme of Central Assistance for Development of Infrastructure in No Industry Districts was announced in April, 1983, the modalities for disbursement of this assistance were required to be finalised in consultation with various authorities such as Ministry of Finance, Planning Commission and State Governments which naturally took some time.

(b) A letter of intent is granted with an initial validity period of one year. Two further extensions for a period of 6 months each can be granted by the Administrative Ministries themselves. For subsequent extension, if necessary, the case has to be brought before the appropriate Approval Committee for a decision. The holder of a letter of intent has to take necessary steps towards implementation of the project, which include obtaining approvals for foreign collaboration and import of capital goods etc. during its validity period and approach the Administrative Ministry concerned for conversion of the letter of intent into an industrial licence. Hence there is a time lag before a Letter of Intent can get converted into an Industrial Licence.

(c) Final list of No Industry Districts had been issued only in 1982. A statement giving State-wise break-up of Letters of Intent/Industrial Licences issued to No Industry Districts during 1982 to 1984 (Upto June, 1984) is attached.

Statement

Statement Showing Statewise Break up of Letters of Intent (LIs) and Industrial Licences (ILs) Issued during the years 1982 to 1984 (upto June 1984) for No Industry District.

State	Letters of Intent			Industrial Licences		
	'82	'83 upto June	'84	'82	'83 upto June	'84
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Arunachal Pradesh	—	6	1	—	2	1
2. Assam	—	2	2	—	—	—
3. Bihar	7	4	1	—	1	1
4. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	3	—	—	—	—
5. Gujarat	2	11	2	—	—	—
6. Himachal Pradesh	5	3	—	—	2	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7. Jammu and Kashmir	2	4	—	—	—	—
8. Karnataka	8	8	2	1	—	3
9. Kerala	—	1	—	—	—	—
10. Madhya Pradesh	29	22	15	1	5	3
11. Manipur	—	1	—	—	—	—
12. Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Orissa	15	8	—	—	—	—
15. Rajasthan	18	1	—	—	—	—
16. Sikkim	1	—	—	—	—	—
17. Tripura	—	1	—	—	—	—
18. Uttar Pradesh	33	29	11	—	1	1
19. West Bengal	7	6	1	—	2	—
20. States not indicated/More than one State	25	—	—	—	—	—
	158	110	35	2	13	9

TV for Adult Education

4519. SHRI R. PRABHU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any concrete proposals have been formulated for utilising the T.V. network facilities for the specific purpose of adult education ;

(b) if so, the details of the programme ; and

(c) whether the Government will consider setting up a Standing Committee to develop and monitor the implementation of such programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b). Themes which are relevant to the needs of adult illiterates are included in the existing programmes of Doordarshan for youth, women and farmers. The Doordarshan authorities have also agreed to allocate ten minutes time to Adult Education Programmes twice a month for which necessary material will be provided by the Director, Directorate of Adult Education at national and State levels.

(c) The progress of these programmes is being reviewed periodically at Ministry's level and State Governments' level.

Report about Sample Survey in MP by Small Industry Development Organisation

4520. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a sample suvery of S.S.I. units 1982-83 has been undertaken by the Small Industry Development Organisation throughout India ;

(b) whether the report on M.P. State has been completed ;

(c) the number of small scale industry units in M P. State have (i) become profitable and viable (ii) the number of them are working less than 50 per cent installed capacity (iii) the number of them are in loss and (iv) the number who have not started working ; and

(d) the reasons for the above and the remedial action suggested to make small scale industry units successful ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The field work of the Survey in all States and Union Territories including Madhya Pradesh is in progress.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Benefits of Housing Scheme for Allotment of Quarters in KVIC

4521. DR. VAS NT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the employees of the Cottage and Village Industries Commission are considered as industrial workers ; and

(b) if so, whether they are entitled to the benefits of Housing scheme under the G.O.I. Ministry of Works and Housing Circular No. H-14024/17/77-HI dated 9-2-1979 ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) There is no specific definition of 'industrial worker'. In the instant case, it has to be seen in relation to the Housing Scheme referred to in part (b) of the Question.

(b) The employees of Khadi and Village Industries Commission are not entitled to he benefits under the Ministry of Works and Housing Circular No. H-14024/17/77-HI dated 9.2.1979 in respect of tenements allotted to them by the Commission as staff quarters, as these tenements have not been constructed under Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers or Economically weaker sections of community.

Permission sought by N.R.I. to open International Fast Foods Chains

4522. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether non resident Indians from London has sought permission to open an International Fast Foods Chains in India in collaboration with Wimby International of U.K. ; and

(b) if so, the major Equity share holder's is in India ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) and (b). Two non-resident Indians, namely, Shri Avtar Singh Selhi and Mrs. Raj Selhi residing in U.K., have been given registration with D.G.T.D. for manufacture of the following items at Mohan Nagar, Ghaziabad, U.P. :

1. Chicken Burgers.
2. Lamp Burgers.
3. Fish Fried.
4. Potato Chips.
5. Vegetable process food (excluding Pickles and Chutneys)

The name of the unit is M/s. Wimpy Foods (India) Private Limited. In the application for D.G.T.D. registration, it has been stated that no foreign collaboration is envisaged.

CGHS Dispensary Building in Hari Nagar

4523. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the newly constructed CGHS Dispensary building in the proximity of Hari Nagar is not being used for the intended purpose ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b). One Ayurvedic and one Homoeopathic Unit is functioning in the newly constructed CGHS dispensary building at Harinagar. A part of the premises is also being used as CGHS Store Depot temporarily.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के आश्रितों के लिए रक्त की व्यवस्था

4524. **श्री राम सिंह शाक्य** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जरूरत पड़ने पर केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के आश्रितों यथा पत्नी, पुत्र और माता-पिता को डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल में रक्त उपलब्ध नहीं कराया जाता और उसे यह कहा जाता है कि रक्त तभी उपलब्ध कराया जाएगा जब वह स्वयं रक्तदान करे और यदि कोई कर्मचारी बाहर से रक्त खरीदता है, तो अस्पताल के अधिकारियों द्वारा उसके बिल को प्रमाणित नहीं किया जाता ; और

(ख) 1 जनवरी, 1984 से 31 जुलाई, 1984 तक उक्त अस्पताल में ऐसे कितने मामले हुए ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुद बेन एम० जोशी) : (क) नहीं ।

(ख) शून्य ।

Allocation of Development Fund to Mithila and other Universities

4525. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount given as development fund to the Mithila and other Universities during the last five years ; and

(b) the causes of Mithila University and K.S. Sanskrit University getting the stepmotherly treatment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) During the Sixth Plan (1980-85), for providing general development assistance, universities were classified into 3 categories each with an allocation of Rs. 1 crore, Rs. 75 lakhs and Rs. 50 lakhs respectively. The names of universities in these 3 categories are given in the attached statement. The L.N. Mithila and K S.D. Sanskrit universities are in the categories of universities with allocations of Rs. 75 and Rs. 50 lakhs respectively.

(b) The allocation to each university is determined on the basis of its state of development, the type and nature of programmes offered by it, the student enrolment and faculty strength, the progress of development schemes already implemented, and other relevant factors. The question of discrimination against any individual university in this matter does not arise.

Statement

Statement showing the names of universities and the allocation of general development grant to them in the Sixth Plan

S. No.	Name of State	Name of universities with an allocation of		
		Rs. one crore	Rs. 75 lakhs	Rs. 50 lakhs
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra	Andhra Osmania Sri Venkateswara Kakatiya Nagarjuna Sri Krishnadevaraya	—	—
2.	Assam	Gauhati	Dibrugarh	—
3.	Bihar	Patna Ranchi	Bihar Bhagalpur Magadh L.N. Mithila	K.S. Darbhanga
4.	Gujarat	Baroda Gujarat	Sardar Patel Saurashtra South Gujarat	
5.	Haryana	Kurukshetra M.D. University, Rohtak	—	—
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh		
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	Jammu and Kashmir Kashmir	
8.	Karnataka	Banagalore Mysore Karnatak	—	—
9.	Kerala	Kerala	Calicut Cochin	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Saugar	Jabalpur Vikram Bhopal	Indore Jiwaji Ravi Shankar Indira Kala Sangeet A.P. Singh

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Maharashtra	Bombay Poona Marathwada	SNDT Women's Shivaji Nagpur	
12.	Manipur	Manipur	—	—
13.	Orissa	Utkal	Berhampur Sambalpur	
14.	Punjab	Punjabi Panjab	Guru Nanak Dev	—
15.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan Jodhpur	Udaipur	
16.	Tamil Nadu	Madras Madurai Kamraj Annamalai	—	—
17.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad Lucknow Gorakhpur Meerut	Roorkee	Agra Kashi Vidyapith Sampurnanand Sanskrit Kanpur
18.	West Bengal	Calcutta Jadavpur North Bengal	Kalyani Burdwan	Rabindra Bharati

Additional Allocation for Improvement of Undergraduate Education

	University	Allocation (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	M.S. University of Baroda	30.00
2.	Allahabad University	25.00
3.	Gorakhpur University	25.00
4.	Lucknow University	15.00
5.	Saugar University	10.00
6.	Jodhpur University	20.00
7.	Udaipur University	7.00
8.	S.N.D.T. Women's University (For conducted colleges)	30.00
9.	Kashi Vidyapeeth (Arts only)	5.00
	Rs.	167.00

BHEL's Guest House

4526. SHI BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) number of BHEL's Guest House in India and abroad with the following information—(i) location and address (ii) names of owners (iii) covered area (iv) monthly rent and (v) since when occupied ;

(b) location and address of BHEL offices located at Delhi and name of their owners, their covered area, monthly rent and since when occupied ; and

(c) how much accommodation has been purchased or rented by BHEL at the Asian Games Village—(i) for office purposes, (ii) for residential purpose and (iii) cost of purchase, commission to brokers and amount paid in foreign exchange, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Strike by Primary School Teachers

4527. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the report of the Group of Ministers which went into the details regarding Revision of Pay Scales and time-bound Selection Grade, etc., of Delhi Primary School Teachers has been submitted to Government ;

(b) if so, the contents thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) to (c). The Group of Ministers had considered the demands of Delhi School Teachers including the demands for revision of pay scales and grant of Time-bound selection grade to teachers. It was held that the demands of teachers cannot be considered in isolation from the other categories of Central Government employees, particularly when the 4th Pay Commission has been set up for the purpose. Any decision on these two demands of the Primary School Teachers would be based on the recommendations of the 4th Pay Commission, the report of which is awaited.

UGC Grades for Colleges in States

4528. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of States which have adopted the new UGC grades for Government and privately managed Colleges ;

(b) the financial assistance extended by the UGC to each State for this purpose ; and

(c) the terms and conditions under which such financial assistance has been offered ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) All State Government except those of Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala and Karnataka had adopted the revised UGC scales implemented from 1.1.1973 for college teachers in their States. The question of extending these scales to individual colleges is a matter for the concerned State Government to decide.

(b) The following grants were sanctioned to the State Governments by the Central Government for revising the pay-scales :—

State	Total Amount (Rupees)
1. Andhra Pradesh	2,44,69,000
2. Assam	2,00,00,000
3. Bihar	5,78,95,000
4. Gujarat	4,39,00,000
5. Haryana	2,55,38,000
6. Himachal Pradesh	63,56,400
7. Madhya Pradesh	3,59,91,000
8. Maharashtra	7,68,00,000
9. Manipur	34,88,000
10. Meghalaya	33,00,000
11. Nagaland	2,28,000
12. Orissa	2,54,04,000
13. Punjab	4,23,19,000
14. Rajasthan	1,80,00,000
15. Tamil Nadu	4,16,74,000
16. Tripura	23,82,000
17. Uttar Pradesh	11,87,56,000
18. West Bengal	8,03,45,000

(c) The major conditions for sanctioning financial assistance were as follows :—

(i) Central assistance to the extent of 80% of the additional expenditure for the period 1.1.73 to 31.3.79 would be available to the State Governments.

(ii) Assistance would be provided only in respect of those posts which were in existence on 1.1.73 and in accordance with the pay fixation formula incorporated in the scheme.

(iii) The Scheme will cover teachers in universities and colleges admitted to their privileges except Medical, Agricultural and Veterinary Science Colleges.

(iv) Recruitment of teachers should be strictly on merit and through all India selection.

(v) For future recruitment of lectureres the qualification should be those prescribed by UGC from time to time.

(vi) The selection committees for recruitment of Principal and teachers of Colleges should be constituted on the basis of the model suggested in the scheme.

(vii) The age of superannuation should be 60 years and no extension should be given thereafter.

Fitment of Speed Governors in DTC Buses

4529. SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether fitment of speed governors has not yet been made obligatory for DTC buses plying in and outside Delhi ;

(b) if so, details thereof and reasons therefor ; and

(c) what steps are being taken to ensure compulsory fitment of speed Governors in every DTC vehicles to check the rate of accidents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c). Necessary provisions regarding compulsory use of speed governors have been made in the amendment dated 4.6.80 to the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules 1940, issued by the Delhi Administration. Speed governors are fitted in all DTC buses which have been adjusted to limit the vehicle's speed to prescribed limits under normal conditions.

Manufacture of Sodium Sulphide in Sambhar Lake

4530. SHRI BANWARI LAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the year in which manufacture of Sodium Sulphide was established at Sambhar Lake, the capacity of production per day of this plant ;

(b) the market price of sodium sulphide during the period of operation in the above factory ;

(c) the reasons for closure of the factory and who was responsible for taking that decision when was the manufacture of sodium sulphide stopped whether it is likely to be revived ;

(d) whether the object for which the Hindustan Salts Limited incorporated and the management and operation of the inland salt sources transferred from the Salt Department to this company been achieved ; and

(e) if not, who is responsible and remedial action Government of India propose to take ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) A plant for manufacture of Sodium-Sulphide at Sambhar was set up in 1974 with a production capacity of 2 metric tonnes per day.

(b) Selling price of Sodium Sulphide was Rs. 2500/- per metric tonne.

(c) Board of Directors of M/s. Sambhar Salts Ltd. decided in its meeting held on 19th November, 1976 to close the Sodium sulphide plant as manufacture of sodium sulphide is based on production of Sodium sulphate, which could not be undertaken due to natural calamities and financial constraints. The Company is considering the question of manufacturing Sodium sulphate and the revival of sodium sulphide plant.

(d) and (e). The objectives of incorporating M/s. Hindustan Salts Ltd. have been achieved only to a limited extent in view of the difficulties brought about by natural calamities and financial constraints together with the rising cost of production. The Company is, however, trying to streamline its functioning.

Endorsement of Higher Capacity of Cigarettes Produced by India Tobacco Company

4531. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering the endorsement of higher capacity utilisation in excess of the sanctioned capacity in the case of India Tobacco Company Limited who happens to be a dominant cigarette manufacturing undertaking under the Monopolies Restrictive Trade Practices Act ;

(b) whether small scale and medium scale sectors have represented to Government about their hardships on Government's considering this proposal ; and

(c) if so, action proposed to take by Government to redress their grievances ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) M/s. I.T.C. Limited (formerly known as India Tobacco Company Limited) have submitted the Registration Certificates granted to them for the manufacture of cigarettes for endorsement of capacity in terms of this Ministry's Press Note dated the 29th June, 1981.

(b) and (c). Representations have been received by this Ministry regarding expansion plans of M/s. I.T.C. Limited but no proposal has been received from the above company for the grant of any licence for substantial expansion for the manufacture of cigarettes.

Lodi History Distorted

4532. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 10 July, 1984 with the Heading 'Distorting Lodi History' regarding wrong dates mentioned in the cultural notice board in front of the Tomb of Mohd. Shah at Lodi Garden Complex Delhi about the dates of Lodi period and death of Mohammad Shah ; and

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken to make connection and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The date appearing in the cultural notice board put up at the monument as 1414 instead of 1444 has since been corrected.

Alleged Mismanagement and Corruption in Safdarjung Hospital

4533. SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Resident Doctors' Association Safdarjung Hospital has demanded a CBI inquiry into the alleged mismanagement and corruption in Safdarjung Hospital in the matter of purchase of an "image intensifier" from abroad and misuse of hospital vans ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken by the Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) One Dr. Rafi Ullah, signing as President of the Resident Doctors Association Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi, has made allegation against the Medical Superintendent of the Hospital and has demanded an inquiry.

(b) It is under examination.

Admission Racket in South Delhi College

4534. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item 'admissions racket in South Delhi College' and 'deserving students denied admission' appearing in the Hindustan Times and Indian Express of 28 and 29 July, 1984 respectively ;

(b) if so, whether a number of colleges have admitted students with palpable low percentage of marks while those with much higher marks are left out and the Delhi University Students Union has written to the Director South Campus Delhi University demanding action against colleges which have violated the admission norms ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ;

(d) how many students applied for admission and how many were denied admission, discipline-wise ; and

(e) does the Government propose to open new colleges in Delhi both for academic and technical education ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). According to the Delhi University, admissions to various colleges in 1984-85 have been made as per rules and regulations prescribed by the University, and on the basis of merit. No formal communication was received by the University from the Students Union on the subject.

(d) According to the procedure prescribed for admission, students desirous of joining colleges have to submit their applications to the colleges and courses of their choice directly. Since a large number of students apply simultaneously to various colleges, it is not feasible to assess the precise number of students who had applied for admission to various courses. As for the number of students who have actually

been admitted, a clear position will emerge only after August 25, 1984 when the process of admission for the current academic year is completed.

(c) During 1984-85 a new College offering courses in Commerce has started functioning in Delhi. There is no proposal for establishing of any other College.

Starting of Crown Cap Contests

4535. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether 'Crown Cap Contests' started this summer by M/s Pure Drinks, McDowell and Parle Bottlers did not seek permission of the Government in advance as required under the law ;

(b) the competent authority in New Delhi to give such permission ; and

(c) the action this authority has taken/ proposes to take against the promoters of the contests ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) to (c). Such schemes initiated for promotion of sales of consumer goods do not require Government permission as stated by the Ministry of Home Affairs in their reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 10691 on 9th May, 1984.

Distribution of Concessional Paper

4536. SHRI R N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the distribution of concessional paper is under one of the 20 point programme ;

(b) if so, the steps Government are taking in this regard ;

(c) whether the policy adopted by Government is not defective as most of the concessional paper allotment quota given to State Governments lapses ; and

(d) the steps being taken for the development and promotion of education in the country, the facilities given in this regard be stated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Following the shortage of white printing paper in the country in early 1974 which made it difficult for publishers of Educational Text Books and manufacturers of Exercise Books to obtain paper at reasonable rates, the production of white printing paper was controlled by an Order issued by the Ministry of Industry under the Essential Commodities Act in August 1974 which was further amended in accordance with the Paper (Regulation of Production) Order 1978. Under the said Order, the paper mills are required to produce 20% or 25% of white printing paper according to their capacity to manufacture Paper and Paper Boards. Under the same Order, Ministry of Industry makes available to this Ministry quantities of concessional White Printing Paper, which, in turn, is allotted by this Ministry to the States/UT's for Educational purposes.

According to the 20 Point Programme, the distribution of Text Books and Exercise Books has to be through State Co-operatives. However, practice varies from State to State.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The development and promotion of Education in the country which is now a joint responsibility of State and Central Government has taken place through a number of Central and Centrally-Sponsored Schemes under the successive Five Year Plans, the allocations for which are ensured by regular discussions and reviews with the State Governments and the Planning Commission. Priority programmes relating to universalisation of elementary education and removal of Adult illiteracy are included in the Minimum Need Programme and the New 20 Point Programme for which the

year 1990 has been fixed as the target date.

Educational Films

4537. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Education Ministry has decided to produle educational films ;

(b) if so, whether the State Institutes of Education of Technology are proposed to be involved in producing T.V. films ;

(c) whether such programme is going to be INSAT-based educational T.V. programme ;

(d) if so, the States where INSAT-based T.V. programme is proposed to be produced in 1984-85 ; and

(e) the details of the programme of the Government in expanding such programme to Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) to (d). In the context of facilities available through INSAT-IB, the Ministry of Education has launched a scheme to set up ETV production studios in 6 States viz. Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa.

During 1984-85 the ETV programmes will be largely produced by the Central Institute of Educational Technology, NCERT, New Delhi and Doordarshan. The States of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Bihar will be able to produce some field based programmes from October, 84 onwards. It is expected that the studios in all the six INSAT States would be in position to start producing educational TV programmes during 1985-86.

(e) The telecast of educational TV programmes commenced in Orissa in August, facilities for planning and production ed, locally relevant educational TV programmes are being set up in the State. 100% central assistance is being provided for setting up the State production studio including salary cost of 120 posts, purchase of necessary equipment and construction of studio complex for the purpose.

मध्य प्रदेश में सीमेंट के कारखाने लगाना

4538. **श्री दलीप सिंह भूरिया** : क्या **उद्योग मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य में सीमेंट के कारखाने स्थापित करने के लिए आशय पत्र जारी करने हेतु अपनी सिफारिश के साथ कुछ उद्योगपतियों के आवेदन पत्र केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेजे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में अब तक क्या कार्रवाई की गई है ?

वाणिज्य और उद्योग तथा पूर्ति विभाग मंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख) औद्योगिक लाइसेंस देने के लिए आवेदन पत्र उद्यमियों से सीधे ही प्राप्त किए जाते हैं। वर्ष 1984 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में सीमेंट संयंत्रों की स्थापना हेतु इस प्रकार के तीन आवेदन प्राप्त हुए थे। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की ओर से सिफारिशों के अभाव में तीनों आवेदन प्रथम दृष्ट्या अस्वीकृत कर दिए गए थे। किन्तु एक मामले में राज्य सरकार ने बाद में आवेदन अस्वीकृत करने की सिफारिश की थी।

Recruitment of Class IV employees in S.E. Rly. workshop at Kharagpur

4539. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9605 on 3 May, 1984 regarding recruitment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Kharagpur workshop and state :

(a) when the said process of employment of SC/ST in Kharagpur workshop will commence ; and

(b) whether this sudden stoppage of recruitment of SC/ST shortfall quota in any way linked with the Government decision of blanket ban on recruitment in Government service ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) Instructions have been issued by the Ministry of Railways to South Eastern Railway on 6.8.84 to recommence the process of recruitment of SC/ST in Kharagpur Workshops, subject to observance of instructions which will ensure a fair selection.

(b) No, Sir.

धनबाद डिवीजन में ड्राइवरों के बेटों की नियुक्ति

4540. **श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वी रेलवे के धनबाद डिवीजन में कार्य करने वाले इन्जिन ड्राइवरों के बेटों को उनकी सेवानिवृत्ति से पहले रेल सेवाओं में नौकरी दी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने ड्राइवरों के बेटों को रोजगार दिया गया है और इस प्रकार की नियुक्ति से सम्बन्धित कितने मामले अभी तक लम्बित पड़े हैं और उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) रेल सेवाओं में सेवा निवृत्त होने वाले रेल कर्मचारियों के बेटों को नौकरी देने से सम्बन्धित नीति क्या है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए०बी०ए०गनी खां चौधरी) : (क) और (ख) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ग) रेल सेवा के लिए सभी उम्मीदवारों को समान अवसर प्रदान करना रेलवे की नीति है। सेवा निवृत्त होने वाले कर्मचारियों के लड़कों को रेलों पर नियुक्ति के लिए कोई विशेष महत्व नहीं दिया जाता। फिर भी, रेलों पर अनुकम्पा के आधार पर अथवा विकलांग व्यक्तियों के कोटा में अथवा खेलकूद/सांस्कृतिक, स्कूल अध्यापकों, कलाकारों आदि के कोटे में नियुक्तियां अवश्य की जाती हैं ।

Holding of World Hindu Meeting

4541. SHRI K. OBUL REDDY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a World Hindu meeting was held in New York, as reported in the 'Times of India' dated 25 June, 1984 ;

(b) whether the Government provided financial assistance or any other support for that Conference ;

(c) if so, the extent of such support ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government did not receive any request for financial assistance or support from the sponsors of the Conference.

(c) and (d). Does not arise.

Import of Fire Doors/Fire Proof Shutters for use in Ships by Hindustan and Cochin Shipyards

4542. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., Vishakhapatnam and Cochin Shipyard Ltd., Cochin have been importing Fire Doors/Fire Proof Shutters from abroad for use in the ships ;

(b) if so, names of the countries/manufacturers from where these doors are usually imported alongwith the total amount of imports made during the last three years ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that certain western countries including West Germany have made much technological improvement in the process of manufacturing of these doors ; and

(d) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Cochin Shipyard Ltd. and Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. have been importing non-combustible doors for use in Ships as under, on global tender basis :

H.S.L.

(1) Cape Boards and Panels Ltd., London, U.K.

(2) 3 Maj, Rijeka, Yugoslavia

(3) Alvesta Producter Ship Doors A.B. Alvesta, Sweden.

O.S.L.

(1) Alvesta Producter Ship Doors A.B. Alvesta, Sweden.

Total value of imports made during last three years by H.S.L. and C.S.L is approximately Rs. 18.00 lakhs.

(c) and (d). For merchant ship construction Shipyards are using fire resistant doors and partition bulk-heads which comply with fire safety regulations contained in the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) Convention and technological improvements are being effected by various manufacturing countries including West Germany. It is understood that West Germany have developed a special accommodation panelling system known as M. 1000.

Expenditure incurred by BHEL on Hannover Fair

4543. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) total expenditure incurred by BHEL for their participation in recent Hannover International Fair in Germany and particulars of BHEL officers and other persons who visited the fair on BHEL expenses ; and

(b) whether despite all this expenditure BHEL did not receive a single order if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) BHEL incurred an expenditure of Rs. 34.40 lakhs towards participation in the Hannover Fair. Particulars of BHEL officers and other persons who were deputed to the fair are given in the statement enclosed.

(b) BHEL did not receive any order. Spot booking of orders was also not expected considering the type of equipment manufactured by BHEL. However, in view of the number of enquiries received from about 15 countries who showed keen interest in the products manufactured by BHEL, orders are expected in future.

Statement

Particulars of BHEL's officers and others deputed to Hannover Fair

S.No.	Name	Designation
1	2	3
1.	Shri V.C. Tandon	General Manager

1	2	3
2.	Shri S.K. Chowdhury	Addl. G.M.
3.	Shri V.K. Kapur	Sr. Manager
4.	Shri Rajesh Kumar	P.R.O.
5.	Shri S.M. Mahajan	Dy. Manager
6.	Shri M.K. Mittal	Dy. G.M.
7.	Shri V.P. Bhatia	GGM
8.	Shri D.G. Suri	Sr. Engineer
9.	Shri H.S. Baral	Dy. G.M.
10.	Shri Mohan Singh	Sr. Manager
11.	Shri R.K. Sharma	Manager
12.	Shri S. Sambasivam	Dy. Manager
13.	Shri D.R. Naidu	Designer of the Pavilion
14.	Shri Bhajan Singh	Technician
15.	Shri Ramachander Mishra	Technician

सीतापुर और लखनऊ में रेलवे की भूमि पर कब्जा

4544. **श्री राम लाल राही** : क्या **रेल मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान रेलवे लाइन के आसपास और रेलवे की अन्य भूमि पर कब्जे की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में स्थानवार क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में लखनऊ और बरेली के बीच सीतापुर और लखनऊ जिलों में रेलवे की कितनी भूमि पर कब्जा किया गया है और कितनी भूमि पर कब्जा हटा दिया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए०बी०ए०गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) रेलवे को अपनी भूमि पर अतिक्रमणों की समस्या की जानकारी है।

(ख) सभी क्षेत्रीय रेलों पर जगह-जगह अतिक्रमण किया गया है और रेलें इन अतिक्रमणों को हटाने के लिए सार्वजनिक स्थान (अप्राधिकृत अधिभोगियों की बेदखली) अधिनियम, 1971 के अधीन कार्रवाई कर रही है।

(ग) लखनऊ-बरेली खंड पर सीतापुर और लखनऊ जिलों में कोई अतिक्रमण नहीं किया गया है।

Import of Tractors from English and Romania

4545. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether two private firms M/s Premier Irrigation Private Ltd. Calcutta; and M/s. United Auto Tractors Limited, New Delhi was given licences for importing tractors from England and Romania on the condition that they shall manufacture these tractors in India in due course ;

(b) whether it took more than 10 years for Government to fix the prices of the said imported tractors and the said two firms were allowed to sell the said tractors upto the extent of Rs. 38,000 more than the price actually fixed on a clear understanding/ undertaking that the balance shall be refunded to the farmers later ;

(c) the total number of tractors thus imported and sold by the said firms alongwith the extra amount charged from the farmers ; and

(d) whether said firms have violated both the above agreements if so, the action taken by the Government against said firms and the steps taken to get said extra amount refunded to the farmers concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

New item Entitled "Costly Machinery lying idle at Railway Press"

4546. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the news item captioned "Costly Machinery, lying idle at Railway Press" published in 'The Telegraph' dated 6 February, 1984 ;

(b) if so, details thereof and reasons therefor ; and

(c) reasons for not posting suitable personnel specialised in printing technology in the printing press ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All the machines in the Railway Press, Kharagpur are in working order.

Some machines, however, may go out of order occasionally due to normal maintenance or out of course repairs, and are repaired within a reasonable time. Paper folding machines are specialised machines which are put to use only when specific jobs like time tables are printed in the Railway Press.

(c) There are 2 officers viz. Superintendent, Printing and Stationery at Calcutta, and Asstt. Superintendent, Printing and Stationery at Kharagpur for overseeing the work of the Railway press. Both these Officers possess Diploma in printing technology. Most of the Supervisors in charge of the various sections of the printing press are also specialists possessing Diploma in printing technology.

कृत्रिम अंग निर्माण निगम, कानपुर को खोलने के समय खरीदी गई मशीनें

4547. **श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल** : क्या **समाज कल्याण मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कृत्रिम अंग निर्माण निगम, कानपुर को खोलने के समय 1-1/2 करोड़ रु० की मशीनें खरीदी गई थीं जिनको अभी तक किसी उपयोग में नहीं लाया गया है ; और

(ख) क्या अब इन मशीनों को बेचने का कोई विचार है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी०के०थुंगन) : (क) भारतीय कृत्रिम अंग निर्माण निगम द्वारा प्रारम्भ में खरीदी गई मशीनों का मूल्य 1,04,01,867 रुपये था। 12.27 लाख रुपये की धनराशि के

वास्तविक मूल्य की 15 मशीनों का पूरी तरह से उपयोग नहीं किया जा रहा, जबकि दूसरी मशीनों का उपयोग किया जाता है।

(ख) उपर्युक्त 15 मशीनों को दूसरी सरकारी क्षेत्र की कम्पनियों को बेचे जाने का प्रस्ताव है।

New Universities in Gujarat

4548. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether proposals received from Gujarat Government for establishing new universities including technical in the state are pending for clearance and if so, details thereof ;

(b) the details of proposals for establishing new universities from other States or Union Territories pending with Government ;

(c) what is the Government policy in this regard and what are the reasons for delay in clearing the proposals ; and

(d) when the demand for establishing universities in Gujarat is likely to be fulfilled ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) The Government of Gujarat had sought the views of the University Grants Commission on a proposal for the establishment of a university in North Gujarat area in 1982. The proposal was considered in consultation with the State Government and in March 1983, the Commission agreed in principle to the establishment of a new university in North Gujarat. The State Government was advised to proceed with the finalisation of the legislation in consultation with the Commission and the Central Government. There is no other proposal from Gujarat pending with the UGC.

(b) A proposal for establishment of a technological university in Maharashtra was approved by the Commission in principle and the legislation for establishing this university is being finalised by the State Government in consultation with UGC. The Government of Uttar Pradesh had made a proposal to establish a technological university in the State. The Commission was of the view that if such a university is established, it should not have affiliating functions. The State Government has been advised to reconsider the proposal in the light of this advice.

The Government have decided to establish a Central University in Pondicherry. The legislation for this purpose is still to be introduced in Parliament.

(c) The Commission and the Central Government have been of the view that new universities should be established only when the need for such universities is established on sound academic considerations and availability of resources. A proper survey of the available facilities, the extent of their utilisation and the projected needs for higher education should be conducted for this purpose.

(d) The demand for establishing a new university in North Gujarat area will be fulfilled when the legislation for this purpose is enacted by the State Government and brought into force.

Losses in BHEL due to supply to Newzealand

4549. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether after incurring huge loss worth crores of rupees for Libya Power Project, BHEL has now incurred huge losses for hydro-sets supplied to Newzealand ; if so, total amount of loss in Libya and in Newzealand ; and

(b) scope of contrast and supply, value in rupees, when awarded, contractual completion date, actual completion date, net foreign exchange in-flow to India after deducting imports and expenditure for services and repairs etc. for supply to Newzealand ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE

AND INDUSTRY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) The loss incurred by BHEL in the contract for setting up of 2x120 MW thermal power station in Libya was Rs. 23 crores. The loss in supply of equipment to OHAU and Rangipo Hydel projects in Newzealand is Rs. 397 lakhs and Rs. 94 lakhs respectively.

(b) The details are furnished in the statement annexed.

Statement

		OHAU	Rangipo
1.	Scope	Design manufacture, supply and supervision of erection and commissioning 8×53 MW Hydro Generator	Design, manufacture, supply and supervision of erection and commissioning of 2×60 MW Hydro Generator
2.	Value	Rs. 692.62 lakhs	Rs. 271.91 lakhs
3.	Date of award	July, 1976	September, 1976
4.	Contractual date for completion of supply	October, 1980	May, 1980
5.	Actual completion date	December, 1982	December, 1982
6.	Net inflow of foreign exchange	Rs. 317 lakhs	Rs. 158 lakhs

Dharna by N.E. Railway Employees

4550. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that All India Railway Employees' Confederation, N.E. Railway have launched continuous Dharna before General Manager, N.E Railway on 23 July, 1984 on the issue viz. (i) immediate vacation of large scale victimisations ; (ii) publication of interim report of 4th Pay Commission regarding wage-parity with the Public Sector ; (iii) negotiating facility to AIREC ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to redress the said demands and to remove the resentments of Railway Workers in the interest of industrial relation ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b). Some railway employees under the auspices of All India Railway Employees' Confederation had staged a relay fast from 23.7.1984 in front of the office of the General Manager, North Eastern Railway, Gorakhpur, to press for their demands relating to vacation of victimisation, publication of interim report of 4th Pay Commission and negotiating facility to All India

Railway Employees' Confederation. This was called off on 31.7.1984.

There is no victimisation of an employee for his legitimate trade union activities. However, there is no bar to take up with him under the relevant rules and regulations for his specific acts of omission and commission. Action in all cases is taken in accordance with the rules and procedures laid down for this purpose and decision is taken on the merit of each case. The employee has always an opportunity to prefer an appeal under the relevant Discipline and Appeal rules of the Government to the higher authority against the punishment.

Ministry of Railways are not in a position to offer any comments on the demands of All India Railway Employees' Confederation in regard to the publication of interim report of the 4th Pay Commission.

On the Railways, negotiating facility has been given to two all India Labour Federations, namely, All India Railwaymen's Federation and National Federation of Indian Railwaymen, who by virtue of their membership from amongst all the categories of staff (including those represented by All India Railway Employees' Confederation) represent the grievances of the staff and these are settled by negotiations across the table thus maintaining harmonious industrial relations. Recognition has not been given to All India Railway Employees' Confederation but in 1978 this group was granted restricted negotiating facility with the hope that it would respond by adopting a consultative approach to solving problems across the table. But this group resorted to many agitations and disruptive methods and hence the facility given was withdrawn in 1981. Since then, this Confederation have been trying to bring pressure on the Government through agitations and other means. The 'Relay Fast' on 23.7.1984 was also a part of this programme.

Policy of the Government is not to encourage multiplicity of trade unions. Any step to recognise the Sectional category-wise unions would lead to fragmentation of trade unions on the Railways.

There is a three-tier Permanent Negotiating Machinery functioning at the divisional and zonal level of the Railways and at the level of Railway Board, where matters are discussed across the table. In this background, it is appropriate for the staff to channelise their representations through this machinery already available.

Removal of eyes from a dead body in AIMS

4551. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether instances of the illegal removal of eyes from dead bodies lying in trust in AIIMS and other Central Government Hospitals have come to Government's notice and if so, details thereof and action taken ; and

(b) whether Government propose to take suitable steps to stop such unethical thefts and if so, details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) The All India Institute of Medical Sciences has reported that a complaint was received by the Institute from the father of one, Shri Ghanshyam Das alias Munna (deceased) that on the 26th June, 1984, that after the postmortem of the deadbody of his son at the Institute Hospital, he found that the eyes had been removed from the deadbody and replaced by artificial eyes. On preliminary enquiries, it was found that a technician of Dr. R.P. Centre for Ophtalmic Sciences had removed eyes from the deadbody after obtaining verbal consent of the relatives of the deceased. However, since the father of the deceased had denied having given any such consent, a detailed enquiry has been ordered by the Institute and further action if any, will be taken on the basis of its findings. As per available information, no such instances from other Central Government hospitals have come to the notice of the Government.

(b) No specific action is contemplated by the Government as provisions already

exist under the Indian Penal Code to deal with persons committing such illegal acts.

Impact of Statutory Warning on Cigarette Packs

4552. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the profit percentage of cigarette manufacturing companies increased after insertion of statutory warning on the cigarette packs ;

(b) whether one of the reasons for the increase in high peak advertisements of cigarette as the symbol of freedom, independence, athleticism, youth and economic and social success ; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to check increase in smoking ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b). There are no surveys or available data to support these contentions.

(c) A series of steps have already been taken by the Government to bring out the health hazards associated with smoking as well as to control smoking. Government propose to consider in detail the measures that are required to be taken to control the use of tobacco, including smoking, in general after taking all relevant factors into consideration.

Burden of fiscal levies on Road Transport Industry

4553. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that excessive burden of fiscal levies on the road transport industry have led the road transport to an uneconomic proposition ; and

(b) if so, what steps are proposed for adequate development of transport services for products and passengers and specially in rural areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). The National Transport Policy Committee, (May 1980) which had recently examined the matter observed that they had not been able to find any evidence to show that the tax burden on road transport industry had inhibited its growth or was causing loss to the operators.

However, recognising that there existed a wide disparity of Motor Vehicle tax-rates levied by the States, the Central Government has set up a high level committee to go into the question of rationalisation of Motor Vehicular taxes and to lay down guidelines for adoption by States while levying taxes.

Gandhiji University, Kerala

4554. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Gandhiji University, Kottayam Kerala, has applied for recognition and financial assistance from U.G.C. ;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ;

(c) whether U.G.C. had given fixed norms regarding the formation of Senate and Syndicate ; and

(d) if so, details thereof and if not reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b). The Gandhiji University, Kottayam does not require any recognition from the UGC. However the University has to be declared fit by the UGC to receive assistance from the Commission or other Central sources. The Government of Kerala has sent a proposal to the Commission for considering declaration of the University fit to receive such assistance. After examining the

proposal, the Commission has advised the State Government that the conditions prescribed in the rules framed under Section 12-A of the UGC Act have to be fulfilled by the State Goveenment and the Act under which the university has been established should be amended in several respects to make provisions for the governance of the university on the lines recommended by the Gajendragadkar Committee.

(c) and (d). The Commission has not suggested any rigid composition for the Senate and Syndicate of Universities. However the Gajendragadkar Committee had made detailed recommendations regarding the composition of both these bodies indicating the extent of representation to be provided for various interests, the manner of providing for such representation and also the powers and functions to be provided for these bodies.

Student Agitation in Vishva Bharati University

4555. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the student agitation going on in Vishwa Bharati University against the admission policy, for post-graduate students, adopted by the University authorities ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government ; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken to reconcile the differences and to bring order to University ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) to (c). The criteria for admission to various courses in Vishwa Bharati during 1984-85 were finalised and notified in April, 1984. According to these criteria, admission to several Bhavanas were to be made on the basis of an entrance test open to candidates from all over the country. A section of students insisted that all the internal candidates should be assured of admission. In order to press this demand, the students resorted to agitation and gherao. They compelled the University to cancel the entrance test for admission to Kala Bhavana which was scheduled for July 9, 1984. Following these incidents, the University decided to remain closed till 25th September, 1984, unless the agitation was withdrawn. Subsequently, on an assurance given by the University that meritorious students of Kala Bhavana would get due consideration in the matter of admission to the post-graduate courses, the students called off the agitation on July 14, 1984, and the University is now functioning normally.

नागदा में सर्वोदय एक्सप्रेस को रोके जाने की व्यवस्था

4556. **श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सर्वोदय एक्सप्रेस में उज्जैन के लिए कितना कोटा आरक्षित किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार नागदा में सर्वोदय एक्सप्रेस को रोकने की व्यवस्था करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो तत्सम्बन्धी कारण क्या हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए०बी०ए०गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) उज्जैन रेलवे स्टेशन को 181 डाउन अहमदाबाद—नई दिल्ली सर्वोदय एक्सप्रेस में दूसरे दर्जे की 14 शायिकाओं का आरक्षण कोटा दिया गया है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) चूंकि यह लम्बी दूरी की एक फास्ट गाड़ी है, इसलिए ठहराव देने के कारण गाड़ी का चालन-समय बढ़ जायेगा, जिससे लम्बी दूरी के यात्रियों को असुविधा होगी।

बाली और बेसुरी के छात्रों के विरुद्ध अदालती मामले वापस लेना

4557. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1981 में राजस्थान पाली जिले वाली और देसरी क्षेत्रों के कुछ छात्रों के विरुद्ध रेलवे मजिस्ट्रेट, आबू के न्यायालय में मुकदमे दायर किए गए थे, जिन्होंने गुजरात के आरक्षण विरोधी आन्दोलन से प्रभावित होकर उसके समर्थन में शान्तिपूर्ण आन्दोलन आरम्भ किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस धारा के अन्तर्गत ;

(ग)क्या उन्होंने रेल मंत्री को एक ज्ञापन दिया है जिनमें उन्हें क्षमा करके रेलवे मजिस्ट्रेट, आबू के न्यायालय से उनके विरुद्ध मुकदमे वापस लेने का अनुरोध किया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार उनके भविष्य और अध्ययन में व्यवधान को देखते हुए, उनके द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई याचिका पर विचार करके मुकदमें वापस लेगी ?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री ए०बी०ए०गनी खान चौधरी): (क) से (घ) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Use of Oils in the Preparation of Soaps

4558. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total production of laundry and toilet soaps in our country every year and the main requirement of its raw materials ;

(b) whether after the ban on the import of mutton tallow, there is an increase in the use of rice bran oil and coconut oil in making of soaps creating shortages in the coconut oil and aggravating its price ;

(c) if so, details of the indigenous production of oils and imports as well as there use in the manufacture of soaps ; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to reduce the import of oils and control the price of coconut oil ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) Annual production of laundry soap and toilet soap in the Organised Sector is of the order of 1,46,558 tonnes and 2,18,120 tonnes respectively. Estimated production of laundry soap in the Small Scale Sector is of the order of 6,50,000 tonnes/annum. Oils and Fats are the main raw materials for the production of soaps.

(b) On account of substantial price disparity between rice bran oil and coconut oil, there is an increasing trend in the use of rice bran oil for the production of soaps. However, coconut oil continues to be used in small quantities for production of toilet soaps.

(c) and (d). The indigenous production of rice bran oil during the last 3 years is as follows :

Year	Production (in tonnes)
1981	1,30,000
1982	1,40,000
1983	1,70,000

Government have already authorised STC to import 1,00,000 tonnes of Palm Stearine, Palm Fatty Acid Distillate and Split Palm Stearine Fatty Acid during 1984-85 to meet the requirements of soap industry. All efforts are being made by Government to increase the production of rice bran oils so as to reduce the import of oils. These measures are expected to relieve pressure on the availability and prices of coconut oils also.

Funds Released for National Highways in Orissa

4559. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the funds released per year

for development works of National Highways in Orissa were less and only 50 per cent of total agreed amount has been made available and utilised and 50 per cent to be provided during the last year of the Sixth Plan ;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for reduction of funds and steps to be taken to provide remaining allotment for different works thereof ; and

(c) proposals sent by that State and amount agreed to be provided and released and to be released programme-wise and the work undertaken out of the allotted money so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c). The Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) includes a lumpsum provision for National Highways for the country as a whole and does not provide for any State-wise allocation. Allotments for National Highways in various States are done on year to year basis, taking into account various factors viz. works in progress, requirement projected by the State, their admissibility and total funds available during a particular year. Funds are allotted to the State for all National Highways in the State put together and not programme-wise or for any particular National Highway. The amount demanded by the State Govt. of Orissa and actually allotted to them during the Sixth Five Year Plan keeping in view the aforesaid factors is as under :

Year	Amount demanded (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount allotted	Amount actually spent on N.Hs.
1980-81	521.78	370.00	374.13
1981-82	576.52	380.00	383.11
1982-83	508.25	450.00	436.54
1983-84	591.12	497.20	497.89
1984-85	741.75	565.00 (Allocated)	—

Proposal for Re-Construction of Weak and Narrow Culverts on National Highways No. 43 in Orissa

4560. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Orissa have submitted the proposal for reconstruction of weak and narrow culverts including improvement to geometrics etc., from 417 to 473 Kms. of National Highway No. 43 for transportation of heavy machineries of certain company ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by his Ministry for release of the required funds so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). One estimate amounting to Rs. 77.31 lakhs for reconstruction of weak and narrow culverts including improvement to geometrics etc. from Km. 437/0 to 473/2 of National Highway No. 43 (for transportation of heavy machinery of NALCO) submitted by the State P.W.D. is under examination. After technical scrutiny is completed, sanction to the estimate will be accorded

and necessary funds provided to the State Government subject to the overall availability of funds.

Complimentary Pass to ex M.P. on Medical Grounds

4561. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some Members of Parliament were given Railway 1st Class Complementary Pass on medical and other grounds ; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof, the number of passes issued with names and how many requests rejected till June, 1984 ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b). Complimentary Card/Cheque passes are issued to non-Railwaymen, including ex-MPs, based on individual merits of each case. Records are not however, maintained for the issue of such passes in respect of ex-Members of Parliament on medical and other grounds seperately as they get normally counted under the category of non-Railwaymen.

Stadia at Malda and other Railway Stations

4562. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Malda, with no more than about 600 Railways work force, has got in record time 2 floodlit stadia built at a cost of about Rs. 54 lakhs ;

(b) zone-wise number of Railway stations which had the same or more strength of Railway work-force and number of stadia that they have been provided ;

(c) the actual use to which the stadia at Malda have been put to during the last 12 months ; and

(d) the monthly maintenance cost of the stadia ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) At Malda, one outdoor stadium and one indoor stadium are under construction. The sanctioned cost of the outdoor stadium is Rs. 20 lakhs. The indoor stadium was initially sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs; out of which Rs. 5 lakhs have been given as grant by the Sports Ministry. None of the stadia has flood lighting provision and have not yet been completed. The present strength of Railway staff and officers at Malda is over 2500.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) and (d). As the two stadia are still under construction, the question of purpose for which these have been used during the last 12 months and the incurrence of expenditure on the maintenance of the same do not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश में रॉक फास्फेट पर आधारित उद्योग

4563. **श्री दलीप सिंह भूरिया** : क्या **उद्योग मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य में रॉक फास्फेट पर आधारित उद्योग लगाने हेतु आशय-पत्र जारी करने के लिए कुछ उद्योगपतियों के आवेदन पत्र अपनी सिफारिशों के साथ केन्द्र सरकार को भेजे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में अब तक क्या कार्रवाई की गई है ?

वाणिज्य और उद्योग तथा पूर्ति विभाग मंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख) विभिन्न पार्टियों से सिंगल सुपरफास्फेट, जिसके लिए रॉक फास्फेट एक प्रमुख कच्ची सामग्री है, बनाने के हेतु उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के अधीन लाइसेंसों की स्वीकृति के लिए केन्द्र सरकार को आवेदन प्राप्त हो रहे हैं। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार सहित सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारें इन आवेदनों के सम्बन्ध में अलग-अलग अपनी सिफारिशें भेज रही हैं। अप्रैल,

1984 में, देश में सिंगल सुपरफास्फेट बनाने के लिए नई क्षमता के लिए लाइसेंस देने सम्बन्धी प्रश्न की जांच की गई थी और मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में सिंगल सुपर फास्फेट तथा सल्फ्युरिक एसिड के लिए क्षमता स्थापित करने हेतु जून-जुलाई, 1984 में 4 आशयपत्र स्वीकृत किए गए थे।

Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation

4564. SHRI K. PRADHANI :
SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Indian delegation led by Union Minister attended the fourth General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation held at Vienna earlier this month ;

(b) whether any consensus on mechanism of international cooperation in areas of transfer of technology, including frontier technologies, trade with developed countries in order to improve terms of trade and cooperation in international flows of finance and strengthening of science and technology capabilities and energy development in developing countries was strived at by India ; and

(c) if so, its outcome and the achievements of this Conference ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). At the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO held in Vienna from 2-18 August, 1984 India took a leading part as the Chairman of G. 77 in adopting consensus resolutions on (i) strengthening of scientific and technological capacities, including transfer of technology and (ii) energy and industrialisation with special attention to the contribution of capital goods manufacture and services to the industrial sector. The Conference has called for transfer of technology to developing countries on just, fair, equitable and acceptable terms ; it has also taken note of the impact of new emerging technologies and the need of developing and transfer of such technologies to developing countries. The Conference has further recommended joint research and development, linkages and cooperation between national, regional and international centres for selected technologies, network among existing institutions and the need for setting up of centres for selected technologies. The Conference has urged UNIDO to intensify its project feasibility services to assist in formulating industrial energy projects, give support to local manufacture of energy equipment in developing countries, assist in obtaining energy from new and renewable sources of energy and rational use of energy in industry as also accord special emphasis towards assistance in the identification of appropriate energy technologies.

The Conference could not adopt a consensus resolution on financial flows for industrialization of developing countries. 'Trade' was not discussed by the Conference as a separate subject.

Fact Finding Committee on Improvement of A.K. (N.G.) Line

4565. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any fact finding committee has been constituted to go into demands of the people for improvement of A.K. (N.G.) B.K. line of Eastern Section of Railways in respect of (i) replacement of defective engines, (ii) increase in number of coaches in the trains (iii) use of diesel engines (iv) upgradation of Kurmadarga halt between Daskalgram and Jnan Das Kandra on A.K. (N.G.) line into full station, and (v) construction of manned crossing levels on railway line at several stations namely 'Kurmadanga-Gopalpur halt' etc. ; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Customs duty charged on Maruti Cars

4566. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finalised decision on customs duty to be charged on components for Maruti Car and if so, details thereof ;

(b) whether Maruti Cars imported so far have been charged full customs duty and if so, details of duties charged per car and the price at which Maruti has been sold to distributors ;

(c) the expected duty per ACC car to be imported/marketed by Maruti ; and

(d) whether losses incurred by Maruti on each car have been approved by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) Components of petrol driven fuel efficient cars and two wheelers can be imported as per the approved phased manufacturing programme on concessional rate of customs duty. Maruti Udyog Ltd. is also eligible for these concessions.

(b) and (c). Maruti Udyog Ltd. is not importing cars. It is importing certain components required for manufacture of cars on payment of customs duty at rates applicable to components of fuel efficient cars. The ex-factory price of Maruti car is Rs. 47,500/- excluding local taxes and transportation charges.

(d) Although the project report envisaged losses during the initial years, Maruti Udyog Ltd. has made a small profit in 83-84 and hopes to break-even in 1984-85.

Production of fire protection doors

4567. SHRI BALAKRISHNA WASNIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total installed capacity available throughout the country with the manufacturers/producers of fire protection doors/ fire proof doors/alongwith particulars of each such producers ;

(b) whether still the present production of fire doors of fire protection shutters cannot be compared with usual international standards of such doors which are used in various industries for checking the fire hazards ;

(c) whether Government have taken any steps for its technological development ; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof and action being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) There is only one unit viz. M/s Methar and Platt. Ltd., Bombay in the organised sector licensed for the manufacture of fire proof doors as such with a licensed capacity of 420 numbers per annum. However, some of the units in the organised sector who have licensed approved capacity for the manufacture of steel furniture and security equipment are also manufacturing fire protection doors/fire proof doors within their approved capacity for the manufacture of steel furniture and security equipment. No separate capacity has been given to them for the manufacture of fire protection doors/ fire proof doors.

(b) to (d). The International Organisation for Standardisation has not formulated any standard for fire protection doors so far. However, Indian Standards Institution have formulated a standard to guide the industry namely, IS : 3614 (Pt-I)-1966 Specification for Fire-Check Doors : Part I Plate, Metal Covered and Rolling type.

Implementation of self-employment scheme in Andhra Pradesh

4568. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) during 1983-84 under the scheme for "self-employment of educated unemployed youth" how many beneficiaries were selected and schemes grounded in each State against the total allotment of funds ;

(b) the authorities and the criteria to select the beneficiaries ;

(c) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh is not implementing this scheme and the funds allotted for this scheme are being used to implement the scheme announced by State Government named "Gramodaya" ; and

(d) if so, action Union Government propose to take to implement the Central Scheme and the names of the States who have diverted the funds ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) A statement is enclosed.

(b) The identification of beneficiaries and recommendation of loan applications to commercial banks after scrutiny was done by DIC Task Forces having General Manager of DIC, Credit Manager of DIC, representative of Lead Bank, District Employment Officer and representative of SISIs as members. The beneficiaries should be matriculates (Class X pass and above) within the age group of 18-35 years, unemployed and residing in any place except cities with more than 1 million population as per 1981 census.

(c) and (d). The Scheme for providing Self-employment to Educated Unemployed Youth, was designated by Andhra Pradesh Government as 'Gramodaya' and it was implemented throughout the State.

Statement

Progress as on 31st March 1984 regarding the New Scheme for Self-employment

S.No.	Name of the State/U.T.	No. of appls. scrutinised and recommended to Banks by DIC Task Forces		No. of appls. sanctioned by banks	
		No.	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	No.	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25401	5239.00	14781	2936.00
2.	Assam	10944	484.41 (a)	8021	1540.44
3.	Bihar	36766	6924.79	14230	2278.64
4.	Gujarat	19585	3014.70	10497	1538.88
5.	Haryana	9682	1633.75	6189	998.99
6.	Himachal Pradesh	6126	1121.10	2465	449.69
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	2399	520.46 (b)	1416	287.95 (c)

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Karnataka	27667	3045.00	12307	1960.00
9.	Kerala	20967	3299.00	13091	2110.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	39243	6464.71	18786	2857.80
11.	Maharashtra	52009	7634.64	24579	4024.28
12.	Manipur	1462	291.78	991	179.82
13.	Meghalaya	632	145.16	353	75.09
14.	Nagaland	253	49.80	189	39.25
15.	Orissa	9722	2074.64	6823	1368.62
16.	Punjab	15856	3089.32	9047	1689.60
17.	Rajasthan	23414	3983.46	15054	2365.30
18.	Sikkim	28	6.85	15	3.65
19.	Tamil Nadu	33472	5057.00	21247	3316.00
20.	Tripura	962	135.05	696	97.33
21.	Uttar Pradesh	47585	7135.07	36857	5382.85
22.	West Bengal	41967	8478.19	23680	4481.92
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	112	25.31	66	15.22
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	62	12.46	36	6.91
25.	Chandigarh	599	100.62	325	56.50
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	174	32.30	54	10.71
27.	Goa, Daman and Diu	——————DTC not yet in operation——————			
28.	Mizoram	179	14.35	196	42.61
29.	Pondicherry	470	46.00	414	40.00
Grand Total		427738	70128.92	242405	40154.05

(a) Figures for 2356 applicants.

(b) Figures for 2390 applicants.

(c) Figures for 1389 applicants.

Sale and purchase of Scooters on Arya Samaj Road, Delhi

4569. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a purchase and sale market of scooters is flourishing in Delhi on Arya Samaj Road ;

(b) if so, whether the business is purchase and sale of new scooters authorised and legal ; and

(c) if not, the steps do Government propose to take to check the illegal trading ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) and (b). Although possibilities of such transactions cannot be ruled out, there is no information regarding this with the Government. There is a ban on the resale of scooters, within two years of first purchase, under the Two Wheeler Vehicle (Restriction on Resale) Order, 1981.

(c) Appropriate action under the law is taken whenever any infringement of law comes to notice. Simultaneously Government have taken steps to step up production of scooters to meet the gap between demand and supply.

Profits of BHEL

4570. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether in its performance report for 1983-84 BHEL has declared profit of Rs. 60 crores ; and

(b) if so, its break-up, unit-wise and product-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) and (b). BHEL has reported a provisional profit of Rs. 66 crores for 1983-84. Audit of accounts is still in progress. Figures of product-wise profitability have not yet been firmed up. Unitwise break-up of the provisional profit is as under :

	Rs. in crores
Bhopal	15.6
Hardwar	5.0
Hyderabad	13.8
Tiruchi/SSTP	23.2
Bangalore Group	3.8
Power & Industry Sector Groups	5.4
Jhansi	0.1
CFFP/Hardwar	0.1
Jagdishpur	(—) 1.0
Total	66.0

Import and export of BHEL

4571. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) total import bill of BHEL (in rupees) including taxes, duties etc. in each of the last three years and names of the top 25 foreign companies from whom BHEL imported the maximum in each of the last three years alongwith the names of the companies and total imports from each company ; and

(b) total value of orders secured by BHEL for physical exports in rupees in each of the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) The import bills of BHEL in each of the last three years are as under :—

	Rs. in crores
1981-82	352
1982-83	402
1983-84	348

The requisite details in respect of the 25 foreign suppliers are furnished in the statement annexed.

(b) The total values of orders secured by BHEL for physical exports in each of the last three years are as under :

	Rs. in crores
1981-82	22.03
1982-83	10.50
1983-84	2.14

Statement

Top 25 Foreign Suppliers for 1981-82

Value : Rs./lakhs

S. No.	Suppliers	Country	CIF value of imports
1	2	3	4
1.	M/s. Kraft Work Union, A.G.	W. Germany	2206
2.	,, Thyssen	W. Germany	1678
3.	,, Sumitomo	Japan	1328
4.	,, Prommashexport	USSR	1143
5.	,, SAIL Imports Division, Calcutta (canalising agency)	India	878
6.	,, British Steel Corporation	U.K.	603
7.	,, Combustion Engineering Co.	USA	519
8.	,, Nissho Iwai	Japan	507
9.	,, Siemens	W. Germany	461
10.	,, Mitsubishi	Japan	458
11.	,, K.K.K.	W. Germany	318
12.	,, Novo Societa Italiana	Italy	289
13.	,, Skodaexport	CSSR	276
14.	,, Mitsui Corporation	Japan	276

1	2	3	4
15.	M/s Voith Turbo	W. Germany	272
16.	,, Meiwa Trading Corporation	Japan	216
17.	,, Farromat Corporation	CSSR	204
18.	,, Vellourec Export	France	194
19.	,, Weirs Pump	UK	176
20	,, Marubeni Corporation	Japan	168
21.	,, Technoprom	USSR	162
22.	,, Sulzer Bros.	Swiss	159
23.	,, Toyo Menka Kaisha	Japan	157
24.	,, Merrick Scale Manufacturing	USA	129
25.	,, Salzgitter	W. Germany	125
	Total		Rs. 12902

Statement

Top 25 Foreign Suppliers for 1982-83

Value : Rs/lakhs

S. No.	Suppliers	Country	CIF value of Imports
1	2	3	4
1.	M/s Sumitomo Corporation	Japan	2568
2.	,, SAIL Imports Division, Calcutta (Canalising Agency)	India	1473
3.	,, Thyssen	W. Germany	1279
4.	,, Prommashexport	USSR	1229
5.	,, John Brown Engg. Co.	UK	1118
6.	,, Kraft Work Union, A.G.	W. Germany	825

1	2	3	4
7.	M/s Nissho Iwai Corpn.	Japan	634
8.	,, Novo Societa Italiana	Italy	590
9.	,, Mitsubishi Corporation	Japan	576
10.	,, Ferromat Corpn.	CSSR	454
11.	,, Combustion Engg. Co.	USA	444
12.	,, Mitsui Corpn.	Japan	391
13.	,, Weirs Pump	UK	373
14.	,, Meiwa Trading Corpn.	Japan	353
15.	,, Mannesmann	W. Germany	352
16.	,, Skodaexport	CSSR	304
17.	,, Sulzer Bros.	Swiss	296
18.	,, Vallourec Export	France	282
19.	,, Marubani Corporation	Japan	252
20.	,, Stock Equipment Co.	USA	251
21.	,, Technoprom	USSR	238
22.	,, British Steel Corpn.	UK	233
23.	,, Siemens	W. Germany	199
24.	,, Imports and Exports	Romania	192
25.	,, Voith Turbo	W. Germany	189
	Total		Rs. 15095

Statement

Top 25 Foreign Suppliers for 1938-84

S. No.	Suppliers	Country	CIF value of Imports
1	2	3	4
1.	M/s Sumitomo Corporation	Japan	1661
2.	,, Kraftwork Union	W. Germany	1290

1	2	3	4
3.	M/s SAIL Imports Division Calcutta (Canalising Agency)	India	930
4.	,, Combustion Engg.	USA	753
5.	,, Thyssen	W. Germany	634
6.	,, Nissho Iwai	Japan	500
7.	,, Prommashexport	USSR	489
8.	,, Catteropiller	Hong Kong	396
9.	,, Siemens	W. Germany	356
10.	,, British Steel Corpn.	U.K.	304
11.	,, Marubeni	Japan	273
12.	,, Mitsui	Japan	262
13.	,, Deutscha Babcock	W. Germany	247
14.	,, Technoprome	USSR	243
15.	,, Metal Import and Export	Romania	229
16.	,, NGK	Japan	195
17.	,, Voith Turbo	W. Germany	190
18.	,, GHH Sterkaradek Tienge	W. Germany	188
19.	,, EVT	W. Germany	183
20.	,, GEC	USA	159
21.	,, E USS Oil Well	USA	159
22.	,, Mannesmann	W. Germany	154
23.	,, Toyo Menka Kaisha	Japan	148
24.	,, Ferromat Corpn.	CGSR	147
25.	,, Branham Industries	USA	141
	Total		Rs. 10204

Manufacture of Industrial Valves

4572. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the present policy laid down for the indigenous manufacture of Industrial valves (excluding LP valves) ;

(b) the number of various letters of Intent, Industrial Licences and foreign collaboration approved for the manufacture of Industrial valves during the last 3 years their manufacturing capacity and proposals for expansion if any, under consideration of his Ministry ; and

(c) the particulars of the applications pending at present under consideration for the manufacture of these valves and the capacity applied for in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) There are large varieties of industrial valves. Fresh capacities are being encouraged through new units as well as expansion of existing units.

(b) During the last three years beginning 1981, 17 cases have been approved for their manufacture. Details such as name and address of the undertaking, manufacturing capacity and location etc. in respect of all letters of intent and industrial licences issued under the provisions of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 are being published by the Indian Investment Centre in their monthly news letter. Capies of this publication are being sent to the Parliament Library regularly.

(c) A few applications for grant of a letter of intent for the manufacture of industrial valves are at present under consideration of Government. It may not be in public interest to divulge their details until a decision is taken on these applications.

M.Phil. and Ph.D. Courses

4573. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether UGC has prescribed that for M.Phil, and Ph.D. one has to take a screening test ;

(b) if so, which are the disciplines for which this will be made applicable ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that even though UGC gives scholarships, the Universities often are unable to provide good quality teachers to supervise and guide and as a result the end product often becomes substandard or bereft of any value, academic or otherwise ; and

(d) if so, steps being taken to ensure that Ph.Ds. are conducted by good teachers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. However the Commission has decided to conduct a test for the award of Junior Research Fellowships instituted by the Commission. This test is being held in 12 disciplines namely Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Life Sciences, Geography, Geology, Sociology, Philosophy, Psychology, Economics, Political Science and History.

(c) and (d). In order to improve the quality of teaching and research in universities, the UGC has prescribed regulations under the UGC Act specifying the qualifications that should be required of persons to be appointed to the teaching staff of universities. These regulations have been brought into effect from July 1, 1983. The subject panels of the Commission also recommend from time to time measures for improvements in the standards of research in their respective disciplines.

Tractors included in the Schedule of Tractors (Distribution and Sales) Control Order, 1971

4574. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether 'Ford' and 'Massey-Ferguson' are the only two tractors included in the schedule of the Tractors (Distribution and Sales) Control Order, 1971 :

(b) if so, the reasons for not including other tractors like HMT, Zotor, Hindustan, Swaraj, Kirloskar International and Eicher etc. in the schedule under the Act ; and

(c) whether Government propose to consider the desirability of including the said tractors also in the schedule to avoid blackmailing ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) +The following Brands of tractors are at present included in Schedule I of the Tractor (Distribution and Sales) Control Order, 1971 :

1. Massey Ferguson Model MF-1035
2. TAFE-504
3. Ford-3600
4. Massey Ferguson Model MF-245

(b) Other tractors were not included in the Schedule I on account of their ready availability ;

(c) The availability of all brands of tractors has now greatly improved and the question of continuing with the distribution control is under consideration of the Government.

Memorandum Submitted by Andhra Pradesh Drug Trade Association

4575. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Drug Trade Association has submitted any memorandum to Government ; and

(b) if so, the details of the memorandum and the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In its memorandum Andhra Pradesh Drug Trade Association has made the following demands :—

1. Postponement of implementation of Section 42 of Pharmacy Act ;
2. Revival of Drug Rule 65 (15) (C) or
3. permitting supervision of sale operations of retailer and wholesalers by a competent person with a minimum educational qualification of Matriculation with 4 year experience in a medical shops,

Government are not considering any postponement of the enforcement of Section 42 of the Act.

Indigenisation of industrial valves for thermal plants

4576. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have initiated any measures to indigenise the requirements of industrial valves for thermal power plants in the country particularly those in public sector ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the various types of industrial valves

+The original reply by the Minister of Industry reads as follows :

(a) The Tractor (Price Control) Order, 1967 stands rescinded with effect from 29th October 1974 in terms of Government of India Notification No. SO/624 E/IDRA/18G/74 dated 29th October, 1974.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

The reply as printed above was sent by the Minister of Industry afterwards in substitution of the original reply.

which are being imported for critical service in power plants ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The type of valves used for Thermal Power Plants are control valves and industrial valves (mainly for pipelines). The requirement of control valves is being met through indigenous sources such as M/s. Instrumentation Ltd., Palghat. Further M/s. KELTRON, M/s. Continental Plant and Machinery Company, New Delhi, M/s. Auma (India) Ltd., Bangalore have been given licence to manufacture control valves. Except M/s. KELTRON other have already commenced production. M/s. KELTRON will be going into production by March, 1985.

The main suppliers of industrial valves for pipelines are BHEL, M/s. Audco India Ltd., M/s. Auma (India) Ltd., and M/s. Dewrance Macneill and Co., Ghaziabad.

(c) Industrial valves for super-heat application are being imported and these are very small in quantity.

Participation of Employees in the Management of ALIMCO, Kanpur

4576-A. SHRI M. ISMAIL : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the level upto which the scheme regarding participation of employees in the management of ALIMCO, Kanpur, under the Social Welfare Department has been implemented ; and

(b) the progress made in this regard and the number of the problems of employees solved as also the number of the meetings held so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) The scheme of participation of employees in management of ALIMCO, Kanpur has been in operation since 1976, with the following councils :—

(i) *Shop Level*

Shop Councils —3 Nos.

(ii) *Plant Level*

Joint Council —1 Nos.

After the introduction of a new scheme of employees participation in management in 1984, the following Committees have been constituted :—

(i) Shop Level Committee —I (Production)

(ii) Shop Level Committee —II (Auxillary Services)

(iii) Plant Level Committee —I (Operational Areas)

(iv) Plant Level Committee —II (Economic and Financial Areas).

(v) Plant Level Committee —III (Personnel Matters, Welfare Areas and Environmental Areas)

(b) 121 meetings of Shop Council and Joint Council were held under the earlier scheme of 1976. 3 meetings have been held under the new scheme of 1984. The problems discussed by these councils/committees at various levels are of general nature mainly pertaining to operational and service matters.

Welfare Association, New Delhi Representation from Scheduled Castes

4576-B. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received representation from Delhi Scheduled Castes Welfare Association (Regd.) Ambedkar Bhawan, New Delhi for upward revision of Scholarship rates and parental income ceiling at pre-matric states in the Union

Territory of Delhi to bring it at par with other States on the basis of 'A' city category status ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(c) whether pre-matric rates of Scholarship were revised long ago in the Union Territory of Delhi and parental income ceiling of Rs. 500/- per month is very unrealistic as compared with the cost of living ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is under consideration.

———

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1603 DT 2.8.84 RE : BANNED MEDICINES AND ARRANGEMENTS TO PUBLICISE THEIR NAMES

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : The reply to part (c) of the question may kindly be read as under :—

> The Supreme Court of India has issued a directive to this Ministry not to release to the public the list of such brand names.

This mistake has come to notice recently and immediate steps were taken to correct the reply.

———

12 hrs.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : 36 M.L As paraded by Shri Bhaskar Rao, Chief Minister, Andhra Pradesh, before Shri Ram Lal were fake ones as out of those 31 were present here in Delhi.

(*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने जो उनको कहा है, वही आपको कहूंगा ।

(**व्यवधान**)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : You allowed Prof. Tewary yesterday. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : The same thing applies to this question.

(*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो उन्होंने कहा था, उसीपर आपने कहा है । और वही मेरा रूलिंग है ।

(**व्यवधान**)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरफ से जो कहा गया, उसीके बारे में श्री सतीश अग्रवाल ने कहा है । उन दोनों को मैंने एक ही बात कही है । इसके लिए हाई कोर्ट है, कानून है ।

(**व्यवधान**)

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot do anything. Nothing goes on record.

(*Interruptions*)**

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल ने जो कहा है, सिर्फ वही रिकार्ड पर आएगा, और कुछ नहीं ।

(**व्यवधान**)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने हाथ जोड़कर कह दिया है कि मेरा इससे सम्बन्ध नहीं है । मैं अपना फैसला बदलने वाला नहीं हूं ।

(**व्यवधान**)

श्री दिगम्बर सिंह (मथुरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय,

**Not recorded.

सरकार रोजाना आश्वासन दे रही है कि वह लैंड एक्वीजीशन (एमेंडमेंट) बिल पास कराने जा रही है, किन्तु वह पास नहीं हो रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह आ रहा है।

चौधरी मुलतान सिंह(जलेसर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज आपका जन्म-दिन है। माननीय सदस्य किसानों के बारे में कुछ कह रहे हैं। आप उनकी बात सुन लें।

श्री दिगम्बर सिंह : मैंने इस बारे में एक एजार्नमेंट मोशन दिया है। देश में कौन प्रधानमंत्री हो, कौन मुख्यमंत्री हो, किस पार्टी का हो, यह बात इतनी महत्वपूर्ण नहीं है, जितनी कि किसानों के हित की बात है। किसानों के हित के लिए न तो सरकार ने इस बिल को लाने में जल्दी की है और न ही विरोधी दलों ने मेरे साथ सहयोग करके इसको जल्दी पास कराने की मांग की है। आज आपका जन्म-दिन है। इसके लिए मैं आपको बधाई देता हूं। कम से कम आज आप इसको पास कराके किसानों को यह उपहार देने की कृपा करें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह आ रहा है। उसको विड्रा नहीं किया गया है। हम उसको पास करेंगे।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरा रूलिंग तो बदलने वाला नहीं है।

(व्यवधान)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notification under Companies Act and Reports of Law Commission

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Company Law Board (Bench) Amendment Rules, 1984 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 583 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st August, 1984, under sub-section (3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956 [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-8636/84]

(2) A copy of the Ninty-seventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of Law Commission on 'Section 28, Indian Contract Act, 1872—Prescriptive clauses in Contracts'. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-8637/84.]

(3) A copy of the Hundred first Report (Hindi and English versions) of Law Commission on 'Freedom of speech and expression under Article 19 of the Constitution : Recommendation to extend it to Indian Corporations'. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-8638/84]

(4) A copy of the Hundred-second Report (Hindi and English versions) of Law Commission on 'Section 122 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 : Imprisonment for breach of bond for keeping the peace with sureties'. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-8639/84.]

Annual Reports of Mormugao Dock Labour Board, for 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82, and 1982-83, Annual Reports of Visakhapatnam Dock Labour Board for 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83, etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Mormugao Dock Labour Board, for the year 1977-78 along with Audited Accounts.

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Mormugao Dock Labour Board, for the

year 1978-79 along with Audited Accounts.

(3) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Mormugao Dock Labour Board, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts.

(4) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Mormugao Dock Labour Board, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts.

(5) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Mormugao Dock Labour Board, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

(6) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Mormugao Dock Labour Board, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-8640/84.]

(7) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Visakhapatnam Dock Labour Board, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts.

(8) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Vishakapatnam Dock Labour Board, for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts.

(9) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Visakha patnam Dock Labour Board, for the year 1979-80, along with Audited Accounts.

(10) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Visakhapatnam Dock Labour Board, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts.

(11) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi a d English versions) of the Visakhapatnam Dock Labour Board, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

(12) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Visakhapatnam Dock Labour Board, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-8641/84.]

(13) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kandla Dock Labour Board, for the year 1977-78 along with Audited Accounts.

(14) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kandla Dock Labour Board, for the year 1978-79 along with Audited Accounts.

(15) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kandla Dock Labour Board, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts.

(16) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kandla Dock Labour Board, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts.

(17) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kandla Dock Labour Board, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

(18) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kandla Dock Labour Board, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-8642/84.]

(19) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bombay Dock Labour Board, for the year 1977-78 along with Audited Accounts.

(20) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bombay Dock Labour Board, for the year 1978-79, along with Audited Accounts.

(21) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bombay Dock Labour Board, for the year 1979-80, along with Audited Accounts.

(22) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi

and English versions) of the Bombay Dock Labour Board, for the year 1980-81, along with Audited Accounts.

(23) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bombay Dock Labour Board, for the year 1981-82, along with Audited Accounts.

(24) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bombay Dock Labour Board, for the year 1982-83, along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-8643/84.]

(25) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Madras Dock Labour Board, for the year 1977-78, along with Audited Accounts.

(26) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Madras Dock Labour Board, for the year 1978-79, along with Audited Accounts.

(27) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Madras Dock Labour Board, for the year 1979-80, along with Audited Accounts.

(28) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Madras Dock Labour Board for the year 1980-81, along with Audited Accounts.

(29) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Madras Dock Labour Board, for the year 1981-82, along with Audited Accounts.

(30) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Madras Dock Labour Board, for the year 1982-83, along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-8644/84.]

(31) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Cochin Dock Labour Board, for the year 1977-78, along with Audited Accounts.

(32) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Cochin Dock Labour Board, for the Year 1978-79, along with Audited Accounts.

(33) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Cochin Dock Labour Board, for the Year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts.

(34) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Cochin Dock Labour Board, for the year 1980-81, along with Audited Accounts.

(35) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Cochin Dock Labour Board, for the year 1981-82, along with Audited Accounts.

(36) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Cochin Dock Labour Board, for the Year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.

(37) Thirty-six statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) to (36) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-8645/84.]

(38) A copy of the Agreement (Hindi and English versions) entered into by the Government of India and the Government of Nagaland regarding development or maintenance of the whole or any part of a National Highway situated within the State, under section 10 of the National Highways, Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-8709/84.]

(39) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Transport Corporation, Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Accounts, under sub-section

(3) of section 35 of the Road Transport Corporations Act, 1950.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Delhi Transport Corporation, Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

(iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (39) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-8710/84.]

Statements showing Action taken by Government on Varions Assurances, Promises, etc.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table the following statements (Hindi and English versions) showing action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Seventh Lok Sabha :

(i) Statement No. XXVIII — Third Session, 1980. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-1646/84.]

(ii) Statement No. XXIV — Fifth Session, 1981. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-8647/84.]

(iii) Statement No. XVIII — Eighth Session, 1982. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-8748/84.]

(iv) Statement No. XIII — Tenth Session, 1982. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-8749/84.]

(v) Statement No. XI — Eleventh Session 1983. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-8750/84.]

(vi) Statement No. VII — Twelfth Session, 1983. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-8751/84.]

(vii) Statement No. V — Thirteenth Session, 1983. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-8752/84.]

(viii) Statement No. IV — Fourteenth Session, 1984. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-8753/84.]

Annual Reports of and Review on Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla for 1977-78 to 1982-83 and Annual Report, etc. of University of Delhi for 1981-82 and 1982-83, etc.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : I beg to lay on the Table—

1. A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) :—

(i) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla, for the year 1977-78 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla, for the year 1978-79 along with Audited Accounts.

(iii) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts.

(iv) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts.

(v) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

(vi) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.

2. A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla, for the years 1977-78 to 1982-83.

3. A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) and (2) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-8654/84]

4. (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the University of Delhi, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the University of Delhi, for the year 1981-82.

5. A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

6. A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the University of Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

7. A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-8655/84]

Notification under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 18AA of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 :—

1. S.O. 547(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st July, 1984, regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur, Pondicherry, Udaipur etc. beyond five years.

2. S.O. 556(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd August, 1984 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Shri Rama Sugars and Industries Limited, Bobili (Andhra Pradesh) beyond five years.

3. S.O. 558(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd August, 1984, regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Sri Rama Sugars and Industries Limited, Seethanagaram (Andhra Pradesh) beyond five years.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-8656/84].

Notifications under Drugs and Cosmetics Act, Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, Annual Report of and Review on National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore for 1982 83 and Pharmacy Council of India, New Delhi for 1982-83, etc.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : I beg to lay on the Table—

1. A copy of the Drugs and Cosmetics (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1984 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 487 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1984, under Section 38 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-8657/84.]

2. A copy of the Prevention of Food Adulteration (First Amendment) Rules, 1984 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification

No. G.S.R. 500(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th July, 1984 together with corrigendum to the English versions published in Notification No. G.S.R. 612 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th August, 1984, under sub-section (2) of section 23 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-8658/84.]

3. (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore, for the year 1982-83 along with Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore, for the year 1982-83.

4. A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-8659/84]

5. (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Pharmacy Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Pharmacy Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

6. A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-660/84.]

Notifications under Central Excise Rules

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 603 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th August, 1982, together wiih an explanatory memorandum, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-8661/84.]

Annual Accounts of Statement *re* review, etc. on National Book Trust, India, New Delhi for 1982-83

SHRI P.K. THUNGON : I beg to lay on the Table—

1. A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi snd English versions) of the National Book Trust, India, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Report thereon.

2. A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the accounts of the National Book Trust, India, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

3. A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Annual Accounts and Audit Report of the National Book Trust, India, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-8662/84.]

RULES COMMITTEE

Minutes of Sittings

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior) : I beg to lay on the Table Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the sittings of the Rules Committee held on the 19th March, 10th August and 7th September, 1981, 5th August, 1982, 18th March, 4th May and 17th August, 1983 and 7th March and 8th August, 1984.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Two-hundred and twentieth and Two hundred and twenty-fourth Reports

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East) : I beg to present the

following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee :—

1. Two Hundred and twentieth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Hundred and Fifty-seventh Report relating to "Revenue Demands written off by the Department".

2. Two Hundred and Twenty-fourth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Hundred and forty-third Report relating to "Variations between the Budget Estimates and Actuals."

———

12.05 hrs

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

(i) Twentieth Report

SHRI K.P. TEWARI (Allahabad) : I beg to present the Twentieth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Petitions.

(ii) Minutes of Sittings

SHRI K.P. TEWARI : I beg to lay on the Table Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the Twenty-seventh, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-seventh, Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-eighth, Fifty-second, Sixtieth and Sixty-third to Sixth-seventh sittings of the Committee on Petitions.

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COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

(i) Sixteenth Report

SHRI P.V.G. RAJU (Bobbili) : I beg to present the Sixteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House.

(ii) Minutes of sittings

SHRI P.V.G. RAJU : I beg to lay on the Table Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the sitting of the Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House held on the 21st August, 1984.

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JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT

Twelfth Report

SHRI GULSHER AHMED (Satna) : I beg to present the Twelfth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit.

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(Interruptions)

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul) : Sir, when are you going to take up the Sri Lanka situation ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने ही रोक रखा है, मैं तो कर रहा था।

You asked me to postpone it. On your request, I postponed it.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Would you take it up today ?

MR. SPEAKER : Now, when the time comes, I will do it. I will do it. Even tonight we may do it.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : कल वोटर्स लिस्ट हिन्दी में नहीं मिली···

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह है। उनके यहां से हिन्दी में भी आई हुई है।

But I take strong exception. I am in agreement with you and I will write to the Election Commission.

———

SUSPENSION OF RULE 338

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : I beg to move :

> "That this House do suspend rule 338 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motion for leave to introduce the Constitution (Fifty-third Amendment) Bill, 1984."

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

> "That this House do suspend rule 338 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motion for leave to introduce the Constitution (Fifty-third Amendment) Bill, 1984."

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Sir I want to oppose it. I have submitted a notice.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो आपकी ही राय के मुताबिक किया है। अब आप क्यों अपोज करते हैं ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I gave it according to your wishes. Let me submit. About the suspension of rule 338 which has been moved by Shri Narasimha Rao .. (*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे पास जिस-जिसने टाइम से दिया है सबका मेरे पास है ।

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : We did not receive the papers today.

MR. SPEAKER : I waived that rule also. I waived that rule.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East) : Till we came out of the house, the papers did not reach us.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिए, भगवान की कृपा से बरसात हो गई, उसमें गाड़ी फंस गई, नहीं निकल सके तो मज़बूरी थी ।

मज़बूरी में गाड़ी फंस गई रास्ते में बरसात की वजह से तो क्या किया जाय ? यह तो कोई बात नहीं हुई ।

What will you do, if you get stuck up right at the Minto Bridge ?

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : How could they give this example ? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : This was something.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, we are not opposed to the amendment of the Constitution.

MR. SPEAKER : Then, what is it ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : What I would like to oppose and vehemently oppose is the way the Government is trying to do it. Yesterday, it failed because their Members were not present. I have given you in writing.

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot challenge it. I have given it.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, I am on a point of order also. Kindly allow me to make my submission. Sir, the Minister has to explain why such an important amending Bill lost 2/3rd majority in the House. Why were their Members not present in the House though most of the Opposition Members were present ? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you doing it now ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, this is the Rules of Procedure. Is the House going to break the rules of procedure because of the laziness of the Members of the ruling Party ? They were in the Central Hall but they could not come to the House.

Now, rule 338 says :

> "The motion shall not raise a question substantially identical with one on which the House has given a decision in the same Session."

[Satyasadhan Chakraborty]

Sir, yesterday, the House has given its verdict.

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : If the Government is serious about it, they can have a separate session of the House. But I do not know why the rules should be violated.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question of violation.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, I support the Constitution (Amendment) Bill. But I oppose the way in which they bring it.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक इस विधेयक का सवाल है, मेरा उससे कोई विरोध नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फिर पास होने दीजिए।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : लेकिन जिस तरीके से यह पास किया जा रहा है उससे मेरा विरोध है। सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि सबके समर्थन के बावजूद भी यह विधेयक गिर गया। इस पर सरकार को खेद प्रकट करना चाहिए। अध्यक्ष जी, आपको याद है, जब प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां सदन में आती हैं, तो सारे सदस्य उपस्थित होते हैं, लेकिन इतने महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक पर सारे सदस्य उपस्थित नहीं थे।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Sir, I want to make a suggestion so that this type of an unfortunate incident which took place yesterday is not repeated. If you favour the suggestion, it can be done. We should change the rule so that, when a Constitution Amendment Bill is being voted on in the House and the division bell is rung, and if there are members present in this building somewhere in the Central Hall and they don't bother to come into the House to record their vote, they should lose their daily allowance for that day.

(*Interruptions*)

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : अध्यक्ष जी, सरकार को कम से कम खेद प्रकट करना चाहिए। यह घटना एक अच्छी घटना नहीं थी।

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : Sir, we will not oppose the suspension of the rule. But minimum courtesy demands that the Minister must express regret for what happened yesterday.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. A.K. Roy, you cannot move an amendment to this motion. It cannot be done according to the rules. You can object, if you like.

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad) : I have got only one line to add to the motion, at the end, "and regret that the Government failed to mobilise 50 per cent or half of the strength of the House...

MR. SPEAKER : It cannot be done.

SHRI A.K. ROY : I can move an amendment as per the rules.

MR. SPEAKER : It cannot be done according to the rules.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

> "That this House do suspend rule 338 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motion for leave to introduce the Constitution (Fifty-third Amendment) Bill, 1984."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Sir, before you proceed further with the business of the House, if I get your permission, I wish you many happy returns of the day on behalf of the whole Opposition.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : अध्यक्ष जी, जो क्वैश्चन्स-आन्सर छपते हैं, उनके बारे में

एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। आज पांच क्वैश्चन्स लिए गए, इस प्रकार 12 मिनट में एक सवाल हुआ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे आपत्ति नहीं है, मैं आपकी बात से सहमत हूं। जब करते हैं तो मुश्किल पेश आती है, क्या करें। आपके सामने होता है। मैंने चार-चार सप्लीमेंट्री एलाउ किए हैं। इसके ज्यादा नहीं किया है।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : स्कूटर की धांधलेबाजी के सम्बन्ध में क्वैश्चन नं० 441 इतना बड़ा सवाल था, लेकिन इसको जान-बूझकर रोका गया।···(**व्यवधान**)···

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, I want to bring to your notice one fact. Day before yesterday, you had kept one ruling pending.

While I was speaking, Mr. Frank Anthony raised a point of order and he said, in regard to a judgment of Justice Mishra which I had quoted, that he had obtained a stay from the Supreme Court. I have made an enquiry. No doubt, the stay is given, but when a stay is given, only further action is suspended. The judgment stands where it is.

I have a right to quote the judgment. Don't expunge it. Otherwise, when I quote the judgment, the Press will come into troubles. You have not to expunge it. You should not expunge it.

MR. SPEAKER : I will look into it. I will find out the exact position. Then I will do it.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated Anglo-Indians) : I have written to you yesterday. I have also given a copy of the judgment to you. I have enclosed also the SLP—the whole criticism of the judgment.

MR. SPEAKER : I have got it. I have received it. Thank you very much, Mr. Anthony.

श्री रामविलास पासवान(हाजीपुर) : क्या कोई मेम्बर जो बाहर पैसा लेकर वकालत करते हैं, उसी चीज़ को यहां रेफर कर सकते हैं? उनको पहले रिज़ाइन करना चाहिये, इन तरह से रेफर करने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a point of Order. No, no. No question.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : By taking money outside, he is pleading the case here. He should resign.

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12.17 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (FIFTY-THIRD) AMENDMENT BILL*

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I introduce the Bill.

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MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Non-payment of bonus by Sri Synthetics Ltd., Ujjain and need for Government's intervention into its working

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया(उज्जैन) : मध्य प्रदेश में कपड़ा मिलों और कृत्रिम रेशे निर्मित करने वाले कारखानों में काम करने वाले लोगों का भविष्य अनिश्चित है। इन्दौर का होप टैक्सटाइल्स मिल्स विगत काफी समय से बन्द है और इसके कारण हजारों लोग बेरोजगार हो गये हैं। उज्जैन के कपड़ा

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[श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया]

मिलों की स्थिति भी ठीक नहीं है। विनोद और बिमल टैक्सटाइल मिल्स के 362 सेवा निवृत्त कर्मचारियों की भविष्य निधि 17 लाख 72 हजार का भुगतान अब तक नहीं किया गया है।

सिंथेटिक पालिस्टर और नायलोन यार्न के उत्पादक श्री सिंथिटिक्स लिमिटेड, उज्जैन ने कर्मचारियों को वर्ष 1982-83 के बोनस की अदायगी नहीं की है। कारखाने ने एक जुलाई, 1982 से 30 जून, 1983 को समाप्त होने वाले लेखा वर्ष में 114.65 लाख रुपयों का शुद्ध मुनाफा अर्जित किया है। प्रबन्धक "नोटिस आफ चेन्ज" दिये बिना ही बोनस अदायगी के साथ "वर्कलोड" की 95 शर्तों को जोड़ने के लिये आमादा हैं और मजदूरों को बोनस नहीं देना चाहते हैं। विगत 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 के वर्षों में न्यूनतम बोनस पर "एक्सग्रेसिया" दिया गया है जबकि कानूनन अधिकतम बोनस पर "एक्सग्रेसिया" दिया जाना चाहिये। वर्ष 1982-83 की बैलेंस-शीट में 1393.08 लाख का "डिप्रीसियेशन" दर्शाया गया है जबकि कारखाने की स्थापना लागत 10 करोड़ रुपये है। वर्ष 1982-83 में कर्मचारियों के "वेलफेयर" की मद में 23.67 लाख व्यय दर्शाया गया है किन्तु कर्मचारियों के लिए उक्त राशि व्यय नहीं की गई है।

अतएव केन्द्र सरकार उक्त स्थितियों में देश में और मध्य प्रदेश में उक्त उद्योगों में कार्यरत हजारों श्रमिकों के हितों की रक्षा करने के लिये इन्दौर के होप टैक्सटाइल्स को शीघ्र प्रारम्भ करे। उज्जैन की टैक्सटाइल्स मिलों की वर्तमान स्थिति में सुधार करे। सेवा निवृत्त श्रमिकों को भविष्य निधि का भुगतान करे तथा श्री सिंथेटिक्स के कर्मचारियों को तत्काल कानूनन बोनस भुगतान करने के निर्देश प्रदान करे।

(ii) Need to start air service between Delhi-Khajuraho-Aurangabad-Bhopal-Bombay

श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा (विदिशा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मध्य प्रदेश देश का सबसे विशाल प्रदेश है तथा केन्द्र सरकार ने प्रदेश में पर्यटन विकास के लिये 14 प्रमुख पर्यटन एवं धार्मिक केन्द्रों का चयन किया है परन्तु पर्यटकों को आवागमन की पर्याप्त सुविधाएं न होने के कारण अधिक संख्या में पर्यटक इन स्थलों का भ्रमण नहीं कर पाते हैं। विगत कई वर्षों से मध्य प्रदेश शासन एवं जन प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा बम्बई, औरंगाबाद, भोपाल, खजुराहो एवं दिल्ली के बीच एक नई वायु सेवा प्रारम्भ करने की मांग की जा रही है।

इन्डियन एयर लाइन्स द्वारा पूर्व में बम्बई, औरंगाबाद, नागपुर, खजुराहो वायुसेवा 7 महीनों के लिए शुरू की गई थी परन्तु इस सम्बन्ध में पूर्व प्रचार-प्रसार न होने ने कारण वायुसेवा लाभप्रद नहीं हुई और उसे बन्द करना पड़ा।

केन्द्र एवं मध्य प्रदेश सरकार पर्यटन-प्रोत्साहन के लिए हर सम्भव प्रयास कर रही है। यदि मध्य प्रदेश में पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देना है तो यहां उक्त वायुसेवा को अतिशीघ्र प्रारम्भ करना आवश्यक है ताकि दिल्ली से आने वाले पर्यटक खजुराहो देखने के पश्चात् सांची एवं मांडू का भ्रमण कर बम्बई जा सकें। अतः केन्द्रीय नागर विमानन मंत्रालय से अनुरोध है कि दिल्ली, खजुराहो, भोपाल, औरंगाबाद एवं बम्बई के बीच नई वायुसेवा के संचालन हेतु त्वरित कार्यवाही करें।

12.21 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

(iii) Need to develop alternative sources of energy for boosting afforestation schemes in the country, especially in the Aravali hills range

प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत (चित्तौड़गढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के तहत देश के सबसे वयोवृद्ध पर्वत अरावली पर आये गम्भीर संकट की तरफ कृषि मंत्रालय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगी। इस पर्वत का अधिकांश भाग राजस्थान के हिस्से में है। राजस्थान में देश की 10 प्रतिशत भूमि है पर दुर्भाग्य से देश में पानी का केवल 1 प्रतिशत भाग वहां है। इसलिए बूंद-बूंद जल वहां

के मनुष्यों, पशुओं तथा वनस्पति के लिए बहुमूल्य है। वनों के लिए पानी कम मिलने से पुन: पेड़ लगाना मुश्किल हो जाते हैं। उधर अरावती पर्वत की बेरहमी से कटाई हो रही है। उन्नत देशों में 1/3 भाग में जंगल होते हैं। हमारे देश में इसका प्रतिशत कम है पर राजस्थान में तो केवल 10 प्रतिशत आंकड़ों में है। अभी हाल ही में कोस्मो-नोट्स ने बताया कि केवल 3 प्रतिशत भाग में (राजस्थान) जंगल हैं अर्थात् इतनी अधिक कटाई हुई है। बड़े-बड़े पेड़ों के साथ नये उगते पेड़ भी ठेकेदारों की कुल्हाड़ी से नहीं बचे। नंगा अरावली पर्वत ठेकेदारों की क्रूरता का स्मारक बन गया है। सारा अरावली भूभाग एक पथरीले रेगिस्तान में बदलने की सम्भावनायें खड़ी हो गयी हैं।

अत: मैं सरकार से मांग करूंगी कि सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस पर्वत के संरक्षण एवं पुन: वनारोपण के लिए विशेष कार्यक्रम बनाने के लिए हरियाणा के साथ राजस्थान को भी विशेष आर्थिक सहायता दी जावे।

वनों की अवैध तथा वैध कटाई तथा तस्करी के लिये विशेष कदम उठाये जायें।

ऊर्जा के वैकल्पिक स्रोत के लिये जैसे बायो गैस तथा सौर्य ऊर्जा आदि को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिये और अधिक अनुदान सभी को दिया जावे तभी हम हमारे अतीत के गौरव भविष्य की आशा तथा सुरक्षा अरावली पर्वत को पुन: हरा-भरा बना सकेंगे।

(iv) Need for immediate allotment of alternative land to families displaced due to Kallada Irrigation Project

SHRI K. KUNHAMBU (Cannanore) : Sir, the Kallada Irrigation Project in Kerala is nearing completion. With the completion of this Project, a large part of the forest area will be under water, and about 300 families living in that area will have to be evacuated. Anticipating this, the Government of Kerala discussed this problem with the representatives of the settlers in 1977 and 1978 and finally in 1981. After the discussion, it was decided that the people who would be displaced would be resettled in a place called Kalluvettam Kuzhi in the Punalur forest division. Accordingly the forest in this area has been cleared. But no further step has been taken to allot this land to them.

It is understood that the main hurdle in allotting the land is the new Forest Act of the Centre under which clearance from the Centre is required to be obtained before allotment of forest land.

As a matter of fact, forest in the above-mentioned place was cleared long before the new Forest Act came into force and, therefore, this area should be exempted from the operation of the Act.

As the Project is nearing completion, water level in the area is constantly rising. More than 60 families have already been evacuated to temporary shelters.

Therefore, I would request the Government to immediately give clearance for the allotment of this land.

(v) Need to declare the Bhanj Puran tribe of Orissa a Scheduled Tribe.

SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU (Mayurbhanj) : Bhanj Puran Tribe living extensively in Mayurbhanj district, Orissa is very much neglected. Government of India has taken several steps for the all round development of SC, ST and other weaker sections of the society. But the condition of Bhanj Puran Tribe is getting worse day by day. The total population of this Tribe is 5 lakhs in Orissa out of which 3 lakhs are living in Mayurbhanj.

They have been agitating for the last several years to include them in the S.T. list.

A representation had been submitted before the S.C. and S.T. Commission by Bhanj Puran Tribe to include them as S.T. As these people are poor and illiterate, the

[Shri Manmohan Tudu]

Government of Orissa had requested the Ministry of Home Affairs to identify such people as S.T. But it is unfortunate that their genuine demand has been neglected.

The nature, living conditions, culture and heritage of these people are similar to those of other primitive tribes. Unless they are declared as S.T. by the Government, their status cannot be raised.

Mayurbhanj is situated on the border of West Bengal and Bihar. Therefore, the tension among the Bhanj Puran Tribe should be stopped immediately before it spreads over the border States.

As such, I request the Government of India to include the Bhanj Puran tribe as Scheduled Tribe without any further delay.

(vi) Need to set up a Central University at Bhopal on the lines of Central Schools

DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA (Bhopal) : National integration is the vital need of the time. Various steps are being taken in this regard. One such measure would be setting up of a Central affiliating university, following the example of Central Schools organisation which has proved of great utility to the children of Central Government employees throughout the country.

The employees of the Central Government and Public Undertakings, who are transferred from one place to another find it difficult to get admission in colleges of higher education for their children. There is the problem on account of lack of uniformity in curriculum and syllabus in institutions of higher education. Therefore, these employees prefer to remain at the same place. The proposed Central affiliating university would fill in the need for providing higher education of uniform type, syllabus and curriculum to the children of such Central Government and Public Sector employees. This will also inculcate tolerance and strengthen the bonds of unity and nationalism, which would be in the larger interest of the country. Bhopal, which is centrally located and very well connected by various means of transport, e.g. road, rail, air etc., would be an appropriate place for the headquarters of this university. Bhopal is the capital of Madhya Pradesh, the largest State in India which has no Central University. Bhopal has also been known for tolerance and freedom from State or linguistic or communal bias. This was the reason for Bhopal being chosen by Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru as the capital of Madhya Pradesh. It would be an ideal place for locating such a university.

I would request the Government to consider this matter and prepare a scheme for setting up this university which will go a long way towards national integration.

(vii) Need for Construction of new bridges over Ganga and Yamuna, near Allahabad

श्री बी०डी०सिंह (फूलपुर) : इलाहाबाद महानगर के अन्तर्गत इलाहाबाद लखनऊ मार्ग पर गंगा नदी पर बहुत पुराना कर्जन पुल स्थित है। पुल के पुराने एवं कमजोर हो जाने के कारण उस पर बड़ी एवं भारी गाड़ियों के आने जाने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा हुआ है। परिणामस्वरूप बड़ी बसों तथा ट्रकों को लगभग 25 किलोमीटर की अतिरिक्त दूरी तय करनी पड़ती है जिसमें प्रति-दिन समय एवं धन का बड़ा अपव्यय हो रहा है। छोटी गाड़ियों के लिए भी पुल पर बन—वे ट्रैफिक रखना पड़ता है जिससे पुल पर से गुजरना कष्टप्रद हो जाता है। अब इस बात की नितांत आवश्यकता हो गई है कि इस मार्ग पर गंगा नदी पर एक नए पुल का निर्माण किया जाए। क्योंकि आवागमन दिन प्रति दिन तेजी से बढ़ता जा रहा है।

इसी प्रकार इलाहाबाद में यमुना नदी पर भी एक पुल है। इलाहाबाद के नैनी क्षेत्र का औद्योगीकरण होने से इस पुल पर आवागमन बहुत बढ़ गया है। कभी-कभी पुल पर ट्रैफिक इस सीमा तक जाम हो जाता है कि घंटे-घंटे भर पुल पार करने के लिए प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ती है। इस क्षेत्र में नगर के बाहर से कानपुर मार्ग को जोड़ते हुए यमुना नदी पर एक पुल अत्यावश्यक है जो बहु प्रतीक्षित है।

यदि इन पुलों के निर्माण हेतु अभी से कार्यवाही

प्रारम्भ नहीं की जाती तो कालांतर में इलाहाबाद महानगर के आवागमन की समस्या बहुत ही जटिल हो जाएगी। जी०टी० रोड के नगर के मध्य से गुजरने के कारण वैसे ही इलाहाबाद पर आवागमन का बड़ा दबाव है।

अतएव मैं माननीय परिवहन मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे व्यक्तिगत रूचि लेकर आवश्यकतानुसार प्रांतीय सरकार से विचार-विमर्श करके इलाहाबाद में गंगा एवं यमुना नदी पर नए पुलों के निर्माण हेतु शीघ्र आवश्यक कार्यवाही करें।

(viii) Need for putting up a T.V. Relay Station at Pilibhit, U.P.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पीलीभीत नगर व जिले में दूरदर्शन के चित्र या तो बिल्कुल दिखाई नहीं देते अथवा दिखाई भी देते हैं तो बिल्कुल धुंधले। पीलीभीत जिला उत्तर प्रदेश का अत्यन्त पिछड़ा जिला है। दूरदर्शन का लाभ उठाने में भी यह पिछड़ा है। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने टी०वी० विस्तार का जो कार्यक्रम बनाया उससे भी पीलीभीत को कोई लाभ नहीं पहुंचा। अभी धुंधले चित्र दिखाई देने की शिकायत पर बरेली व शाहजहांपुर में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र खोले गये परन्तु उनसे भी पीलीभीत को कोई लाभ नहीं पहुंचा। बरेली के दूरदर्शन केन्द्र की परिधि केवल 25-30 किलोमीटर की है जबकि पीलीभीत बरेली से 55 किलोमीटर है, यदि बरेली के दूरदर्शन केन्द्र की परिधि 30-40 किलोमीटर और बढ़ा दी जाए तो पीलीभीत में दूरदर्शन का लाभ पहुंच सकता है।

मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि वह पीलीभीत में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र स्थापित करे जिससे वहां की जनता को इसके कार्यक्रमों का लाभ मिल सके अथवा बरेली के दूरदर्शन केन्द्र को इतना सशक्त करे कि उससे पीलीभीत लाभान्वित हो सके।

(ix) Need for providing the freedom fighters with more amenities

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष-महोदय, देश के एक लाख सत्ताइस हजार से अधिक स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी स्वतन्त्रता-सैनिक सम्मान पेंशन का उपभोग कर रहे हैं। प्रत्येक को तीन सौ रुपये और विधवाओं को दो सौ रुपये माहवारी की दर से पेंशन की राशि दी जा रही है। यह रकम आज की छलांग मारती हुई महंगाई को देखते हुए कुछ भी नहीं है। बड़ी मुश्किल से सरकार ने स्वतन्त्रता-सेनानियों के लिए "भारत दर्शन" के वास्ते कार्ड पास छह महीने के लिए जारी करने का निर्णय लिया था। करीब बीस हज़ार लोगों को ही पास मिल पाए थे कि, सरकार ने उसे बन्द कर दिया।

स्वतन्त्रता-सेनानियों की कुछ और समस्याएं भी हैं जिनकी पूर्ति की ओर सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिए। अतः प्रधानमंत्री और गृहमंत्री से मेरा अनुरोध होगा कि वे इसी सत्र में स्वतन्त्रता-सेनानियों को निम्न सुविधाएं देने की घोषणा कर उन्हें अपनी बुढ़ापे की अवस्था निश्चिंत होकर व्यतीत करने का अवसर प्रदान करें।

1. सेनानियों को मिल रही पेंशन की राशि को तीन सौ रुपये से बढ़ाकर पांच सौ रुपये माहवारी कर दिया जाये,

2. सेनानियों की विधवाओं को भी पांच सौ रुपये माहवारी कर दिया जाए,

3. सेनानियों को सरकारी अस्पतालों से चिकित्सा की सुविधा प्रदान की जाये,

4. भारत दर्शन के लिए प्रत्येक सेनानी को रेल मंत्रालय के निर्णयानुसार छह माह के लिए ए० सी० टू टायर समेत प्रथम श्रेणी के दो रेल पास यथाशीघ्र दिए जाएं,

5. तेलंगाना, पुनप्रा, वायलार, पांडिचेरी तथा दूसरे आंदोलनों में भाग लेने वाले सेनानियों को भी पेंशन की राशि दी जाए,

6. गांधी-इर्विन समझौते के बाद जेल से छुटने वाले सभी सेनानियों को पेंशन की सुविधा दी जाए।

(x) Need to undertake extensive relief measures in flood affected Madhepura and Saharsa districts of Bihar

SHRI R.P. YADAV (Madhepura) : Sir, the widespread havoc brought by the fury of floods and incessant rains in the entire belt of North Bihar this year, is an unprecedented phenomenon and unheard of in the human memory of this hapless State.

The situation obtaining, particularly, in my Constituency, Madhepura District and Saharsa District beggars' description is the worst-hit area.

It is regrettable that the powers-that-be at the helm of affairs did precious little to mitigate the untold misery of the flood-affected victims.

The floods have taken a heavy toll of life and property. Thousands of heads of cattle have been washed away and perished. The flood victims have found no shelter except at the house-tops or perch on the top of the trees with no hope of being salvaged or rescued from the jaws of death.

It is high time that the Central Government adopts urgent relief measures to save the flood-stricken, suffering people from wreck and ruin and plan in advance to face the ugly situation likely to arise after the flood waters recede.

(xi) Need to reduce to the minimum the amount of security deposit from emigrants to Gulf Countries.

SHRI A.K. BALAN (Ottapalam) : Sir, I would like to invite the attention of the Government to the serious problems which affect millions of Keralites, who seek job in gulf countries.

The emigration authorities have recently decided to enhance the quantum of security deposit.

As per the existing emigration rules, one who leaves Trivandrum for Dubai, has to pay Rs. 1750/- as security deposit. The new decision stipulates the amount of Rs. 3280/- ; which is almost double the earlier amount.

This huge amount is beyond the reach of common man, who is compelled by the socio-economic circumstances to leave the motherland for his livelihood.

So, I would urge upon the government to reduce the amount of security deposit to the minimum possible.

Due to the rigidity of Indian rules and regulations many of the man power exporting agencies are on the new look out for other neighbouring countries, such as Pakistan, Bangladesh and Srilanka. The net result of this would be the huge loss of foreign exchange for our country. In this context government should bear in mind that Kerala alone is mobilising almost one crore rupees worth foreign exchange every day for the national exchequer from the gulf countries through man power sources

(xii) Panic among jhuggi-jhonpri and pavement dwellers because of application of certain Acts to Union Territory of Delhi

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad) : Sir, the amendments to the Delhi Development Act, the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Acts, and the Punjab Municipal Act, as applicable to the Union territory of Delhi have made the 10 lakhs jhuggi-jhonpri and pavement dwellers panicky. The amendments have made encroachments by the propertied people and by slum dwellers same offence liable for arrest without warrant. Fines and rigorous imprisonment which means while the propertied people and the commercial encroacher would be able to protect themselves in the court using the various flaws in the laws, the real brunt of the amendments would have to be borne by the slum dwellers.

The fear of the jhuggi-jhonpri and slum dwellers may not be without basis as it is reported that on 6.8.1984 about 150 policemen swooped on the 250 jhuggis at Derawala Nagar near Model Town Delhi, beat

the inmates mercilessly, demolished the huts and destroyed all the property of the poor migrant labour from U.P. and M.P. living there for years. In this process and brutal action for eviction one new born child Parvati daughter of Lakshman died. Report of the citizens Committee headed by an advocate, Supreme Court on the incident is harrowing. The slum dwellers fear that such type of brutal actions would increase after the amendments.

While commercial encroachers of the public property should be dealt firmly, a completely different attitude is called for in dealing with the poor slum dwellers and the inhabitants of the jhuggi-jhonpris who should not be ignored in the process of beautification of Delhi. They should be rehabilitated if evicted from a particular place.

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12 35 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (FORTY-EIGHTH AMENDMENT) BILL (*Contd*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up further consideration of the motion, that is, the Constitution (Forty-eighth Amendment) Bill.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, to my mind the purpose of the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution is to protect this very important agrarian reform against technical difficulties so that the objectives of land reforms are achieved in advance. The purposes of the Ninth Schedule are not to shield and shelter the legislation which is merely colourable, which does not advance agrarian reforms and on the contrary creates problems for the landholdings and good land structure.

Sir, I am saying this in the context of the two Acts of the Goa Assembly which are sought to be included and are being included in this Amendment. One of the Acts is of 1964 and it is only now coming in the Schedule and the Bill is being moved to bring it in the Schedule after 20 years. The other is the fifth amendment which was passed by the Goa Assembly in the 1970s and was struck down by the Judicial Commissioner's Court of Goa which corresponded at that time to the High Court somewhere around 1979, to be precise, 14th April 1979. Now, this Act is before the Supreme Court. The arguments are being heard before the Supreme Court. At this stage, when the arguments are being heard before the Supreme Court, after it was struck down by the High Court, this legislation is being brought forward in this house. Sir, in that territory so far the land ceiling legislation has not been brought into force. As a result, this legislation which is now sought to be included in the Ninth Schedule is not going to affect at all the big landlords in that Territory. They have become bigger over a period of two decades. During the tremendous escalation of price of land in that Territory, they are not being affected. Those who are affected are the very small people. You know, Sir, that in that part of the country and many other areas in the Western Coast, a substantial number of emigrants are coming back from the Gulf countries and East African countries to this Territory. So also the landless people go to those countries, make a lot of money, come back, buy pieces of land and go back to those foreign countries after leaving their land to some persons who have already got 20 or 30 pieces of land. These big landlords look after the lands on behalf of these people. When these people at the end of the life-time come back to settle down in their native place, their lands are not handed over to them by the big landlords. They have to go to the courts to claim their lands.

Sir, there is no ceiling on landholding as far as Goa is concerned. Otherwise, how can those big landlords hold a large number of pieces of land ? This Government must keep in mind Point No. 4 of the 20-Point Programme which urges upon the Government to bring forward Land Ceiling Legislation for the whole country. Now, Goa, being Union Territory, is the responsibility of the Central Government.

Now, my first point, in the context of this Legislation is that the Government should,

[Shri Eduardo Faleiro]

bring forward a Land Ceiling Legislation for the Union Territory at the very earliest. Secondly, the Government has to see that the small owners are protected. Thirdly, they have to see that the charitable and religious institutions are also protected and they are not made to suffer unjustly and put to a lot of suffering. With these observations, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to take part in the discussion.

THE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): Sir, I am very grateful to the hon. Members who have taken part in yesterday's discussion and I am specially grateful to the members from the Opposition who have not only taken part in the discussion but also supported this Bill. Though the subject was limited hon. Members discussed in depth land reforms in various States. I am very grateful to the hon. Members.

Sir, through this Bill, it is proposed to include in the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution, 14 land laws in order to provide them substantial immunity from challenge in the court of law.

According to Article 31B, without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of Article 31A, no law or regulation included in the Ninth Schedule shall be deemed to be void, or ever to have become void on the ground that it is inconsistent with, or takes away or abridges any fundamental rights. This will hold good even if any judgement, decree or order of any court or tribunal has been delivered to the contrary.

Recourse to the protective umbrella of the Ninth Schedule has been taken frequently in order to provide land-laws with immunity from challenge in the court of law on grounds of their alleged infringement of fundamental rights. Our determination to ensure that nothing that can be prevented by law from standing in the way of land reforms, is allowed to impede land reforms, in brought out clearly by the fact that out of the 188 laws which have so far been included in the Ninth Schedule, more than 150 deal with the land question. It is the same determination that has animated the present Bill seeking to include 14 more laws in the Ninth Schedule. But it may be appreciated that the protective umbrella of the Ninth Schedule is not to be extended indiscriminately to all and sundry land legislations.

The value of such an important safeguard consists largely in the fact that it is used with discrimination, only in such cases as genuinely need this safeguard. Not all measures seeking to provide social and economic justice to the weaker sections of the community necessarily impinge upon the fundamental rights of individuals. Some land laws deal purely with matters of procedure or issues of no great significance from the point of view of economic and social justice. Many land laws which ensure such social and economic justice to the weaker sections of the society have stood the test of time or enjoy protection of other constitutional provisions. These have been on the Statute-book for many years and are being implemented without challenge in the courts of law. There apparently is no need to include such laws in the Ninth Schedule. Some of the hon. Members were asking why we are not including all the land laws in the Ninth Schedule.

Again, it must also be borne in mind that while social and economic justice to the weaker sections of the society is a highly cherished ideal of the Constitution enshrined in the Directive Principles of the State policy, the rights of the individuals are also sacred in a democratic society like ours. The Constitution, therefore, rightly provides safeguards against misuse or indiscriminate use of the exceptional powers to legislate, so that avoidable infringment of the fundamental rights does not take place. In a democratic society the rights of the individual have to be balanced with the overriding interest of the community, specially the interests of the weak and the poor. The present dispensation for including in the Ninth Schedule land laws whose fundamental objective is the securing of social justice for the weak and the poor, only when there is a reasonable apprehension of such laws being challenged, or when such laws have been struck down by the court, appears to be an adequate provision.

Several hon. Members have expressed their opinion that we have not included all land laws in the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution as a matter of routine. I would strongly urge that we should use this valuable instrument for protecting the interests of the weaker sections of the society and for ensuring social justice as often as the situation genuinely so demands. Some of the proposals for inclusion of certain other laws have been considered and found not necessary to be included in the present Bill, because these have stood the test of time and no useful purpose is likely to be served by including them in the Ninth Schedule. But, by and large, the fact remains that all basic land laws intended to provide protection to the poor and social justice to the weaker sections of the community, have already been included in the Ninth Schedule.

As and when occasions arise for including such laws as may come to be challenged or as are found to be running the risk of being challenged in the court of law, we will not hesitate to come up with proposals for their inclusion in the Ninth Schedule. I commend this Bill to the House.

हमारे बहुत से मेम्बर्स ने यहां शंका उठाई है, शास्त्री जी के लिये मैं कहना चाहूंगी कि कुछ इसमें ऐसे क्लाज हैं जिनसे उनको शंका पैदा होती है कि किसानों के विरोध में यह है। मैं उनसे कहना चाहती हूं कि बिहार के बारे में जो आपने बात कही, उसमें लैंड सीलिंग का बिल है और लैंड एक्वीजीशन का, दोनों को मिलाकर जो कहा तो इसमें कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है। जैसा मैंने अपनी स्पीच में कहा कि बहुत लिमिटेड सबजैक्ट था, लेकिन लोग उसमें ज्यादा आगे चले गये। श्री बसु ने वैस्ट बंगाल के बारे में कहा कि जो हमारा बिल है, वह इसमें नहीं है।

मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि यह शिड्यूल 9 इसलिये है कि लोगों को प्रोटेक्शन दे। यह ना-मुमकिन बात है कि सारे लैंड लाज इसमें इन्क्लूड कर लिये जायें, यह नहीं हो सकता और वैस्ट बंगाल में 80 का भी एक बिल हमने शामिल किया है। इन सब बातों को देखकर इन लाज को गाहे-बगाहे नाइन्थ शिड्यूल में इनक्लूड किया जाता है। जैसा कि आनरेबल मेम्बर्ज ने कहा है—और मैंने भी अपनी स्पीच में कहा था, सारे लाज को नाइन्थ शिड्यूल में इनक्लूड करना नामुमकिन है। ऐसा करने से उसकी अहमियत और महत्व नहीं रहेगा।

श्री चित्र वसु ने कहा है कि गवर्नमैंट की पोलीटिकल बिल नहीं है। मैं उन्हें बताना चाहती हूं कि रूलिंग पार्टी की पोलीटिकल बिल की वजह से ही ये सारे काम किए जा रहे हैं। मैं तो सोचती थी कि आनरेबल मेम्बर हमारी कोशिश को एप्रिशिएट करेंगे। हम कानून के जरिये समाज में परिवर्तन कर रहे हैं। ऐसे समाज में परिवर्तन लाना कितना मुश्किल है, जहां फ्यूडल सिस्टम, राजे-महाराजे और सामन्तवादी शक्तियां रही हैं। एक तरफ ऐसी शक्तियों से लड़ना और दूसरी तरफ लाज को इम्प्लीमेंट कराना कोई मामूली बात नहीं है। आनरेबल मेम्बर्ज को एप्रिशिएट करना चाहिए कि हम यह कानून लोगों के उस सेक्शन के लिए लाए हैं, जिसको इस अम्बरेला की जरूरत है, जिसको इकानोमिक और सोशल प्रोटेक्शन चाहिए।

मैं उन तमाम मेम्बरान का शुक्रिया अदा करती हूं, जिन्होंने इस बहस में हिस्सा लिया और उनका भी शुक्रिया अदा करती हूं, जिन्होंने उधर बैठकर हमें सपोर्ट किया।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members: Before I put the motion for consideration to the vote of the House, this being a constitutional amendment, the voting has to be by division. Let the lobbies be cleared....

The Lobbies have been cleared.

The question is :

> "That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 9] **[12.58 hrs.**

AYES

Abbasi, Shri Kazi Jalil
Abdul Samad, Shri
Acharia, Shri Basudeb
Agarwal, Shri Satish
Ahmad, Shri Mohammad Asrar
Ahmed, Begum Abida
Ahmed, Shri Gulsher
Ajit Pratap Singh, Shri
Alluri, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose
Anand Singh, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri M.
Ankineedu Prasada Rao, Shri P.
Ansari, Shri Z.R.
Anthony, Shri Frank
Anwar Ahmed, Shri
Appalanaidu, Shri S R.A.S.
Arakal, Shri Xavier
Arunachalam, Shri M.
Ashfaq Hussain, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Azad, Shri Gulam Nabi
Azmi, Dr. A.U.
Bagun Sumbrui, Shri
Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal
Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari
Baleshwar Ram, Shri
Bansi Lal, Shri
Barman, Shri Palas
Barrow, Shri A.E.T.
Basu, Shri Chitta
Behera, Shri Rasabehari
Bhagat, Shri B.R.
Bhagat, Shri H.K.L.
Bhagwan Dev, Acharya
Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan
Bhatia, Shri R.L.
Bheekhabhai, Shri
Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu
Bhole, Shri R.R.
Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh
Bhuyan, Shri Bhubaneswar
Birbal, Shri
Birender Singh, Rao
Bishnu Prasad, Shri
Biswas, Shri Ajoy
Boddepalli, Shri Rajagopala Rao
Brar, Shrimati Gurbrinder Kaur
Brijendra Pal Singh, Shri
Buta Singh, Shri
Chakraborty, Shri Satyasadhan
Chakradhari Singh, Shri
Chandrakar, Shri Chandu Lal
Chandrashekharappa, Shri T.V.
Charanjit Singh, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyawati
Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh
Chaudhuri, Shri A.B.A. Ghani Khan
Chavan, Shri S.B.
Chennupati, Shrimati Vidya
Chingwang Konyak, Shri
Choudhari, Shrimati Usha Prakash
Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin
Chouhan, Shri Fatehbhan Singh
Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh
Daga, Shri Mool Chand
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Damor, Shri Somjibhai
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Dandavate, Shrimati Pramila
Das, Shri A.C.
Datta, Shri Amal
Dennis, Shri N.
Desai, Shri B.V.
Dev, Shri Santosh Mohan

Devarajan, Shri B.
Dhandapani, Shri C.T.
Digamber Singh, Shri
Dogra, Shri G.L.
Doongar Singh, Shri
Dubey, Shri Ramnath
Ekka, Shri Christopher
Engti, Shri Biren Singh
Era Mohan, Shri
Faleiro, Shri Eduardo
Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Gadgil, Shri V.N.
Gadhavi, Shri Bheravadan K.
Gaekwad, Shri R.P.
Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao
Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Gandhi, Shri Rajiv
Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya
Gehlot, Shri Ashok
Ghorpade, Shri R.Y.
Ghosh Goswami, Shrimati Bibha
Ghufran Azam, Shri
Gireraj Singh, Shri
Gooi, Shri Tarun
Gohil, Shri G.B.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gouzagin, Shri N.
Gowda, Shri D.M. Putte
Gowda, Shri H.N. Nanje
Goyal, Shri Krishna Kumar
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Hakam Singh, Shri
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Hannan Mollah, Shri
Harikesh Bahadur, Shri
Horo, Shri N.E.
Imbichibava, Shri E.K.
Jadeja, Shri Daulatsinhji
Jaffer Sharief, Shri C.K.
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jagpal Singh, Shri
Jaideep Singh, Shri
Jain, Shri Bhiku Ram
Jain, Shri Nihal Singh
Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander
Jamilur Rahman, Shri
Jena, Shri Chintamani
Jitendra Prasad, Shri
Kahandole, Shri Z.M.
Kailash Pati, Shrimati
Kamal Nath, Shri
Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Karma, Shri Laxman
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath
Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad
Khan, Shri Malik M.M.A.
Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Kosalram, Shri K.T.
Krishna, Shri S.M.
Krishna Pratap Singh, Shri
Krishnan, Shri G.Y.
Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai
Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.
Kulandaivelu, Dr. V.
Kunwar Ram, Shri
Kurien, Prof. P.J.
Laskar, Shri Nihar Ranjan
Lawrence, Shri M.M.
Madhuri Singh, Shrimati
Mahavir Prasad, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Mahajan, Shri Y.S.
Mahala, Shri R.P.
Mahata, Shri Chitta
Mahendra Prasad, Shri
Maitra, Shri Sunil

Makwana, Shri Narsinh
Mallanna, Shri K.
Mallick, Shri Lakshman
Mallikarjun, Shri
Mallu, Shri Anantha Ramulu
Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar
Mani, Shri K.B.S.
Mayathevar, Shri K.
Meena, Shri Ram Kumar
Mishra, Shri Gargi Shankar
Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina
Mishra, Shri Uma Kant
Misra, Shri Nityananda
Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan
Mohite, Shri Yashawantrao
Mohsin, Shri F.H.
More, Shri Ramkrishna
Motilal Singh, Shri
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ananda Gopal
Murthy, Shri M. Rajashekhara
Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekhara
Muttemwar, Shri Vilas
Muzaffar Hussain, Shri Syed
Nagina Rai, Shri
Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal
Naik, Shri G. Devaraya
Nair, Shri B.K.
Namgyal, Shri P.
Nandi Yellaiah, Shri
Nehru, Shri Arun Kumar
Netam, Shri Arvind
Nihalsinghwala, Shri G.S.
Nurul Islam, Shri
Oraon, Shrimati Sumati
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Panika, Shri Ram Pyare
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Pardhi, Shri Keshaorao
Parthasarathy, Shri P.
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
Patel, Shri Ahmed Mohammed
Patel, Shri C.D.
Patel, Shri Mohan Lal
Patel, Shri Shantubhai
Pathak, Shri Ananda
Patil, Shri A.T.
Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe
Patil, Shri Chandrabhan Athara
Patil, Shrimati Shalini V.
Patil, Shri Shankarrao
Patil, Shri Shivraj V.
Patil, Shri Uttamrao
Patil, Shri Veerendra
Patil, Shri Vijay N.
Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti
Pattabhi Rama Rao, Shri S.B.P.
Pattuswamy, Shri D.
Pawar, Shri Balasaheb
Phulwariya, Shri Virda Ram
Pilot, Shri Rajesh
Poojary, Shri Janaradhana
Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram
Prabhu, Shri R.
Pradhani, Shri K.
Prasan Kumar, Shri S.N.
Pullaiah, Shri Darur
Quadri, Shri S.T.
Rai, Shri M. Ramanna
Rajan, Shri K.A.
Rajesh Kumar Singh, Shri
Ram, Shri Ramswaroop
Ramalingam, Shri N. Kudanthai
Ramamurthy, Shri K.
Ramulu, Shri H.G.
Rana Vir Singh, Shri

Ranga, Prof. N.G.
Ranjit Singh, Shri
Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai Ananda
Rao, Shri Jagannath
Rao, Shri Jalagam Kondala
Rao, Shri M. Nageswara
Rao, Dr. M.S. Sanjeevi
Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
Rao, Shri P.V. Narasimha
Rath, Shri Rama Chandra
Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh
Rathod, Shri Uttam
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ravani, Shri Navin
Rawat, Shri Harish
Reddi, Shri G.S.
Reddy, Shri G. Narsimha
Reddy, Shri K. Obul
Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Reddy, Shri P. Bayapa
Reddy, Shri P. Venkata
Roat, Shri Jai Narain
Roy, Shri A.K.
Roy, Dr. Saradish
Roypradhan, Shri Amar
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Sahi, Shrimati Krishna
Sahu, Shri Narayan
Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad
Saini, Shri Manohar Lal
Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman
Sajjan Kumar, Shri
Sangma, Shri P.A.
Sankhawar, Shri Ashkaran
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Satish Prasad Singh, Shri
Satya Deo Singh, Prof.
Sawant, Shri T.M.
Sebastian, Shri S.A. Dorai
Sen, Shri A.K.
Sen, Shri Subodh
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Shailani, Shri Chandra Pal
Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Shanmugam, Shri P.
Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal
Sharma, Shri Kali Charan
Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu
Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal
Shastri, Shri Dharam Dass
Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Shiv Shankar, Shri P.
Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri
Sidnal, Shri S.B.
Singaravadivel, Shri S.
Singh, Shri C.P.N.
Singh, Shri D.G.
Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi
Singh Deo, Shri K.P.
Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
Sinha, Shri Nirmal
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Solanki, Shri Babu Lal
Soren, Shri Harihar
Soundararajan, Shri N.
Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.
Subburaman, Shri A.G.
Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati
Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt
Sunder Singh, Shri
Suraj Bhan, Shri
Suryawanshi, Shri Narsingrao

Swaminathan, Shri R.V.
Tandon, Shri Prabhunarayan
Tapeshwar Singh, Shri
Tayeng, Shri Sobeng
Tewari, Shri K.P.
Tewary, Prof. K.K.
Thomas, Shri Skariah
Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb
Thungon, Shri P.K.
Tirki, Shri Piyush
Tiwari, Shri R.G.
Tripathi, Shri Kamalapati
Tudu, Shri Manmohan
Tytler, Shri Jagdish
Uike, Shri Chhote Lal
Unnikrishnan, Shri K.P.
Vairale, Shri Madhusudan
Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
Varma, Shri Jai Ram
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Velu, Shri A.M.
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Verma, Shri Deen Bandhu
Verma, Shrimati Usha
Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.
Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal
Wagh, Dr. Pratap
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna
Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
Yadav, Shri D.P.
Yadav, Shri R.P.
Yadav, Shri Ram Singh
Yadav, Shri Subhash Chandra
Yadav, Shri Vijay Kumar
Yazdani, Dr. Golam
Zainul Basher, Shri

NOES

*Narayana, Shri K.S.
*Shakya, Shri Daya Ram
Bhim Singh, Shri

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Subject to correction, the result** of the Division is : Ayes—345 ; Noes—003.

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2—(Amendment of the Ninth Schedule)

13 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I put clause 2 to the vote of the House. This being a Constitution Amendment Bill, voting has to be by Division.

Let the Lobbies be cleared...

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*Wrongly voted for NOES.

**The following Members also recorded their votes for AYES :

Sarvashri Harinatha Misra, Godil Prasad Anuragi, Parasram Bharadwaj, Manni Lal, Jambuwant Dhote, D.L. Baitha, Chitturi Subba Rao Chowdari, Seth Hembrom, R.S. Mane, D.K. Naikar, D.B. Shingda, Reshma Motiram Bhoye, Lala Ram Ken, Bharat Kumar Odedra, R.N. Yadav, Ramayan Rai, Ramjibhai Mavani, Hiralal R. Parmar, Kamaluddin Ahmed, T. Damodar Reddy, K.A. Swami, Yashwantrao Chavan, Bindeswari Dubey, Rameshwar Nikhra, R.N. Tripathi, Chandra Bhal Man-Tiwari, Bajubon R. Kharlukhi, Ngangom Mohendra, Satyanarayan Jatiya, E. Balanandan, Raghunath Singh Verma, Ghayoor Ali Khan, P.V.G. Raju, K. Lakkappa, K.S. Narayana, and Daya Ram Shakya.

Now the lobbies have been cleared.

The question is :

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill.

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 10] **[13.04 hrs.**

AYES

Abbasi, Shri Kazi Jalil
Abdul Samad, Shri
Acharia, Shri Basudeb
Agarwal, Shri Satish
Ahmad, Shri Mohammad Asrar
Ahmed, Begum Abida
Ahmed, Shri Gulsher
Ajit Pratap Singh, Shri
Alluri, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose
Anand Singh, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri M.
Ankineedu Prasada Rao, Shri P.
Ansari, Shri Z.R.
Anthony, Shri Frank
Anuragi, Shri Godil Prasad
Anwar Ahmad, Shri
Appalanaidu, Shri S.R.A.S.
Arakal, Shri Xavier
Arunachalam, Shri M.
Ashfaq Hussain, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi
Azmi, Dr. A.U.
Bagun Sumbrui, Shri
Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal
Baitha, Shri D.L.
Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari
Balanandan, Shri E.
Baleshwar Ram, Shri
Banarsidas, Shri
Bansi Lal, Shri
Barman, Shri Palas
Barrow, Shri A.E.T.
Basu, Shri Chitta
Behera, Shri Rasabehari
Bhagat, Shri B.R.
Bhagat, Shri H.K.L.
Bhagwan Dev, Acharya
Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan
Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram
Bhatia, Shri R.L.
Bheekhabhai, Shri
Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu
Bhole, Shri R.R.
Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh
Bhuyan, Shri Bhubaneswar
Birbal, Shri
Birender Singh, Rao
Bishnu Prasad, Shri
Biswas, Shri Ajoy
Boddepali, Shri Rajagopala Rao
Brar, Shrimati Gurbrinder Kaur
Brijendra Pal Singh, Shri
Buta Singh, Shri
Chakraborty, Shri Satyasadhan
Chakradhari Singh, Shri
Chandrakar, Shri Chandu Lal
Chandrashekharappa, Shri T.V.
Charanjit Singh, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyawati
Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh
Chaudhuri, Shri A.B.A. Ghani Khan
Chavan, Shri S.B.
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chennupati, Shrimati Vidya
Chingwang Konyak, Shri
Choudhari, Shrimati Usha Prakash
Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin
Chouhan, Shri Fatehbhan Singh
Chowdari, Shri Chitturi Subba Rao

Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh
Daga, Shri Mool Chand
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Damor, Shri Somjibhai
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Das, Shri A.C.
Datta, Shri Amal
Dennis, Shri N.
Desai, Shri B.V.
Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
Devarajan, Shri B.
Dhandapani, Shri C.T.
Digamber Singh, Shri
Dogra, Shri G.L.
Doongar Singh, Shri
Dubey, Shri Bindeshwari
Dubey, Shri Ramnath
Ekka, Shri Christopher
Engti, Shri Biren Singh
Era Mohan, Shri
Faleiro, Shri Eduardo
Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Gadgil, Shri V.N.
Gadhavi, Bheravadan K.
Gaekwad, Shri R.P.
Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao
Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai
Gandhi, Shri Shrimati Indira
Gandhi, Shri Rajiv
Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya
Gehlot, Shri Ashok
Ghosh Goswami, Shrimati Bibha
Ghufran Azam, Shri
Gireraj Singh, Shri
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Gohil, Shri G.B.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gouzagin, Shri N.
Gowda, Shri D.M. Putte
Gowda, Shri H.N. Nanje
Goyal, Shri Krishna Kumar
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Hakam Singh, Shri
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Hannan Mollah, Shri
Harikesh Bahadur, Shri
Horo, Shri N.E.
Imbichibava, Shri E.K.
Jadeja, Shri Daulatsinhji
Jaffer Sharief, Shri C.K.
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jaideep Singh, Shri
Jain, Shri Bhiku Ram
Jain, Shri Nihal Singh
Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander
Jamilur Rahman, Shri
Jena, Shri Chintamani
Jitendra Prasad, Shri
Kahandole, Shri Z.M.
Kamal Nath, Shri
Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Karma, Shri Laxman
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath
Ken, Shri Lala Ram
Keyur Bhusan, Shri
Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad
Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali
Khan, Shri Malik M.M.A.
Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Kosalram, Shri K.T.
Krishna, Shri S.M.
Krishna Pratap Singh, Shri
Krishnan, Shri G.Y.
Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai
Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.

Kulandaivelu, Dr. V.
Kunhambu, Shri K.
Kunwar Ram, Shri
Kurien, Prof. P.J.
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Laskar, Shri Nihar Ranjan
Lawrence, Shri M.M.
Madhuri Singh, Shrimati
Mahavir Prasad, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Mahajan, Shri Y.S.
Mahala, Shri R.P.
Mahata, Shri Chitta
Mahendra Prasad, Shri
Maitra, Shri Sunil
Makwana, Shri Narsinh
Mallanna, Shri K.
Mallick, Shri Lakshman
Mallikarjun, Shri
Mallu, Shri Anantha Ramulu
Mandal, Shri Sanatkumar
Mane, Shri R.S.
Mani, Shri K.B.S.
Mavani, Shri Ramjibhai
Mayathevar, Shri K.
Meena, Shri Ram Kumar
Mishra, Shri Gargi Shankar
Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina
Mishra, Shri Uma Kant
Misra, Shri Harinatha
Misra, Shri Nityananda
Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan
Mohite, Shri Yashawantrao
Mohsin, Shri F.H.
More, Shri Ramkrishna
Motilal Singh, Shri
Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ananda Gopal
Murthy, Shri M. Rajashekhara
Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekhara
Muttemwar, Shri Vilas
Muzaffar Hussain, Shri Syed
Nagina Rai, Shri
Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal
Naik, Shri G. Devaraya
Naikar, Shri D.K.
Nair, Shri B.K.
Namgyal, Shri P.
Nandi Yellaiah, Shri
Narayana, Shri K.S.
Nehru, Shri Arun Kumar
Netam, Shri Arvind
Nihalsinghwala, Shri G.S.
Nikhra, Shri Rameshwar
Nurul Islam, Shri
Oraon, Shrimati Sumati
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Panika, Shri Ram Pyare
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Pardhi, Shri Keshaorao
Parthasarathy, Shri P.
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
Patel, Shri Ahmed Mohammed
Patel, Shri C.D.
Patel, Shri Mohan Lal
Patel, Shri Shantubhai
Pathak, Shri Ananda
Patil, Shri A.T.
Patil, Shri Balasheb Vikhe
Patil, Shri Chandrabhan Athara
Patil, Shrimati Shalini V.
Patil, Shri Shankarrao
Patil, Shri Shivraj V.
Patil, Shri Uttamrao
Patil, Shri Veerendra

Patil, Shri Vijay N.
Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti
Pattabhi Rama Rao, Shri S.B.P.
Pattuswamy, Shri D.
Pawar, Shri Balasaheb
Phulwariya, Shri Virda Ram
Pilot, Shri Rajesh
Poojary, Shri Janardhana
Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram
Prabhu, Shri R.
Pradhani, Shri K.
Prasan Kumar, Shri S.N.
Pullaiah, Shri Darur
Quadri, Shri S.T.
Rai, Shri M. Ramanna
Rajan, Shri K.A.
Rajesh Kumar Singh, Shri
Ram, Shri Ramswaroop
Ramalingam, Shri N. Kudanthai
Ramamurthy, Shri K.
Rana Vir Singh, Shri
Ranga, Prof. N.G.
Ranjit Singh, Shri
Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai Ananda
Rao, Shri Jagannath
Rao, Shri Jalagam Kondala
Rao, Shri M. Nageswara
Rao, Shri M.S. Sanjeevi
Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
Rao, Shri P.V. Narasimha
Rath, Shri Rama Chandra
Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh
Rathod, Shri Uttam
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ravani, Shri Navin
Rawat, Shri Harish
Reddi, Shri G.S.
Reddy, Shri G. Narsimha
Reddy, Shri K. Obul
Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Reddy, Shri P. Bayapa
Reddy, Shri P. Venkata
Reddy, Shri T. Damodar
Roat, Shri Jai Narain
Roy, Shri A.K.
Roy, Dr. Saradish
Roypradhan, Shri Amar
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Sahi, Shrimati Krishna
Sahu, Shri Narayan
Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad
Saini, Shri Manohar Lal
Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman
Sajjan Kumar, Shri
Saminuddin, Shri
Sangma, Shri P.A.
Sankhawar, Shri Ashkaran
Saran, Shri Daulat Ram
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Satish Prasad Singh, Shri
Sawant, Shri T.M.
Sebastian, Shri S.A. Dorai
Sen, Shri A.K.
Sen, Shri Subodh
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Shailani, Shri Chandra Pal
Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari
Shakya, Shri Daya Ram
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Shanmugam, Shri P.
Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal
Sharma, Shri Kali Charan
Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu

Sharma, Dr. Shanker Dayal
Shastri, Shri Dharam Dass
Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Shingda, Shri D.B.
Shiv Shankar, Shri P.
Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri
Sidnal, Shri S.B.
Singaravadivel, Shri S.
Singh, Shri C.P.N.
Singh, Shri D.G.
Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi
Singh Deo, Shri K.P.
Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
Sinha, Shri Nirmal
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Solanki, Shri Babu Lal
Soren, Shri Harihar
Soundararajan, Shri N.
Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.
Subburaman, Shri A.G.
Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati
Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt
Sunder Singh, Shri
Suraj Bhan, Shri
Suryawanshi, Shri Narsingrao
Swaminathan, Shri R.V.
Tandon, Shri Prabhunarayan
Tapeshwar Singh, Shri
Tewari, Shri K.P.
Tewary, Prof. K.K.
Thomas, Shri Skariah
Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb
Thungon, Shri P.K.
Tirki, Shri Piyush
Tiwari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani
Tiwari, Shri R.G.
Tripathi, Shri Kamalapathi
Tripathi, Shri R.N.
Tudu, Shri Manmohan
Tytler, Shri Jagdish
Uike, Shri Chhote Lal
Unnikrishnan, Shri K.P.
Vairale, Shri Madhusudan
Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
Varma, Shri Jai Ram
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Velu, Shri A.M.
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Verma, Shri Deen Bandhu
Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh
Verma, Shrimati Usha
Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.
Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal
Wagh, Dr. Pratap
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna
Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
Yadav, Shri D.P.
Yadav, Shri R.P.
Yadav, Shri Ram Singh
Yadav, Shri Subhash Chandra
Yadav, Shri Vijay Kumar
Yazdani, Dr. Golam
Zainal Abedin, Shri
Zainul Basher, Shri

NOES

Nil

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Subject to correction, the result* of the division is :

Ayes—367 ; Noes—*Nil.*

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-third's of the members present and voting.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1—(Short title)

Amendment made :

Page 1, line 4,—

for "1983" *substitute* "1984" (2)

Page 1, line 3,—

for "Forty-eighth" *substitute*—

"Forty-seventh" (3)

(*Shrimati Mohsina Kidwai*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Before I put clause 1, as amended, to the vote of the House, this being an....No, not that.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : You are still under training, Sir, even after so many years.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That means you have not trained me properly ! For clause 1, simple majority is enough.

Now, the question is :

"That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now the Enacting Formula. This is also with a simple majority.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Sir, clause 1, as amended, has to be recorded. Don't commit that mistake, please take votes. Why unnecessarily give chance to others ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It has been adopted. I have already put it to vote and it has been approved.

Now, Shrimati Mohsina Kidwai. Are you moving the Government amendment on the Enacting Formula ?

Enacting Formula

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : Sir, I beg to move :

Page 1, line 1,—

for "Thirty-Fourth" *substitute*—

"Thirty-fifth" (1)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"Page 1, line 1,—

"*for* "Thirty-fourth" *substitute*—

"Thirty-fifth" (1)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now the Enacting Formula. This is also by a simple majority. The question is :

"*That the Enacting Formula as amended, stand part of the Bill.*"

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

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*The following Members also recorded their votes for AYES :

Sarvashri Manni Lal, Jambuwant Dhote, Seth Hembrom, H.G. Ramulu, R.Y. Ghorpade, Reshma Motiram Bhoye, Bharat Kumar Odedra, Prof. Satya Deo Singh, Ramayan Rai, H.R. Parmar, Kamaluddin Ahmed, K.A. Swami, Sobeng Tayeng, Ghufran Azam, Bajubon R. Kharlukhi: Jaipal Singh Kashyap, Ngongom Mohendra, Satyanarayan Jatiya, P. Penchalaiah, Rajnath Sonkar Shastri, Jagpal Singh, P.V.G. Raju and G. Bhoopathy.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Minister may now move that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes, Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan, you want to speak. You are already supporting the amendment, or the Bill itself.

Motion moved :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं। लेकिन एक चीज़ के लिये सरकार से आग्रह करना चाहूंगा—ऐक्ट अलग होता है, फैक्ट अलग होता है। कानून बहुत से बने हुए हैं, लेकिन सबसे बड़ी चीज है—पोलीटिकल-बिल, काम करने की इच्छा। यदि उस तरफ जायें तो मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहूंगा — इस देश में 5 प्रतिशत आदमियों के पास 75 प्रतिशत जमीन है और 95 प्रतिशत के पास 20 से 25 प्रतिशत जमीन है। सरकार के आंकड़ों के मुताबिक 56 लाख एकड़ जमीन सरप्लस निकली थी, उसमें से 40 लाख एकड़ घोषित की गई, उस 40 लाख एकड़ में से 23 लाख एकड़ कब्जे में ली गई और इसमें से 17 लाख एकड़ का बंटवारा हुआ। इसका मतलब है कि अभी भी 11 लाख एकड़ ऐसी जमीन है जिस का बंटवारा नहीं हुआ है, आप जो कानून बना रहे हैं, बहुत अच्छा कर रहे हैं, लेकिन जहां सीलिंग एक्ट है, वहां भी—मैं विशेष रूप से बिहार के बारे में बतलाता हूं—एक-एक आदमी के पास 20-20 हजार एकड़ जमीन है। कोई कुत्ते के नाम पर है, कोई बिल्ली के नाम पर है, कोई घोड़े के नाम पर है। इस तरह से लोगों के पास जमीन है। गया से जो हमारे साथी आते हैं, उनको मालूम है कि गया के महन्त के पास कितने हजार एकड़ जमीन है और जो गरीब लोग हैं, उनके पास एक एकड़ जमीन भी नहीं है।···(**व्यवधान**)···यह जो मैं कह रहा हूं यह सरकार की घोषित नीति के मुताबिक ही है और इसमें ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है जोकि सरकारी पक्ष को बुरी लगे। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि ये जो कानून आप बनाते हैं, इनको कड़ाई से पालन आपको कराना चाहिए। सरकार जब कानून बनाती है, तो उसमें जमीन निकालने की हिम्मत भी होनी चाहिए और इसमें सरकार की नीयत साफ होनी चाहिए। आज हमारे देश में एक तरफ 75 प्रतिशत गरीब भूमिहीन हैं और दूसरी तरफ इस देश में एक-एक आदमी के पास 20-20 हजार एकड़ जमीन है। ये लोग देश के शोषक हैं, देश के हत्यारे हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जो जमीन को जोते, बोये, वही जमीन का मालिक होना चाहिए और जमीन उसको मिलनी चाहिए, जो जमीन को आबाद कर सके। एक आदमी 5 हजार रुपये महीना कमाता है और उसका बिजनेस भी चल रहा है और उसके पास 10 हजार एकड़ जमीन भी है, यह स्थिति सरकार को नहीं रहने देनी चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं यही कहना चाहता हूं कि जो विधेयक आप लाए हैं, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं और समर्थन के साथ-साथ मैं सरकार से आग्रह करूंगा, अपील करूंगा कि वह सिर्फ कानून ही न बनाए, सिर्फ संविधान में संशोधन ही न करे बल्कि जो भी कानून बनाए, उसको कड़ाई से लागू कराए और सरकार यह वचन भी दे कि आगामी एक साल के अन्दर, दो साल के अन्दर, कोई ऐसा आदमी नहीं बचेगा, जिसके पास सरप्लस जमीन रहेगी, कानून से अधिक जमीन नहीं रहेगी।

श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई : इससे पहले मैं सारी बातों का जवाब दे चुकी हूं। माननीय सदस्य ने जो खयालात का इजहार किया है, वह इस विषय से उठता नहीं है लेकिन जो उन्होंने जमीन के बारे में कन्सर्न शो किया है, उनके और हमारे खयालात मिलते हैं। हमारी यह कोशिश है कि लोगों को मालिकाना हक दिए जाएं और जितनी भी लैंड रिफार्म्स की बातें आ रही हैं, वे सरकार की पालीटिकल विल के जरिए से आ रही हैं। पूरी

[श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई]

कड़ाई के साथ कोशिश की जा रही है कि इन कानूनों को इम्पलीमेंट किया जाए। यह स्टेट सब-जेक्ट है, इसलिए स्टेट्स को गाइडलाइन्स दी जाती हैं और जो लेकूनाज सामने आते हैं, उनके बारे में बार-बार उनको कहा जाता है कि वे उनको दूर करें और कड़ाई के साथ उन कानूनों को इम्पलीमेंट कराएं ताकि जो सोशल जस्टिस है, एकोनामिक जस्टिस है, वह इन गरीब तबके के लोगों को, फिरकों के लोगों को मिल सके और कानून के जरिए से ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहूलियत इनको मिल सके।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Before I put the motion "That the Bill, as amended, be passed" to the vote of the House, this being a Constitution Amendment Bill, voting has to be by division. Let the lobbies be cleared...

Lobbies have been cleared.

The question is :

"That the Bill as amended be passed."

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 11] **[13.19 hrs.**

AYES

Abbasi, Shri Kazi Jalil
Abdul Samad, Shri
Acharia, Shri Basudeb
Agarwal, Shri Satish
Ahmad, Shri Mohammad Asrar
Ahmed, Begum Abida
Ahmed, Shri Gulsher
Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin
Alluri, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose
Anand Singh, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri M.
Ankineedu Prasada Rao, Shri P.
Ansari, Shri Z.R.
Anthony, Shri Frank
Anuragi, Shri Godil Prasad
Anwar Ahmad, Shri
Appalanaidu, Shri S.R.A.S.
Arakal, Shri Xavier
Arunachalam, Shri M.
Ashfaq Hussain, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi
Azmi, Dr. A.U.
Bagun Sumbrui, Shri
Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal
Baitha, Shri D.L.
Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari
Balan, Shri A.K.
Balanandan, Shri E.
Baleshwar Ram, Shri
Banarsidas, Shri
Bansi Lal, Shri
Barman, Shri Palas
Barrow, Shri A.E.T.
Basu, Shri Chitta
Behera, Shri Rasabehari
Bhagat, Shri B.R.
Bhagat, Shri H.K.L.
Bhagwan Dev, Acharya
Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan
Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram
Bhatia, Shri R.L.
Bheekhabhai, Shri
Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu
Bhole, Shri R.R.
Bhoye, Shri Reshma Motiram
Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh
Bhuyan, Shri Bhubaneswar
Birbal, Shri
Birender Singh, Rao
Bishnu Prasad, Shri

Biswas, Shri Ajoy
Boddepalli, Shri Rajagopala Rao
Brar, Shrimati Gurbrinder Kaur
Brijendra Pal Singh, Shri
Buta Singh, Shri
Chakradhari Singh, Shri
Chandrakar, Shri Chandu Lal
Chandrashekharappa, Shri T.V.
Charanjit Singh, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyawati
Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh
Chaudhary, Shri Motibhai R.
Chaudhuri, Shri A.B.A. Ghani Khan
Chavan, Shri S.B.
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chennupati, Shrimati Vidya
Chingwang Konyak, Shri
Choudhari, Shrimati Usha Prakash
Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin
Chouhan, Shri Fatehbhan Singh
Chowdari, Shri Chitturi Subba Rao
Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh
Daga, Shri Mool Chand
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Damor, Shri Somjibhai
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Dandavate, Shrimati Pramila
Das, Shri A.C.
Datta, Shri Amal
Dennis, Shri N.
Desai, Shri B.V.
Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
Devarajan, Shri B.
Dhandapani, Shri C.T.
Digamber Singh, Shri
Dogra, Shri G.L.
Doongar Singh, Shri
Dubey, Shri Bindeshwari
Dubey, Shri Ramnath
Ekka, Shri Christopher
Engti, Shri Biren Singh
Era Mohan, Shri
Faleiro, Shri Eduardo
Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Gadgil, Shri V.N.
Gadhavi, Shri Bheravadan K.
Gaekwad, Shri R.P.
Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao
Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Gandhi, Shri Rajiv
Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya
Gehlot, Shri Ashok
Ghorpade, Shri R.Y.
Ghosh Goswami, Shrimati Bibha
Ghufran Azam, Shri
Gireraj Singh, Shri
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Gohil, Shri G.B.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gouzagin, Shri N.
Gowda, Shri D.M. Putte
Gowda, Shri H.N. Nanje
Goyal, Shri Krishna Kumar
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Hakam Singh, Shri
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Hannan Mollah, Shri
Harikesh Bahadur, Shri
Hembrom, Shri Seth
Horo, Shri N.E.
Imbichibava, Shri E.K.
Jadeja, Shri Daulatsinhji
Jaffer Sharief, Shri C.K.
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jagpal Singh, Shri
Jaideep Singh, Shri

Jain, Shri Bhiku Ram
Jain, Shri Nihal Singh
Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander
Jamilur Rahman, Shri
Jena, Shri Chintamani
Jitendra Prasad, Shri
Kahandole, Shri Z.M.
Kailash Pati, Shrimati
Kamal Nath, Shri
Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Kandaswamy, Shri M.
Karma, Shri Laxman
Kashyap, Shri Jaipal Singh
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath
Ken, Shri Lala Ram
Keyur Bhusan, Shri
Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad
Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali
Khan, Shri Malik M.M.A.
Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali
Kharlukhi, Shri Bajuban R.
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Kosalram, Shri K.T.
Krishna, Shri S.M.
Krishna Pratap Singh, Shri
Krishnan, Shri G.Y.
Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai
Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.
Kulandaivelu, Dr. V.
Kunhambu, Shri K.
Kunwar Ram, Shri
Kurien, Prof. P.J.
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Laskar, Shri Nihar Ranjan
Lawrence, Shri M.M.
Madhuri Singh, Shrimati
Mahavir Prasad, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Mahajan, Shri Y.S.
Mahala, Shri R.P.
Mahata, Shri Chitta
Mahendra Prasad, Shri
Maitra, Shri Sunil
Makwana, Shri Narsinh
Mallanna, Shri K.
Mallick, Shri Lakshman
Mallikarjun, Shri
Mallu, Shri Anantha Ramulu
Mane, Shri R.S.
Mani, Shri K.B.S.
Manni Lal, Shri
Mavani, Shri Ramjibhai
Mayathevar, Shri K.
Mishra, Shri Gargi Shankar
Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina
Mishra, Shri Uma Kant
Misra, Shri Harinatha
Misra, Shri Nityananda
Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan
Mohite, Shri Yashawantrao
Mohsin, Shri F.H.
More, Shri Ramkrishna
Motilal Singh, Shri
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ananda Gopal
Murthy, Shri M. Rajashekhara
Murthy, Shri M V. Chandrashekhara
Muthu Kumaran, Shri R.
Muttemwar, Shri Vilas
Muzaffar Hussain, Shri Syed
Nagina Rai, Shri
Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal
Naik, Shri G. Devaraya
Naikar, Shri D.K.
Nair, Shri B.K.
Namgyal, Shri P.
Nandi Yellaiah, Shri
Narayana, Shri K.S.

Nehru, Shri Arun Kumar
Netam, ri Arvind
Ngangom hendra, Shri
Nihalsinghwala, Sh. i G.S.
Nikhra, Shri Rameshwar
Nurul Islam, Shri
Odedra, Shri Bharat Kumar
Oraon, Shrimati Sumati
Palaniappan, Shri C.
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Panika, Shri Ram Pyare
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Pardhi, Shri Keshaorao
Parmar, Shri Hiralal R.
Parthasarathy, Shri P.
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
Patel, Shri Ahmed Mohammed
Patel, Shri C.D.
Patel, Shri Mohan Lal
Patel, Shri Shantubhai
Pathak, Shri Ananda
Patil, Shri A.T.
Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe
Patil, Shri Chandrabhan Athara
Patil, Shrimati Shalini V.
Patil, Shri Shankarrao
Patil, Shri Shivraj V.
Patil, Shri Uttamrao
Patil, Shri Veerendra
Patil, Shri Vijay N.
Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti
Pattabhi Rama Rao, Shri S.B.P.
Pattuswamy, Shri D.
Pawar, Shri Balasaheb
Phulwariya, Shri Virda Ram
Pilot, Shri Rajesh
Poojary, Shri Janardhana
Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram
Prabhu, Shri R.
Pradhani, Shri K.
Prasan Kumar, Shri S.N.
Pullaiah, Shri Darur
Quadri, Shri S.T.
Rai, Shri M. Ramanna
Rajan, Shri K.A.
Rajesh Kumar Singh, Shri
Raju, Shri P.V.G.
Ram, Shri Ramswaroop
Ramalingam, Shri N. Kudanthai
Ramamurthy, Shri K.
Ramulu, Shri H.G.
Rana Vir Singh, Shri
Ranga, Prof. N.G.
Ranjit Singh, Shri
Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai Ananda
Rao, Shri Jagannath
Rao, Shri Jalagam Kondala
Rao, Shri M. Nageswara
Rao, Shri M.S. Sanjeevi
Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
Rao, Shri P.V. Narasimha
Rath, Shri Rama Chandra
Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh
Rathod, Shri Uttam
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ravani, Shri Navin
Rawat, Shri Harish
Reddi, Shri G.S.
Reddy, Shri G. Narsimha
Reddy, Shri K. Obul
Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Reddy, Shri P. Bayapa
Reddy, Shri P. Venkata
Reddy, Shri T. Damodar
Roat, Shri Jai Narain
Roy, Shri A.K.

Roypradhan, Shri Amar
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Sahi, Shrimati Krishna
Sahu, Shri Narayan
Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad
Saini, Shri Manohar Lal
Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman
Sajjan Kumar, Shri
Saminuddin, Shri
Sangma, Shri P.A.
Sankhawar, Shri Ashkaran
Saran, Shri Daulat Ram
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Satish Prasad Singh, Shri
Satya Deo Singh, Prof.
Sawant, Shri T.M.
Sebastian, Shri S.A. Dorai
Sen, Shri A.K.
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Sethi, Shri P.C.
Shailani, Shri Chandra Pal
Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari
Shakya, Shri Daya Ram
Shakyawar, Shri Nathuram
Shamanna, Shri T.R.
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Shanmugam, Shri P.
Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal
Sharma, Shri Kali Charan
Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu
Sharma, Dr. Shanker Dayal
Shastri, Shri Dharam Dass
Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Shejwalkar, Shri N.K.
Shingda, Shri D.B.
Shiv Shankar, Shri P.
Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidyacharan
Sidnal, Shri S.B.
Singaravadivel, Shri S.
Singh, Shri C.P.N.
Singh, Shri D.G.
Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi
Singh Deo, Shri K.P.
Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
Sinha, Shri Nirmal
Sinha, Shri Pitambar
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan
Sivaprakasam, Shri D.S.A.
Solanki, Shri Babu Lal
Soren, Shri Harihar
Soren, Shri Shibu
Soundararajan, Shri N.
Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.
Subburaman, Shri A G.
Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati
Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt
Sunder Singh, Shri
Suraj Bhan, Shri
Suryawanshi, Shri Narsingrao
Swami, Shri K.A.
Swaminathan, Shri R.V.
Tandon, Shri Prabhunarayan
Tapeshwar Singh, Shri
Tayeng, Shri Sobeng
Tewari, Shri K.P.
Tewary, Prof. K.K.
Thomas, Shri Skariah
Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb
Thungon, Shri P.K.
Tirki, Shri Piyush
Tiwari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani
Tiwari, Shri R.G.

Trilok Chandra, Shri
Tripathi, Shri Kamalapati
Tripathi, Shri R.N.
Tudu, Shri Manmohan
Tytler, Shri Jagdish
Uike, Shri Chhote Lal
Unnikrishnan, Shri K.P.
Vairale, Shri Madhusudan
Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
Varma, Shri Jai Ram
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Verma, Shri Chandradeo Prasad
Verma, Shri Deen Bandhu
Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh
Verma, Shrimati Usha
Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.
Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal
Wagh, Dr. Pratap
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna Ramchandra
Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
Yadav, Shri D.P.
Yadav, Shri R.N.
Yadav, Shri R.P.
Yadav, Shri Ram Singh
Yadav, Shri Subhash Chandra
Yadav, Shri Vijay Kumar
Yazdani, Dr. Golam
Zainal Abedin, Shri
Zainul Basher, Shri

NOES

Nil

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Subject to correction, the result* of the division is :

Ayes-394 ; Noes—*Nil.*

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting. The Bill, as amended, is passed by the requisite majority in accordance with the provision of Article 368 of the Constitution of India.

The motion was adopted.

13-23 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (FIFTIETH AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Time allotted is one hour. Therefore, I would appeal to the hon. Members not to take more time so that we can pass the amendment in time.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : Sir, I beg to move :

> "That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

Sir, the proclamation issued by the President under Article 356 of the Constitution on the 6th of October 1983 with respect to the State of Punjab cannot be continued in force for more than one year, unless the special conditions mentioned in Clause 5 of Article 356 of the Constitution are satisfied.

Although the Lagislative Assembly is in suspended animation and a popular government can be installed, yet having regard to the prevailing situation in the State, the continuance of the Proclamation beyond 5th October, 1984 may be necessary. To facili-

*The following Members also recorded their votes for AYES : Sarvashri Jambuwant Dhote, Ajit Pratap Singh, Ramayan Rai, Ram Kumar Meena, A.M. Velu, P. Penchalaiah, Sanat Kumar Mandal, Satyasadhan Chakraborty, Subodh Sen and Dr. aradish Roy.

[Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao]

tate the adoption of a resolution by the two Houses of Parliament approving the continuance in force of the Proclamation beyond 5th October, 1984, it is necessary to amend Article 356 of the Constitution. It is, therefore, proposed to amend clause (5) of Article 356 so as to make the conditions mentioned therein for the purposes of the continuance in force of the said Proclamation up to one year more from 6th October, 1984, subject to necessary resolution being adopted by the two Houses of Parliament, if the need arises. The amendment, it wolud be noticed, is not only limited to Punjab but is specific to the Presidential Proclamation issued on 6th October, 1983.

In view of this position, I request the august House to approve the Constitution (Fiftieth Amendment) Bill, 1984.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

> "That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

Time allotted for this Bill is one hour. Now, Mr. Amal Datta may speak.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, this is a very strange Constitution (Amendment) Bill which has been brought before the House. The purpose of this Bill is to enable the Government to extend the President's Rule under Article 356 of the Constitution in Punjab for a further period of one year. This has not been required so far in respect of any other State in India since the Constitution was enacted. This is now thought to be necessary although there is a Legislature in Punjab which has been put into suspended animation, although there is a Legislature which has got a substantial life left in it to restore popular rule in Punjab. Even then the Government in its wisdom has sought to bring forward a Bill to arm itself with the constitutional authority to extend the President's Rule by another year.

The first year of the Presinent's Rule in Punjab expire on 4th October 1984 and therefore, the apprehension of the Government must be that it will not be able to restore popular Government in Punjab by the time the said period of one year of President's Rule expires on 4th October 1984. Why is this apprehension ? Is it because the Government thinks that Punjab is not a State which is fit for popular rule ? Is it because of the fact that the Administration is in such a low ebb that it is not possible to relay upon the Punjab Administration or is it because it thinks that altoughh the Ruling Party at the Centre has a majority in the Punjab Legislature, yet it thinks that the Ruling Party people in Punjab, the same Congress (I) people, will not be able to rule in Punjab.

13.22 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI *in the Chair*]

Sir, we have seen that after the Army operation in Punjab out of which the Government has taken enormous credit that by Army operation it has been able to restore law and order in Punjab—although we have decried this Army operation yet the Government has been saying that the Army operation has been successful in restoring law and order. Day in and day out, soon after this Army operation was over, bulletins were being issued, statements were being issued, that normalcy has been restored. They are saying that curfew has been withdrawn in most of the areas and that business is normal.

The Government's claim is that the situation in Punjab has become normal. If that claim is to be believed, if credibility is to be lent to the pronouncement of the Government, then where is the necessity of increasing the period of President's rule in Punjab ?

It seems that the Government has no faith in the Punjab bureaucracy, the Punjab administration. The Government has appointed an expert Committee to go into the question of re-structuring Punjab administration. The Committee in headed by Shri Subramaniam, a retired I.A.S. Officer, previously Adviser to the Assam Government, but who has now become Adviser to the Punjab Government. The

Ex-Governor of Punjab who was brought suddenly from West Bengal to Punjab—Shri B.D. Pande—resigned all of a sudden, because of the difference with the Centre having appointed a Committee from outside rather than leaving it to the Governor to revamp the administration.

I see that the Home Minister is shaking his head. If what I am saying is not correct, he will correct me because we still do not know the reason – why the Governor Shri B.D. Pande, a noted administrator, had been sent to West Bengal in the wake of having got rid of Shri Tribhuwan Narain Singh, who was a much loved Governor in West Bengal. After getting rid of him Shri B.D. Pande was sent. But there, he made a good name. He has been suddenly sent to Punjab and all of a sudden, three or four weeks, after the Army operation he resigned.

The reason of his resignation has not been publicly stated. But it is known from papers and other sources that the reason was the appointment of a Committee to revamp the Punjab administration. No administration can be revamped in this fashion. They have now brought Chief Secretary to Punjab from another cadre—Bihar cadre. IAS officer has been brought as Chief Secretary of Punjab from Bihar cadre. It is something unheard of. But why all these things have been done. This is to establish the failure of the Punjab administration. Because of the turmoil in Punjab, they want to blame the administration, as previously they blamed the popular Government in Punjab for extremists activities. It is well known that the Punjab Government or Punjab administration has been paralysed by the Central intervention. Every instruction was being sent from here. The fact that Government and that administration could not tackle the extremists in the shape of Bhindranwale and his followers, was because of the instructions sent by the Central Government. That Central Government has to wash itself of the guilt of which it is only too conscious and, therefore, it has given first of all a bad name to the Punjab Government. Darbara Singh Government having been made to resign and then the administration is given a bad name.

MR. CHAIRMAN : One hour was allotted. Therefore, please...

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah) : It is a very important Bill. It should not be restricted to one hour.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : In the BAC, it was said, it may be one hour.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : The main purpose why this is being sought to be done now is to show that Punjab is not capable of ruling itself. Punjab is not capable of having a popular Government. Punjab Government is in shambles. This is how what they are trying to show to prove to the rest of India and to the world because the entire world has now got interested in the Army action in the Golden Temple.

This nefarious action has attracted the attention of the whole world. They want to prove that it is not the Central Government but it is the State Government and the State administration which are responsible for the state of affairs in which they were compelled to take this militray action in a place of worship. The entire administration, the entire Government had been demoralised by the Central intervention earlier. So, it is not the Punjab Government or the Punjab administration which is required to be revamped but it is the Central Administration, particularly the Central Government which requires to be revamped because it has all along been motivated by the interests to see that in the next election, the Congress gets the majority. They have a majority in the State Legislature today. In a Legislature having 117 Members, they have 65 members today. But they cannot dare to form a Ministry. The Congress units in Punjab are also demanding that popular government be restored. They are not paying any heed to that. Even it has gone to the extent of replacing the District Congress-I President of the Amritsar District, Urban Area. Preetam Singh has taken over charge at the instance of the Congress High Command.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA (Amritsar) : At least say the correct name. He is Preet Pal Singh and not Preetam Singh.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : In this first Press Conference, he told the Chandigarh correspondent of the *Tribune* that his first task would be to restore confidence of the Congress Party workers who had been ignored so long during the whole period.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi) : That is why they have organised the *Kar Seva.*

SHRI AMAL DATTA : This is the reason why the Congress Party is in a shambles and not the Punjab Government. The Congress Party is in a shambles and they want time to reorganise the Congress Party. So, they want to show the world on the one hand that it is the State Government, State administration which made this nefarious military action necessary by the Central Government and on the other hand, they want this time—another year's time—for the purpose of reorganising the State Congress which has been put in a shambles because of the attitude of the Central leadership and also the higher leadership of the Punjab Congress. They now want to have enough influence at the grass-root level which they have lost. That is the reason. There is no Constitutional reason or legal reason for bringing forward this Constitutional Amendment Bill.

Sir, you will find this in the Statement of Objects and Reasons :

> "Although the Legislative Assembly is in suspended animation and a popular government can be installed, having regard to the prevailing situation in the State..."

What is the situation ? Day in and day out, they say, normalcy has been restored.

> "..having regard to the prevailing situation in the State, the continuance of the Proclamation beyond 5th October, 1984 may be necessary."

Why ? They have not given a single instance to show that normalcy has not been restored in Punjab and therefore the continuance of President's rule is necessary and a popular rule cannot be restored.

It further says :

> "To facilitate the adoption of a resolution by the two Houses of Parliament approving the continuance in force of the Proclamation beyond 5th October, 1974, it is necessary to amend article 356 of the Constitution. It is therefore proposed to amend clause (5) of article 356 so as to make the conditions mentioned therein inapplicable for the purposes of the continuance in force of the said Proclamation up to a period of two years from the date of its issue."

Sir, the Home Minister has not explained as to what is the prevailing situation. The Object clause is for the purpose of intimating the Members of Parliament beforehand why a particular Bill has been brought forward. But here when something has been said about "having regard to the prevailing situation", it is the bounden duty of the Minister concerned to explain what is the "prevailing situation" which necessitates for bringing forward and passing of this Bill, which duty he has not discharged.

Another thing which is of vital importance and which I have to mention is that this is only a prelude to having such powers, to taking such powers for other States also. They are no longer content with having the power to have President's rule in a State for one year. So long they have been able to do with one year. Now they find that the situation has come to such a pass that they cannot do with President's rule in a State for only one year. They wanted to do it in Assam. But they failed to do so because the Opposition was not with them. They now want to do it, showing a finger to Punjab that military action in Punjab was necessary, saying that now also the situation remains bad and, therefore, they must extend President's rule to two years. Having set an example, having set a bad precedent for the rest of India, they will take this power again and again.

Not that we are supporting it. We are opposing it. We are opposing it not only in the context of the present situation in Punjab, not only because it is not warranted in the present situation but also because they are setting a bad precedent for the rest

of India. It must be opposed by everybody concerned to maintain democracy.

SHRI G.L. DOGRA (Jammu) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am surprised to hear the arguments put forth by my hon. friend while saying that this amendment is not necessary. He could not give any cogent reasons for the same. He said that in Punjab the Congress Party is in a majority and, therefore, the Government should not have come forward with this amendment.

It is true that the President's rule or the rule of bureaucracy is not a substitute for popular rule. But in the circumstances obtaining in Punjab, when it was found necessary, President's rule was imposed and the State Assembly has been kept in suspended animation. Nobody can deny, after the President's rule was imposed and after the action was taken by the Central Government in Punjab, things have improved there. Things have become normal. But it is not only that normalcy is obtained but it must be stabilised. The Central Government is not against reviving popular rule. But they must have the time enough to satisfy themselves, once they have taken the responsibility on their shoulders, that things are in good condition and that the affairs of the State can be run properly by the State Government. They must satisfy themselves before giving the administration to the State Government. This is only an enabling provision, an enabling amendment, which has been brought before the House.

It is not necessary that for one year more the Central Government will keep President's rule there. It is only to enable themselves that so long as they are satisfied that it is necessary, they will keep it and, as soon as they are satisfied that popular rule can be restored, they will bring back popular rule and the State Government will start functioning. It is a fact that many steps are being taken to see that the State administration is revamped ; and the whole structure is being examined. They are also seeing that there are no undesirable elements there. If I were to reply properly to the points raised by my hon. friend, that will create unpleasantness. I do not want to go into all that. But there are some State Governments in India which have done certain things during their tenure in such a manner that the stability of the country is being affected. It has been manifested in various States. Naturally, I do not want to go into all these things and create unpleasantness.

I say that this amendment is very necessary. It is a precautionary measure ; It is an enabling measure. It will enable the Central Government to satisfy themselves before they can restore popular rule there. I think none else other than the Central Government and the Congress Party can restore popular rule and hand over the responsibility to the people of Punjab so that they themselves can manage their own affairs.

It is neither the pleasure of the Congress party nor of the Central Government to keep things in chaos. It is necessary to discharge the responsibility. Let us look at the national problem in national context. Let us see things in Punjab. Let the situation further stabilise and with stability, popular Government in Punjab can be restored. Let us enable the Central Government to have enough time at their disposal. Even if popular rule is restored in Punjab before October, it should not give the impression that they have restored it out of constitutional compulsion. If it was some other party, probably you could have said that, that out of malice, the Central Government is keeping it because they belong to other party. But they themselves are coming forward for it. They do not deny that popular Government should be there. It should come at a time when it could function effectively.

With this submission, I support the Bill.

श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते (बम्बई उत्तर-मध्य) : सभापति महोदय, यह जो कांस्टीट्यूशनल एमेंडमेंट लाया गया है, मैं उसका विरोध करती हूं। इस बिल के द्वारा कांस्टीट्यूशन के आर्टिकल 356 को एमेंड किया जा रहा है, ताकि अगर देश के किसी भाग में आपातकाल की स्थिति हो, तो वहां पर राष्ट्रपति-शासन की मुद्दत को बढ़ाया जा सके। मैं जानती हूं कि इस बिल को सिर्फ पंजाब के

[श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते]

लिए रखा गया है और राष्ट्रपति-शासन की अवधि एक साल से बढ़ाकर दो साल की जा रही है। लेकिन जैसा कि मेरे पूर्ववक्ताओं ने कहा है, इस बात का डर है कि पंजाब से बढ़कर धीरे-धीरे सारे देश में राष्ट्रपति शासन हो जाएगा। लोगों के मन में यह भय ज़रूर है कि इस बात की सम्भावना है।

> This amendment is an act of self-condemnation of the Government which does not work. It is an admission of its own failure to restore normalcy. It is a failure of the State Government, a failure of the Central Government and it is a failure of the civil administration.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : It is a political failure also.

श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते : मैं समझती हूं कि इस सरकार ने यह संशोधन लाकर दुनिया और देश के सामने यह स्वीकार किया है कि हम इस देश में शासन नहीं चला सकते, हम यहां पर नार्मेल्सी नहीं ला सकते, हम पापुलर गवर्नमैंट के जरिये काम नहीं कर सकते—आज भी नहीं कर सकते, और आगे एक साल तक भी नहीं कर सकेंगे।

पंजाब की असेम्बली में सरकार की पार्टी की मैजोरिटी है। श्री दरबारा सिंह को राज्य सभा का मेम्बर बना दिया गया है। इसलिए शायद आपको चीफ मिनिस्टर न मिलता हो। अगर सरकार कार सेवा सन्तासिंह से करवा सकती है, सरबत खालसा करवा सकती है, जिसको पंजाब की जनता सरबत फाल्सा कहती है याने False Sarbat Khalsa, तो वह सन्तासिंह को ही पंजाब का चीफ मिनिस्टर बना दे। लेकिन वहां पर पापुलर गवर्नमेंट जरूर बनाई जानी चाहिए।

मैं पंजाब होकर आई हूं। मेरे साथ कुछ लेडीज थीं, जो अलग-अलग क्षेत्र की हैं, नान-पोलीटिकल हैं, हमारी पार्टी या किसी भी पार्टी की नहीं है। मैं समझती हूं कि पंजाब के हिन्दुओं और सिखों के दुख को जानने की जिम्मेदारी इस देश के सब नागरिकों की है। इसके लिए आवश्यक है कि हम वहां के लोगों के साथ बात करें। अखबारों में प्रधानमंत्री और दूसरे लीडरों के वक्तव्य छपते हैं, लेकिन हम उनपर विश्वास नहीं कर सकते।

इस मामले के पोलीटिकल पहलू पर मैं बाद में कहूंगी। लेकिन मेरा मन दुख से भरा हुआ है। सिखों के मन में आर्मी के बारे में इस प्रकार के विचार आते हैं, तो यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है। पंजाब ऐसा क्षेत्र रहा है, जहां लोग आर्मी के लिए जान देने के लिए तैयार रहते थे। मुझे याद है कि जब पाकिस्तान के साथ वार चल रही थी, तो वहां की बहनें डरती नहीं थीं, एक ओर बम-शेल होता था तब भी जवानों के लिए खाना लेकर वह सरहदों तक जाती थीं। वह ऐसा एक प्रदेश था जहां आर्मी के साथ रहना और अपने बच्चों को आर्मी में देना एक बहुत अभिमान की चीज होती थी। आज दुख की बात है कि स्केप गोट हमने आर्मी को बना दिया है। मैं खुद गोल्डन टेम्पल होकर आई हूं, हमारे जवान वहां खड़े हैं। जिस प्रकार से लोग उनको देखकर बोलते हैं उसको सुनकर क्या लगता होगा उस जवान को? क्या उसका गुनाह था, जो उसने वहां गोलियां चलायीं। उन्हें हुक्म था, उनका काम था हुक्म पर कार्यवाही करना। आज अगर वहां की जनता, स्त्री हो, पुरुष या बच्चे हों, अगर ऐसा समझते हैं कि ये हमारे दुश्मन हैं तो यह देश के लिए अच्छी बात नहीं है क्योंकि आखिर ये जवान हमारे देश की रक्षा करते हैं। अगर उनके बारे में किसी भी तबके के लोगों के मन में इस प्रकार के विचार आए हैं तो यह चीज क्या अच्छी है? हमारे देश में किसी न किसी को स्केप बोट बनाया जाता है।

मुझे दुख है, मैं भी एक मां हूं, मेरा भी एक लड़का है, मैं जब उन जवानों को देखती हूं तो मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि यह मेरा भी एक बच्चा होगा। मेरा बच्चा अगर देश के काम के लिए लड़ता है और मर जाता है तो मुझे उसमें खुशी होगी। लेकिन जिन माताओं के बच्चे उस लड़ाई में मरे, अपने ही लोगों पर गोली चलाकर खामखाह मर

गए, लड़े भी नहीं, क्या लगता होगा उनकी माताओं को ? हमें दुख है, हमने पन्ना दाई की कहानी सुनी है। मुझे पता है अपने बच्चों को देश के लिए देने वाली पन्ना दाई जैसी माताएं हमारे यहां थीं। हमें पता है। हम चाहती हैं कि हमारे बच्चे हमारे देश के काम आएं। लेकिन अपने ही लोगों से लड़ने के लिए और बिना लड़े मरने का जो यह काम हुआ, इससे मेरा मन बहुत दुख से भरा हुआ है। उनके ऊपर यह जो ठप्पा लगा हुआ है किसी भी तबके के, किसी भी समाज के लोगों के मन में, उसको निकालने के लिए हमें कुछ कोशिश करनी चाहिए। पंजाब में सब जगह मैं होकर आई हूं। वहां क्या चल रहा है ? कारसेवा कहां है ? कहीं भी कार सेवा मुझे दिखाई नहीं दी। मैंने वहां लोगों से जो काम कर रहे थे पूछा, उन्होंने कहा कि हमें बीस रुपया रोज देते हैं, फिर हम काम करते हैं। उसमें सरदार जी भी कोई नहीं थे। कई लोग बाहर से आए तो क्यू में खड़े थे। हमने पूछा कि आप क्यों आए हैं तो उन्होंने कहा कि अगर हम यहां कार सेवा के नाते से नहीं आएंगे तो हमें दर्शन भी नहीं मिलेगा, इसलिए हमने कहा है कि हम कार सेवा के लिए आ रहे हैं, कार सेवा के नाम में कुछ यहां से वहां करेंगे और फिर चले जाएंगे। मैं इसलिए कहती हूं कि हम अगर सच्चे माने में चाहते हैं कि वहां पापुलर गवर्नमेंट फिर आए, कांग्रेस की ही गवर्नमेंट हो, मैंने जैसा पहले कहा संता सिंह की भी गवर्नमेंट हो, उसको भी लाएं···(**व्यवधान**)···भिंडरावाले के बारे में मैं कहती हूं, हेड प्रीस्ट से भी हम मिले हैं, उन्होंने कहा कि भिंड्रावाले ने जो किया हम उसका समर्थन कभी नहीं कर सकते हैं, लेकिन आज वहां की हालत यह है कि वहां आतंकवाद की हवा फैली रहे, यह काम चल रहा है। वहां के नौजवान मुझे मिले। उनकी बात मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहती हूं, गृह मंत्री जी इस पर ध्यान देंगे कि क्या यह बात सही है कि वहां पर पुलिस स्टेशन पर यह कहा गया है कि एवेरी डे फाइव केसेज आफ एकाउन्टर, ऐसे वहां पर घोषित करके बच्चों को, कोई जवान हो तो उसे मारकर लाना चाहिए। साथ-साथ वहां पर सात स्कूल जलाये गये हैं एक कांस्टीच्यूएंसी में, मैं नाम नहीं लेती हूं, आपको पता है। उन जवानों का कहना है कि हमारे लोगों ने मतलब सिखों ने या आतंकवादियों ने यह काम नहीं किया है। जिन्होंने किया है उनको ढूंढ़कर निकालना सरकार का काम है।

तीसरी बात मैं आपसे कहना चाहती हूं कि अगर आप सच्चे माने में कुछ करना चाहते हैं तो करिये क्योंकि मैं वहां गई हूं, मैं रमेशचन्द्र जी के घर पर भी गई हूं, उनकी बीवी और घर के और लोगों से मिलकर आई हूं, बहुत लोग जो वहां पर गए थे दर्शन के लिए वह मरे हैं, सरकार ने भी इसको मान लिया है, मैं यह कहती हूं कि कोई मारने का इरादा नहीं था लेकिन आर्मी ऐक्शन जब होता है तो वह कहकर नहीं होता है। लोग अगर वहां मरे हैं तो उनको डेथ सर्टिफिकेट मिलना चाहिए। लेकिन कई लोगों को नहीं मिला है। उनके कुछ क्लेम्स हों, चाहे एल०आई०सी० का पैसा लेना हो या बैंक्स से पैसा लेना हो तो डैथ सर्टिफिकेट अगर नहीं दिया जाता है तो वह उनको मिल नहीं सकता है। आपको कुछ ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि जितने लोग वहां पर मरे हैं उनके लिए डैथ सर्टिफिकेट मिल सके। इसके लिए हमें कुछ न कुछ करना चाहिए।

आखिर हम यह नार्मेल्सी की हवा कैसे वहां फिर से लाएंगे ? क्या आप चाहते हैं कि वहां पर पापुलर गवर्नमेंट न आए ? किसी की भी सरकार हो लेकिन अगर हम सच्चे माने में चाहते हैं कि एक दिन कभी न कभी हमें पापुलर गवर्नमेंट वहां पर लानी है तो हमें उस प्रकार से कदम उठाना चाहिए। लेकिन जिस प्रकार के कदम आप उठा रहे हैं उससे लगता है कि आप चाहते हैं कि इस प्रकार की हवा चलती रहे और आप देश के सिखों को बदनाम करते रहें और राष्ट्रपति शासन का समय बढ़ाते रहें यह बताएं। आपको याद होगा कि हम लोगों ने आसाम के लिए कहा था कि हम आपकी मदद करते हैं, चुनाव मत कराइए। चुनाव कराएंगे तो वहां बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर हत्या हो जायगी। हमने कहा था कि दो तिहाई बहुमत आपको चाहिए, तो जनता पार्टी, लोक दल और

[श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते]

बी०जे०पी०, हम तीनों पार्टियों ने कहा था कि हम आपको समर्थन देने को तैयार हैं। कम्युनिस्टों ने आपको समर्थन नहीं दिया, लेकिन हमारे समर्थन से तो दो तिहाई बहुमत मिलता, लेकिन फिर भी आपने वहां चुनाव करवाए। चुनाव की वजह से वहां पर 10 हजार से भी ज्यादा लोग मारे गए, लेकिन सरकार का कहना है कि साढ़े चार हजार लोग मारे गए हैं। मासूम बच्चे मारे गए हैं। मैं वहां भी जगह-जगह घूमकर आई हूं। यह कैसा देश है, अपने ही लोगों की हत्या करके उनकी लाशों पर यह सरकार चल रही है और ऐसी सरकार चलाने के लिए आपको संविधान में संशोधन की जरूरत है। इसलिए मेरी सरकार से प्रार्थना है कि वह इस अमेंडमेंट को वापिस ले। गोल्डन टैम्पल की कार सेवा का अधिकार खड़कसिंह को और एस०जी० पी०सी०को दिया जाए। आर्मी को गोल्डन टैम्पल में से निकाला जाना चाहिए। अकाली दल के लीडर्स के बारे में आपने भी कहा था कि वह मोडरेटस हैं। लेकिन उनके ऊपर इल्जाम लगाए गए हैं कि भिंडरावाला क्या कर रहा था उसकी खबर क्यों नहीं दी। आप कहते हैं कि अकाली दल के लोग डरपोक होंगे, लेकिन डरपोक तो सारे लोग हैं। जब हम मांग कर रहे थे कि भिंडरावाला को गिरफ्तार करो और वह हथियार लेकर घूम रहा है, तब कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई। आप डरते थे। आपके सेक्रेटरी डरते थे। इस सदन में भी भिंडरावाला के खिलाफ कोई आवाज नहीं उठाई गई। वह मरने से पहले सात दिन तक सन्त था, लेकिन मरने के बाद उसकी आलोचना शुरू हुई। मैं बम्बई में प्रेस कान्फ्रेंस में जिन्होंने हिस्सा लिया उन प्रैस के लोगों से वहां जाकर बात की और पता लगाया इसलिए मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि मरने से पहले भिंडरावाला सन्त था, लेकिन मरने के बाद कहा जाने लगा वह ऐसा था — वैसा था।

मैं आपको याद दिलाना चाहती हूं कि जब यहां पर पंजाब की बहस हो रही थी, तब मैंने खुद सदन में प्रधानमंत्री जी से पूछा कि आपने भिंडरावाले को गिरफ्तार क्यों नहीं किया? उन्होंने कहा— कैसे करें। मैंने कहा — वह दिल्ली में आया था, बम्बई में आया, अस्त्र-शस्त्र लेकर आया था। लेकिन हमारी इन्दिरा जी, जैसे उन्होंने अभी कहा कि श्री रामलाल जी ने जो किया, वह उनको न्यूज एजेंसी से पता चला। वैसे ही उन्होंने कहा कि मुझे नहीं पता कि वह दिल्ली में आया या बम्बई में आया।···(**व्यवधान**)···हमारे देश की प्रधान मंत्री को यह नहीं पता कि भिंडरावाला दिल्ली में आया और बम्बई में आया। उनको खबरें अखबारों से मिलती हैं।···(**व्यवधान**)···हमारे कांग्रेस के लोग···(**व्यवधान**)···इसलिए मैं इतना ही आपको कहना चाहती हूं कि चुनाव में कुछ भी हो, आपके हाथ में बागडोर है, आपकी मैजोरिटी है, तो कांग्रेस के लोगों के हाथ में आपको सत्ता देनी चाहिए। लेकिन वहां पर पोपुलर गवर्नमेंट रहनी चाहिए। हमारा फर्ज है कि डरपोक लोगों के हाथ में राज नहीं देना चाहिए। लोग क्या करें? दिस अमेंडमेंट इज सैल्फ कन्डैमनेशन आफ दि गवर्नमेंट। इसलिए मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि आप इसको वापिस लीजिए।

SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI (Banaskantha) : It is really a matter of anguish and agony for everybody that in a State like Punjab to-day we are considering the continuance of the Presidential rule. Congress is wedded to democratic ideology and this Bill is a manifestation of how even in the most trying circumstances the Government has kept cool and brought this Bill only with regard to imposition of President's rule made once on the 6th of October last year. The Government never wanted to exploit any opportunity to make a blanket measure for imposing Presidential rule in all the States. But I am sorry to observe from what the hon. Lady Member as well as the previous speaker speaking from the opposite spoke, even to-day I can very well infer that the mentality of the Opposition has become such that if we say that the distance from here to a particular column is this much feet, they are not prepared to agree. We have heard in Mahabharat that Duryodhan could not discern between land and water. That is your position.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul) : Let the people say that. (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Why are you interrupting him ?

SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI : We are as much the representatives of the people as you are.

Mr. Chairman, they cannot see the reality in Punjab in its proper perspective. (*Interruption*). They have forgotten that it was in Punjab when there was a popular rule, they were making a hue and cry that the Punjab Government had failed and President's Rule should be imposed. The very same people, when massacre of the people by the extremists was going on and when the police stations and railway stations were burnt and bridges were blown up by these people, were telling that we were drifting and we were not firm and were not taking firm action. But, when a firm action is taken, then, they are saying as to why we take firm action. When the army was entering the Golden Temple, they tried to incite extremists they are not appreciating this. Kindly think of the situation. (*Interruptions*). Take 15th of August. It has not gone far away. Have you not heard even outside the country, the people who are responsible for perpetrating the crimes in Punjab were bent upon creating disunity of the country even hoisted the flag of separatism, and they did not allow at the same places even our Ambassador to celebrate the 15th August which is our National Celebration Day ? If you cannot read this or if you cannot even see this, perhaps you could not properly examine these things in a proper perspective.

On the contrary, here is the Government wanting to do something. If they wanted to exploit the situation, they could have brought an amendment of the type in a similar situation whereby anywhere the President's rule can be extended by two years. But, Sir, this Bill is specifically relating to Punjab. Why ? Because we, the Congress, are dedicated more to the popular Government, more to the democracy and we have got the objective of fulfilling the wishes of the people. When Assam agitation was going on, they were all clamouring for extending the President's Rule at that time and some were telling that they would support that. (*Interruptions*). The point here is that they are always wanting to blow hot and cold. Their principles are according to the conveniences.

For the Kar Seva, Sikhs not only from Punjab but also from Rajasthan, Bihar, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Delhi and Haryana and from everywhere were coming when Baba Santa Singh took up the holy task upon himself, the entire Sikh community was behind him. You said it was not an opportune time. You only have got an obscure vision.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Why do you look at them ? You look at me.

SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI : I am looking at you also sometimes. Sir, the Opposition Members are not in a position to see what is happening in North, South, East or West ? All around the country, when the forces emerging which threaten the integrity and unity of this country, do you want to make Punjab a breeding ground ? We do not want to make it like that. We want that Punjab must be administered well and, therefore, in these present trying circumstances, this present Bill has been brought in. I welcome this Bill.

14 hrs.

I may also submit one thing. With all due regard and sincerity of the Members on the opposite side, I want to tell them that their responsibility to the patriotism has now gone to the winds. Because when the country is suffering and when we are trying to apply the healing touch ; when we are trying to heal the wounds and when we are trying to make it okay at that time they want to add fuel to the fire and add a pinch of salt on the wounds. Do you want to continue this Punjab as a dripping wound over the body of this country ? For the last two and a half years the situation went on Punjab and today the people in Punjab are heaving a sigh of relief. You can go and ask the common man in Punjab. It is not that some members of the Opposite have gone to Punjab. Others have also gone to Punjab and we have found that people are heaving a sigh of relief. They want the present administration should

[Shri Bheravadan K. Gadhavi]

continue for a longer time.

Sir, combing operations are going on even today. We hear some extremists in the encounters have been killed and some others nabbed. Sir, when combing operations are going on and healing touch is being applied to the injured who have suffered without any fault of their own then if some action is taken by the Government which you want to decry then I would only say that you are not understanding the real situation.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, this being a very small Bill I support it.

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : सभापति जी, मैं संविधान में 50वें संविधान(संशोधन)विधेयक का जोरदार शब्दों में विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं और इसका कारण यह है कि एक तरफ तो यह सरकार और इस सरकार में बैठे हुए लोग आन्ध्र प्रदेश में जनतंत्र की हत्या कर रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ यह 50वां संशोधन विधेयक इस सदन के अन्दर ला करके पंजाब में जनतंत्र की हत्या दोबारा करने की कोशिश की जा रही है।

इस पार्टी में ज्यादातर दो जुबान के लोग बैठे हैं, इस सरकार में दो जुबान के लोग बैठे हैं। जब हमने, हमारे नेता माननीय चरण सिंह और माननीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी ने संसद में और संसद के बाहर आसाम के मामले को लेकर यह आवाज उठाई थी और प्रधानमंत्री से मिलकर यह अनुरोध किया था कि आसाम में अभी चुनाव न कराए जाएं क्योंकि अगर चुनाव कराने की कोशिश की गई, तो लोगों की लाशें बिछ जाएंगी लेकिन चुनाव कराए गए और 12, 14 हजार लोगों को मारकर विदेशियों के वोटों पर वहां पर सरकार बना ली। उस वक्त संविधान में संशोधन करने के लिए हमारी पार्टी और भारतीय जनता पार्टी तैयार थी लेकिन प्रधानमंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने प्रैस में और अखबारों में यही बयान दिये और उस वक्त यह कहने की कोशिश की गई थी कि विरोधी दल संविधान में संशोधन कराने के लिए हमारा साथ नहीं दे रहे हैं। उनकी यह बात गलत थी। हमारी पार्टी और माननीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी की पार्टी ने संविधान में संशोधन कराने की बात कही थी लेकिन उस समय संविधान में संशोधन नहीं किया गया और प्रधानमंत्री उस वक्त इस तरह बोल रही थीं कि अगर सारे विरोधी दलों के लोग उनको संविधान में संशोधन कराने के लिए समर्थन देते, तो आसाम के मामले में संविधान में संशोधन कराने के लिए वे तैयार थीं। मैं आज यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आज एन्टायर अपोजीशन इसका विरोध करने जा रहा है और उस वक्त अगर श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी एन्टायर अपोजीशन की बात को मानने के लिए तैयार थीं और अगर एन्टायर अपोजीशन कहता, तो वे संविधान में संशोधन के लिए तैयार थीं, तो आज जबकि सारा अपोजीशन इस विधेयक का विरोध कर रहा है और कह रहा है कि संविधान में इस मामले पर संशोधन न किया जाए, तो क्या श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी अपोजीशन की बात को मान जाएंगी। उस वक्त भी उन्होंने विरोधी दलों की बात नहीं मानी थी और आज भी विरोधी दलों की बात नहीं मानेंगी। मैं इसलिए इसका विरोध कर रहा हूं कि वहां बाकायदा विधिवत चुनी हुई सरकार को आपने सस्पेंड किया और इस बिल को लाते वक्त जो इसके एम्स एण्ड ओबजेक्ट्स हैं, उनमें कोई ऐसा आधार आपने नहीं बतलाया है जिससे राष्ट्रपति शासन की अवधि एक साल और बढ़ाने के लिए इस संविधान (संशोधन) विधेयक पर विचार किया जा सके। कोई कारण इसमें नहीं बताया गया है। एम्स एण्ड आब्जेक्ट्स में ये कारण बताए जाने चाहिए थे। किन कारणों से ये संविधान में संशोधन लाना चाहते हैं? इसलिए इस बिल को वापिस लिया जाए। इसके लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण नहीं बताए गए हैं। इसलिए मैं इसका विरोध करता हूं।

इस बिल में बताया गया है कि पंजाब में सामान्य स्थिति है। प्रधानमंत्री जी कहती हैं कि सामान्य स्थिति है और गृह मंत्री जी भी कहते हैं कि सामान्य स्थिति है। मिल्ट्री आपरेशन के बाद में पंजाब की स्थिति सामान्य हो गई है, ऐसा कहते

हैं। जब स्थिति सामान्य हो गई है तो आप विधान सभा को बहाल क्यों नहीं करते? अगर उसको बहाल नहीं कराना चाहते हैं तो चुनाव क्यों नहीं कराते। ये दोनों चीजें आपकी नहीं चलेंगी। सामान्य स्थिति भी है और चुनाव भी नहीं कराना चाहते और विधान सभा को बहाल करना भी नहीं चाहते। ये सब ऐसे कारण हैं, जिनकी वजह से हम इसका विरोध कर रहे हैं। इन हालातों को देखते हुए तो केन्द्र सरकार को भी इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिए। मिल्ट्री आपरेशन के बाद पूरे पंजाब को मिल्ट्री के हाथों में सौंपकर भी आप स्थिति को सामान्य नहीं कर पाए हैं। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि इसके जरिए संविधान का गलत इस्तेमाल किया जाएगा। जब हमने एक शर्त लगाई थी और संविधान के आर्टिकल 356 के संशोधन के लिए तैयार हो गए थे, उस वक्त यह क्यों नही किया गया। हमने शर्त लगाई थी कि इसका इस्तेमाल सिर्फ आसाम के लिए ही किया जाएगा। आसाम के सिवाए भविष्य में कोई इस तरीके का संशोधन नहीं किया जा सकता जो पूरे देश के राज्यों के ऊपर लागू किया जा सके। लेकिन इस तरीके का कोई आश्वासन नहीं दिया गया। आज उसी बात को दोहराया जा रहा है। आज तो बिना चुनाव और बिना राष्ट्रपति शासन के ही सरकारों को बदला जा रहा है। जम्मू-कश्मीर की सरकार को गिराया गया, आंध्र प्रदेश की सरकार को गिराया गया। मैं तो विरोधी दलों के नेताओं से कहना चाहूंगा कि इस तरह की जनतंत्र की हत्या को देखते हुए राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक रणनीति अपनानी चाहिए। नहीं तो ऐसा भी हो सकता है कि विरोधी दल चुनाव जीतकर आ जाए और शपथ दिलाने वाला वही काम न कर बैठे जो आंध्र के गवर्नर ने किया है। इसलिए मैं इसका विरोध करता हूं। मैं एक बार फिर मंत्री महोदय से अपील करूंगा कि पर्याप्त कारण इस बिल में नहीं बताए गए हैं। अगर जरा सी भी मारल है तो एम्स एण्ड आब्जेक्ट्स के आधार पर ही इस बिल को वापिस लिया जा सकता है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

SHRI R.L. BHATIA (Amritsar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have heard the speeches of my friends sitting on the Opposite Side. But I fail to understand why nobody touched the real problem. They have been beating about the bush. (*Interruptions*). The first speaker, Mr. Amal Dutta, while speaking, did not put up any arguments and the arguments which he was putting up were fallacious. The only thing that he said was that the Government in Punjab had failed and the Central Government had failed and that is the only point that he put forward in his argument. Then Shrimati Pramila Dandavate was telling about Amritsar. During the period of about 2-1/2 years nobody from that side came to Punjab including Mr. Amal Datta to see the conditions of Punjabis as to how they were suffering, under what circumstances they were living. But still here in Parliament they are passing judgements. When she went there, her own party men misinformed her about *Kar Seva*. They told her that in *Kar Seva* only hired people were there. It is absolutely wrong. When she went there, *Kar Seva* was already over, only the experts are now working on Akal Takhat. *Kar Seva* took place in great gusto, and many people took part in it. All the debris has already been removed. Every day five to ten thousand people were taking part in that. Lakhs of people have participated in *Kar Seva*, and as I said; now only experts are working there.

Now, I come to the main point of the failure of the Government in Punjab. In this context, I must say that the type of extremism that we faced in Punjab was of its own kind. It was of a very severe nature. The local administration could not cope up with it for the reason that the weapons which those extremists had got from abroad were of a nature, which the local police could not match. The extremists were well trained and they out-numbered the local police and were able to overpower the police quite often. This was because they had very good weapons, most modern and sophisticated weapons as compared to our policemen, who generally have 303 rifles. Under the circumstances, we were forced to face this problem and impose President's rule there.

I may also mention that during the Akali

[Shri R.L. Bhatia]

Dal rule, which was there three times, they always encouraged and enlisted men of their own party in administration. They gave wrong promotions ; they promoted those people who belonged to their own party and the result was that we had an administration in Punjab which had no heart and no mind. After all, Government does not mean Ministers and M.L.As, it means administration. If the administration does not function properly and take care of the law and order problem particularly in a sensitive border State like Punjab, such a stage was quite natural.

When we were faced with such a situation, some changes in the Congress Party were brought about and a reference has been made to that. Now, it is something quite natural in any political party ; they also bring about changes in their own party. The hon. Member was saying that even our party failed there, which is utterly wrong. For two and a half years who faced the extremists ? It is not you. You did not hold even one conference over there to bring amity between the two communities. You did not go there to give solace to the people, and you are passing dictats and judgements sitting over here. What did you do there ? You did nothing. What you did was this....(*Interruptions*). You were accusing the Government all the time that the Government was delaying talks with them, and every time we came forward to have talks with them, you know what had been happening. We accepted what you had said to have a tripartite conference, or do this or do that, to send letters and give them invitations. Are you not aware of their attitude ? They were not at all co-operating with us. They said that they would not come to Delhi unless a letter was received from the Prime Minister or the Home Minister, and then they said that they would not come to Delhi, they would go somewhere else. We went to Chandigarh for talks. There was no question of any non-cooperation on our part, we were trying to cooperate with them. It was only the Akali Dal, who were not cooperating. And Akali Dal was supported by these people. They have been saying that their demands were all right till the Akali Dal burnt the Constitution. Till then, they were blindly following them and saying that they were correct. Even the hon. Member, Shri Vajpayee, when they held their conference in Pathankot, said that their demands were all right and the Government was not accepting them.

He went to Amritsar only recently. He advised his Akali friends to shun extremism, but they have not accepted his advice. All of you have been supporting them for your political purposes, without caring what the consequences of this kind of a support to such a party would be.

The Akalis' position was very clear to us. Maybe it was known to you, and you were just trying to avoid it. But the Akalis at no stage agreed that the terrorists were inside the Golden Temple, or that the extremists were there. Every time they said they were not there. When we asked them whether they had weapons and arms inside the Temple, they said 'No'. It is these Akalis whom you were supporting.

Not only this. They were utilizing the extremism of Bhindranwale. They were giving them *saropas*. Not only that ; they were giving them all shelter in Nanak Niwas ; they were given food, money and everything that they required. We told these people that the Akalis were not interested either in river or water or Chandigarh, but were interested in getting power by hook or crook. They were always in a minority, but they wanted to usurp power. And you were supporting them in that. All that the people in the Opposition did, was to ask for a tripartite conference and similar things. But while we were fighting, and the Congress party was fighting in Punjab in such difficult circumstances, you were pointing your guns at Shrimati Indira Gandhi and the Congress party, without sharing any responsibility for it, without contributing anything or playing any role in Punjab. You dare not go there, and you did not go, even to sympathize with the people. You were only accusing the Government.

What has happened for 2-1/2 years in Punjab is that there was virtually a parallel Government ; and only with a strong hand,

we could deal with it. The circumstances were such that we had to deal with it with a strong hand. All those friends said there was no Government, and that Government should take action. But when action has been taken now, many of these people are asking for the Army to be removed.

No doubt the situation has improved, but still extremism is not finished. We still have it. You read in the papers about it. Only the other day, seven schools were burnt, i.e. on 15th August. Many people are killed in the border areas. Till all those extremists are eliminated, this care is necessary. That is why we have brought in this Bill.

It is a national problem. We must look at it as such. If things had been absolutely normal, we would not have brought forward this amendment. But the thing is that there is need to take care. It is a national problem ; and we should look at it from a national angle. For some more time we should extend this rule. That is why we have brought in this amendment.

We have also requested the Akalis to change their attitude. They should come forward to do it, but they have not. As I said, Vajpayee Ji has also pleaded with them, but there is no response. Only the other day the Central Government had told them that it was ready to give SGPC the opportunity to initiate *kar seva*. Three conditions were put forward by Central Government. Government have made this offer: the first condition is that the carrying of arms within the Temple will be strictly prohibited.

And the second is that they should give a solemn assurance that the Golden Temple complex and the holy precincts of Gurudwaras will not be permitted to be used as places of communal hatred. These are the things which nobody will object to, and the third point is, unequivocally condemn the demand of Khalistan. Well, if these things are done by the Akalis, we have no objection. They can do the *kar seva*; anybody can do the *kar seva*. Let Baba Kharak Singh come or any baba come. I have no objection. Government have gone forward saying that they will also order the release of all Akali leaders and they are prepared to give *kar seva* to anybody who wants to do it. But the question is : is there any response from the Akalis ? Have they said that these Gurudwaras will not be used for extremist purposes ? Have they said that no arm will go inside ? They will stop it. Have they abdicated the demand of Khalistan ? None of the Akali leaders has replied to this thing and to the gesture, the initiative which the Central Government has taken ? They are taking just the same attitude. They continue to help the extremists ; they continue to believe in the Khalistan movement and they continue to keep Gurudwaras in the same fashion as they have been doing ; and so long as this is being done, we shall continue this rule. Therefore, I support this Bill.

श्री सूरज भान (अम्बाला) : सभापति महोदय, पिछले साढ़े तीन साल में पंजाब के जो हालात रहे हमने उनको देखा। सरदार दरबारा सिंह की हुकूमत देखी, राष्ट्रपति शासन देखा, आर्मी ऐक्शन को देखा और आज यह अमेंडमेंट आया है इसलिए मजबूर होकर मुझे यह कहना पड़ रहा है, पंजाब के लोगों की आवाज़ है :

निगाहें मुन्तज़र थी कब किरण फूटे सहर होगी,
मगर यह रात कुछ और काली होती जाती है।

लोगों को उम्मीद थी कि शायद हालात सुधरेंगे, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हुआ। आखिर यह संशोधन क्यों आया ? पहले तो सरकार ने माना कि हम फेल हो गये। दूसरा कारण यह है कि इसके एम्स और औब्जेक्ट्स में लिखा है :

> "Although the Legislative Assembly is in suspended animation and a popular government can be installed ; having regard to the prevailing situation in the State, the continuance of the proclamation beyond 5th October, 1984 may be necessary."

वहां के हालात ऐसे हैं कि राष्ट्रपति शासन आगे जारी रखना जरूरी है। हालात क्या हैं ?कुछ आदमी मर जायें, यह तो दरबारा सिंह के राज में भी हो रहा था। हमने पहले मांग की थी उस वक्त क्यों नहीं राष्ट्रपति शासन लगा दिया ? हालत यह

[श्री सूरज भान]

है कि आज पंजाब में मुख्यमंत्री किसको बनायें यह समझौता नहीं हो पा रहा है। अपने घर का झगड़ा है जिसका फैसला नहीं हो पा रहा है, और कांग्रेस के घर के झगड़े को निपटाने के लिए संविधान में संशोधन किया जाय। इससे ज्यादा दुर्भाग्य की बात और क्या हो सकती है ?

सभापति महोदय, एक बात और है, असम के मामले में विरोधी दलों ने कहा था कि वहां एक साल के लिए राष्ट्रपति शासन बढ़ा दिया जाय। लेकिन आपको चुनाव सूट करते थे इसलिए हमारी बात नहीं मानी। आपने वहां चुनाव करवाए। कितना वहां खून-खराबा हुआ उसका जिक्र मैं नहीं करना चाहता। इत्तफाक से असम में जब चुनाव हुए थे तो श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम वहां ऐडवाइजर थे। वही सज्जन अब पंजाब में ऐडवाइज़र होकर गए हैं। क्या वही हालत पंजाब में आप फिर करवाना चाहते हैं इसीलिए श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम को पंजाब में भेजा है ?

एक बात और है, खासतौर से प्रधान मंत्री अक्सर कहती है कि मैं विरोधी दलों का सहयोग चाहती हूं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं यह बिल लाने से पहले किसी विरोधी दल से सलाह मश्विरा किया गया ? फिर सहयोग की बात का क्या मतलब है ? नहीं पूछा गया।

हमने तो पहले मांग की थी कि राष्ट्रपति राज्य लाओ, असेम्बली को तोड़ो। आपने असेम्बली तो तोड़ी नहीं, उसे बेहोश कर रखा है। आप अभी भी कहते हैं कि बेहोश ही रहेगी। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आप इसे क्यों नहीं खत्म करना चाहते ? आप किसलिए एम०एल०एज़० को तनख्वाह दे रहे हैं ? करोड़ों रुपये का खर्च हो रहा है। जब उनसे काम नहीं लिया जा रहा तो उनका क्या फायदा ?इसका सीधा-सा तरीका है कि एक दिन का सैशन बुला लीजिए, उसके बाद 6 महीने के लिए सैशन बुलाने की जरूरत नहीं है। हमारे हरियाणा में भी यही हो रहा है। यह ड्रामा आप पंजाब में भी कर सकते हैं। आसानी से किया जा सकता है, लेकिन आप करना नहीं चाहते।

आपने पंजाब में ब्लू-स्टार आपरेशन किया और उसके बाद यह विधान में जो तरमीम की बात है, यह ब्लैक स्टार आपरेशन आप ला रहे हैं। यह किसी को पसन्द नहीं आएगा। मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूं और जो कुछ ड्रामा पंजाब में कार सेवा के नाम पर सरकार सेवा हो रही है, वह बन्द होना चाहिए।

मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूं, यह सब नहीं होना चाहिए।

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul) : The Punjab problem has been discussed in this august House more than one dozen times. The hon. Members from the Congress Party were speaking as though the opposition parties are responsible for not bringing any solution to the problem. I am shocked to hear such a kind of untruth and unpleasant talk from the hon. leading Members of the Congress Party. Almost all the parties supported suitable and effective action to bring about law and order and provide safety and security to the people there. We have been telling the Government to take action for the last 2-1/2 years. But you failed in your duty to take action at the appropriate time. Because of your belated action and because you defaulted in discharging your duties in time, all these problems have gradually cropped up and arisen. Now, you have come with an amendment which is not only unconstitutional but undemocratic and autocratic also, because it is like the Democles' sword hanging on the heads of the non-Congress ruling States except MGR Government. That is why we are opposing it.

We are against anti-nationals. The hon. leading Members from the Congress Party were talking as if we are supporting Khalistan. Who supported Khalistan ? Nobody supported that. You must put down all the anti-national, anti-social and anti-democratic forces. Why did you not do it some years back ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : You please address the Chair.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : I will address you. (*Interruptions*)**

MR CHAIRMAN : This will not go on record.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : National interest is greater than any party, group or religion in this country. When there is a clash between individuals, national interest should prevail. If there is a fight, clash or quarrel between particular groups, parties or religions, national interest should be protected. That is the profound duty of all the opposition parties. We have repeated this many times. But you did not understand this at all.

The policy of the DMK Party is that Article 356 should be deleted and scrapped *in toto* from the Constitution.

Not one year's extension or two years' extension. That is our demand from the very first day of the inception of our party. They want that at the pleasure of the Central Government, all the non-Congress ruling parties should be at their discretion. We do not know what is your pleasure, whether you are pleased with the Opposition parties or not. When people are opposing you, when we are in power, you are dismissing us, that is, with the arms and ammunitions which are illegally stocked in your files. Therefore, I want the dismissal of Article 356 itself and recommend that this Article should be scrapped from the Constitution at all. In a quasi-federal or a federal State like this, continuance of Article 356 is quite unconstitutional. Now, who were in power in Punjab ? Were they Communist or Janata Members or some other Party members who were ruling ? You were in the administration, you were in the power, you were governing the State, but you could not solve the problem when you were ruling, when you were having your own Chief Minister – I will say Cheap Minister not Chief Minister—and that is why you imposed Governor's rule there.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Mayathevar, you address to me.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : I am sorry, Sir, I will address you now. When you are having a democratic government under your Chief Minister, you could not solve the problem. Why ? Then the President's rule was imposed by you. The Central administration also could not bring any solution peacefully and then military action was taken. We are not opposing that action at all. Why are they blaming us unnecessarily without finding out the truth for which the Opposition was fighting for the last 2½ years ? Now they want to extend the period from one year to two years. But what is the guarantee ? If a married couple could not give birth to a child for ten years, have you get any guarantee that they will give birth after fifteen years ? I do not think so.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Mayathevar, I hope if you look to that side, you are getting more encouragement.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : You are potent, Sir, that is why I am addressing to them. I know you are a very honest and able and efficient Member of the Congress, you are exempted from that. Therefore, we must have an assurance from the hon. Minister that it would be solved. But I do not think there is any guarantee for that. Therefore, tomorrow or day after or next day, you can come forward with the same kind of an amendment saying that you could not solve the problem, therefore, this two years' period should be extended to three and four and five years. But are you going to be here for five years ? Definitely you are not going to be here. So, before that, within your short life in power, you want to commit all mischiefs in the world and you want to defigure and deface the Constitution of India. Don't commit that mistake. The future generation.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now conclude. Mr. Gupta is encouraging you.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Yes, I am concluding. This is the only peculiar State, wonderful State, because they were ruling in that State. The Assembly was kept under suspended animation. This is a very selfish

**Not recorded.

[Shri K. Mayathevar]

thing. The animation is because they know that if the Assembly is dissolved, they will also be eliminated by the people by giving vote against the Congress. That is why this kind of animation is there. When some in the non-Congress party ruling in an Assembly, you are dismissing that Assembly. Therefore, why should you follow a different discriminatory policy, so far as Punjab is concerned.

The Punjab situation could not still be improved, says the Government. I say this Government cannot, shall not and will not solve that problem, in spite of the unequivocal support of all the opposition parties. Therefore, the request for extension is not permissible morally, legally or constitutionally. That is why we are opposing it, as it leads to despotism, autocracy and tyranny.

Also, it may be applied to some other States tomorrow. What is the guarantee that this double-barrelled gun will not be directed against Andhra Pradesh ? You are having the same Shri Ram Lal as Governor for such kind of purposes !

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I can assure you that this will not be applied to any other State.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : But this assurance is not in the provisions of the Constitution. We cannot go by your oral assurance. You give so many assurances to the House and the nation but not acted upon those assurances.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : This will not be applied to any other State.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : When the Pondicherry Assembly was dissolved, there was no election. You do not want elections because you know that the people have no confidence in you. You dismissed the N.T. Rama Rao Government. This Bill is against the spirit of domocracy in this country. It is brutal murder by stabbing on the back of the democratic rights of States ruled by non-Congress. That is why we are opposing it.

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : सभापति महोदय, अभी मार्क्सवादी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी, भारतीय जनता पार्टी, जनता पार्टी और लोक दल, पर लोक दल वालों ने जो बात की यहां पर। इनका एक भी प्रतिनिधि पंजाब में नहीं है। जिनका पंजाब में एक भी प्रतिनिधि नही है वह भी यहां पर चिल्ला-चिल्लाकर बोलते हैं तो इनकी बुद्धि पर बड़ा तरस आता है।** मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि अन्धकार में भटक रहे हैं।

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Sir, on a point of order. He says that we have failed to have one MLA in Punjab. Let them select some DMK member for Punjab.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh) : The word** is not in good taste.

MK. CHAIRMAN : It will not go on record.

आचार्य भगवान देव : सभापति महोदय, डी० एम०के०का प्रतिनिधि तो पंजाब में नहीं है।··· (**व्यवधान**)···डी०एम०के० के जो मेम्बर हैं उनका तो कोई भी प्रतिनिधि पंजाब में नहीं है। उस व्यक्ति का और उन पार्टियों का पंजाब में एक भी प्रतिनिधि नहीं है···(**व्यवधान**)···

सभापति महोदय : आप पंजाब के बारे में ही बात करें।

आचार्य भगवान देव : मैं पंजाब के बारे में ही बात कर रहा हूं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जिन पार्टियों का कोई प्रतिनिधि वहां नहीं है, जिन लोगों ने चाहे वह बंगाल वाले हों, चाहे डी०एम० के० वाले हों, चाहे वह कभी पंजाब में गए भी न हों···(**व्यवधान**)···

सभापति महोदय : आप पंजाब के बारे में बात करें।

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

आचार्य भगवान देव : मैंने कोई ऐसी बात नहीं की, मैंने कहा कि ये कभी वहां गए भी नहीं हैं। इसमें कोई असंसदीय बात नहीं है ? क्यों परेशान हो रहे हैं ? ये तो आसाम में घुस गए, रामाराव की बात करने लग गए···(**व्यवधान**)···

MR. CHAIRMAN : You should address them as Hon. Members.

आचार्य भगवान देव : सभापति महोदय, इसमें कोई असंसदीय बात नहीं है। मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि जो लोग वहां कभी गए नहीं वह लोग भी जब इस प्रकार की बात करने लगते हैं तो सच्चाई से भटक जाते हैं। गृह मंत्री जी ने एक साल का समय बढ़ाने के बारे में संशोधन विधेयक पेश किया है। उसमें इन लोगों द्वारा कारण पूछा गया है—मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि क्या इनको कारण का पता नहीं है। अभी भी वहां पर स्कूल जलाए जा रहे हैं, लोगों को मारा जा रहा है। विदेशों में सम्मेलन हो रहे हैं और वहां पर अभी भी तथाकथित वेतन भोगी···

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : For your information Shri Dhandapani of the DMK Member of the Lok Sabha visited Punjab. I am telling you because you do not know anything about other parties.

आचार्य भगवान देव : सभापति जी, वहां पर जो तथाकथित वेतन भोगी ग्रन्थी हैं, उन्होंने भी चेतावनी दी है कि स्वर्ण मंदिर में जो पवित्र कार सेवा में हजारों लोग लगे हुए हैं, उनको हम तोड़ेंगे। उनकी इस चेतावनी के पीछे क्या राज छिपा हुआ है यदि उस बात को सुनकर विरोधी पार्टी के लोग अन्दाज नहीं लगा सकते हैं कि समय क्यों बढ़ाया जा रहा है। विरोधी पार्टी के नेताओं ने हमेशा यह मांग की है···(**व्यवधान**)···कार सेवा के लिए कह रहा हूं···(**व्यवधान**)···तरस तो खा रहा हूं इनकी बुद्धि पर···(**व्यवधान**)··· वहां पर तोड़फोड़ का कार्य चल रहा है और विरोधी दल के लोगों ने यह मांग की थी कि वहां पर प्रशासन तन्त्र के ढांचे के अन्दर परिवर्तन लाया जाए। जब वहां पर अकाली दल की हकूमत थी, तब उन्होंने नियमों को ताक पर रखकर लोगों की नियुक्तियां की थीं। उसमें सुधार करने के लिए समय की बहुत बड़ी आवश्यकता है। परिवर्तन कोई एक झटके में नहीं होता है। परिवर्तन किया जाता है तो संसद में बिल लाकर और सबके विचार लेकर और बहुमत के आधार पर निर्णय लिया जाता है।

अभी हमारी बहन, श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवतेजी, ने कहा कि मैं वहां पर होकर आई हूं। वाजपेयी जी भी वहां अपने साथियों को लेकर होकर आए हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यदि वहां पर मिलिटरी द्वारा सख्त कार्यवाही नहीं की जाती, तो क्या वे वहां जरनैल सिंह के होते जा सकते थे। वहां माथा टेक सकते थे, मंदिर के दर्शन कर सकते थे, बिल्कुल नहीं कर सकते थे। अभी बहन ने कहा कि मैं वहां पर बहन से मिली। मैं पूछता हूं कि किस बहन से मिली, किस बच्चे की मां से मिली। जब वहां अटवाल को मार दिया गया, तो उनकी पत्नी से मिलकर आई उस वक्त क्या स्थिति थी ? जब लाल जगतनारायण को मार दिया गया, उस वक्त परिवार में क्या स्थिति थी ? आज जिन लोगों से उनको मिलना चाहिए, उनमें से नहीं मिलीं और यहां कहती हैं कि वहां सख्त कार्यवाही क्यों की गई। मेरे पास रिपोर्ट है, वाजपेयी जी और चौ० चरण सिंह जी व्यक्तिगत लोगों में कहते हैं कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने बड़ी बहादुरी से काम किया है, यह फौजी कार्यवाही करके। पंजाब में अब शान्ति हुई है, लेकिन अभी भी पूर्णरूप से नहीं हुई है। हकीकत यह है कि स्थिति सुधरी है, लेकिन सुधार और जरूरी है। प्रशासन में बहुत परिवर्तन लाना है। कुछ अराष्ट्रीय तत्व वहां मौजूद हैं, उनको हटाना है। राष्ट्र विरोधी तत्व जो बाहर घूम रहे हैं, तोड़फोड़ कर रहे हैं, उनके ऊपर भी कार्यवाही करने की आवश्यकता है इसलिए इन सब बातों को देखते हुए समय बढ़ाना अति आवश्यक है।

इसलिए मैं विरोधी पार्टी के लोगों से भी प्रार्थना करता हूं, जैसी कि आप लोग मांग कर रहे थे कि प्रशासन के अन्दर परिवर्तन लाइए, तो इस

[आचार्य भगवान देव]

काम के लिए स्वाभाविक है कि समय लगता है और उसके लिए समय देना चाहिए ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कितना समय चाहिए ।

आचार्य भगवान देव : यह आपको पता है सरकारी अधिकारी को बदलने में कितना समय लगता है । वाजपेयी जी यदि आपको पता नहीं है, तो मैं आपको क्या कहूं ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं और आग्रह करता हूं कि जब तक वहां पर सामान्य स्थिति पैदा न हो तब तक समय बढ़ाना उचित है । वैसे हमारी सरकार का वहां बहुमत है । कांग्रेस के एम०एल०एज़० अधिक हैं, फिर इनको क्यों परेशानी हो रही है । हम जो चाहें, जैसा चाहें लोकतन्त्र के आधार पर कर सकते हैं । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं ।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Sir, I would like to begin with the question which has just been asked by the previous Speaker at the end of his speech. He said that his Party has got a majority there in the Assembly and any time they want they can restore their own government.

इनको परेशानी क्यों हो रही है ? परेशानी इस लिए हो रही है—

because we are now dealing with the Constitution (Amendment) Bill. Otherwise there is no *pareshani*.

परेशानी तो आपको है । मैजारिटी के रहते हुए भी आपको हिम्मत नहीं है कि अपनी सरकार वहां बैठा सकें ।

प्रो० मधु दंडवते (राजापुर) : सरकार आपकी है लेकिन कांस्टीच्यूशन हमारा है ।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, about this Constitution Amendment, we should not at any time, very lightly in a casual way, try to amend the Constitution. Not that we always do that, but in this particular case I should say, it is the height of irresponsibility. It is a new Amendment, unprecedented in all these years, in these 34 years that the Constitution has been enforced. And we have had conditions of so-called insurgency or armed terrorism in many States, and this is not the first time. In the North-East, in Nagaland, in Mizoram —we know for a few years the Army was deployed in Nagaland which was supposed to be dealing with conditions of insurgency. Now, thank God ! You have got an elected government there at least and you are not relying on the Army. But never in all these years was it considered necessary to bring this particular amendment. Now, this is done for the first time. The Minister owes it to the House to explain what is there so unprecedented in the situation which necessitates this kind of deliberate circumventing of the provisions which are part and parcel of clause (5) of this Article 356. Two conditions were laid down by the wisdom of the framers of the Constitution. They said that this period of one year of President's Rule cannot be extended and should not be extended unless one or two conditions are fulfilled. One condition is that there should be a Proclamation of Emergency either in the whole of India or in any part of the State at the time of taking such a decision. At present there is no condition of Emergency or Proclamation of Emergency. Secondly, the Election Commission must certify that continuance in force of this Proclamation during the period specified in such resolution is necessary on account of difficulties in holding general elections to the Legislative Assembly of the State.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : That does not apply.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It does not apply. But it refers here to the Legislative Assembly. In a way it broadly applies. Otherwise you have to have Lok Sabha elections.

So, these conditions do not apply, the Proclamation of Emergency does not apply also, I think. Or, is there an undeclared Emergency ? After all these 35 years, only

in the case of Punjab you have thought it necessary to bring this Amendment and said that this particular Amendment will apply only to the Punjab. That is true. But this is by the back-door, introducing a kind of new Ninth Schedule to the Constitution. This will become a Ninth Schedule. Today it may be Punjab, tomorrow it may be any other State. It does not have anything to do with insurgency and terrorism at all. Wherever political considerations demand, the Ruling Party can add to this clause. Today it is Punjab, tomorrow it can be some other State, on the third day it can be any other State. You are doing something which has never been done in these 34 years. You have dealt with conditions of insurgency and terrorism by other means, at other times, in other States. You never thought it necessary that the basic law of the country, that is, the Constitution, which has laid down certain conditions and safeguards must be changed in order to deal with the situation in a particular State. You have never done it before. Is it a light matter which has to be just passed over lightly without bothering about anything ? As somebody said just now, you could have avoided this event, taking your own argument that President's Rule is necessary for some time further. I don't agree with it, but that is your argument. You could have avoided this Amendment by calling the Assembly for one or two days and then dissolving it. And then you can impose President's Rule again. You don't have to bring this Amendment. Why don't you do like that ? You can do it.

Why should an amendment be incorporated in the Constitution which will be there now for all time and which will open the flood gate to a new kind of IXth Schedule for all those States in which this proclamation is to be extended. You could have done it. (*Interruptions*).

You reply when the time comes. You have become a Home Minister who is fidgetting all the time. You were not so when you were in the External Affairs. That is why we liked you. You were so calm, cool, patient, and unruffled. Now you are, it seems, hopping about on a hot brick all the time. (*Interruptions*).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : These are home affairs.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I am saying only that this Constitutional device, amendment, could have been avoided and still it can be avoided. Still you can have President's Rule. This is what you want. Please do not put in the Constitution which will become a potential danger for all the time. You may not always be in power. There is no dispensation saying that the Congress party will be in power for all time to come. But you are putting something into the Constitution which can be used by anybody any time when opportunity permits against any State. Why should you do that ? At least I am totally opposed for this very reason.

Secondly, I should say—well, other Members have already said, I do not want to repeat it, the kind of President's rule which we are going to extend to Punjab is not the ordinary President's rule ; whether we like it or not, virtually it has become a sort of army rule. I am second to none in my admiration for the Armed forces. I have said it several times when they are called upon to make sacrifices, when they are called upon to do something in defence of the country. We were in support of this army action though we thought it could have been avoided if some other steps had been taken earlier. But when it came ; it was inevitable, we supported it. But many people in the Army, you know very well, they also feel that the Army should not be exposed too long, to this sort of confrontation with the public, with the citizens. It is not good for the Army. It is not good for the morale of the Army. It is not the primary job for which Army exists and is maintained. In fact your State administration has collapsed completely. You have not told us a single word what you have done in the last less than three months since the Army action took place. What are the concrete steps you have taken to clean out and overhaul administration in Punjab which was functioning, as Mr. Bhatia said, as a parallel Government. It was a Bhindranwale Government. It was not your Government, Punjab administration. What have you done since 5th or 6th of June to convince the country or the

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

people that you are taking effective measures to clean out the administration and overhaul it. You have not said a single word. You have not said anything.

Mr. Bhatia was taunting us saying that some people on this side were continually supporting Akalies at a time when the Akalies were refusing to admit that there were arms inside the Temple or there were absconders and criminal people hiding inside the Temple. If they were doing or saying so, they were doing something very wrong. But shall I show the Press statements, statements issued by Shri Bhinder whom you sent and made I.G.P. Police. Shri Bhinder is on record. He has said that these reports are wrong and exaggerated.—there are no arms inside the Temple ; there are no criminals inside the Temple. He was your I.G. Police. You wanted to tackle the situation with people like that. It is on record. I can produce it if you challenge. Do not say all these things. You messed up the whole situation. Your party earlier for political reasons encouraged and helped Bhindranwale to get the position to which he eventually came. You have not told us what steps you are taking after Army action. In the absence of any effective State administration, this extension of President's rule means that you will have to depend willy nilly on the Army. It is virtually army rule. I think it is bad for the Army, to put them in this position. Many high ranking people in the Army do not like it.

That was an emergency operation that they had to go and carry out in the Golden Temple. But they do not want that they should be prolonged indefinitely and remaining all the time facing the people. Secondly, you say in your Statement of Objects and Reasons, "Although the Legislative Assembly is in suspended animation and a popular government can be installed, having regard to the prevailing situation in the State..." This is what you have written. It means that the situation still exists. Which means, disturbing feature for you is what ? It is disturbing not only for you, for us but for everybody. Obviously, the Hindus in Punjab are not in a state of insurgency or likely to create any violence or terrorist action. Then, whom are you talking about ? It means, what you are saying is by and large—of course, don't say there are exceptions here and there because there are always exceptions. But by and large, by what has happened in the last few months, you cannot depend now on the support of the Sikh community as a whole. They have got alienated. There is no doubt about it. And that is what you mean when you say the "situation prevailing." What is the situation prevailing ? Do you mean that there are some terrorists who are at large ? Have they not been at large in other States at other times ? Does it require President's rule ? It did not require. What is that situation ? Please explain. What is so serious that you cannot function except under President's rule and with the help of the Army ? It means, the Sikhs in Punjab have been rightly or wrongly alienated today. I say, rightly or wrongly, because I do not believe in mixing up of religion with politics. But that is the situation as it exists and it has happened. People's religious sentiments have been provoked and they are angry and hurt. People did not bother about what was happening inside the Temple before the Army went in. Of course, that is the tragedy of the whole situation. But this is the fact. You have to take facts as they exist at present. You cannot take reality in the way you want it to exist. You have to start from the situation as it exists, whether you like it or not. And, therefore, you want to continue this Army rule with the Army General there acting as Security Adviser to the Governor. What is it except Army rule ? This is also a new thing. We never saw this before. There is a civil administration and the Security Adviser is the General of the Army. It may be all right for a short time, for a few weeks. But this is what you want to continue under President's rule for another year. Therefore, I want to say that really you have taken no political initiative after the Army action—no political initiative of any kind. Where is the healing touch, I want to know ? Is the healing touch the imposition and extension of President's rule and that the Army should remain there ? Let me say one thing. I am no expert on religious matters. And Baba Buta Singh is sitting

there. But I should say as a non-Sikh, I want to say, that in this matter of Kar Seva, as a non-Sikh, I personally do not feel like lecturing to anybody as to who should do the Kar Seva or who should not do the Kar Seva. This Kar Seva is the tradition, religious tradion and part of the Sikh community tradition. It is the responsibility of that community to decide who is going to do that Kar Seva. If all of them together do it jointly, I for one will be very very happy. But this Kar Seva should not be made into a issue of conflict, split and clashes within the community itself. And, therefore, those people who are not Sikhs should not lecture to others and to the Sikhs as to who should do Kar Seva and who should not do Kar Seva. That is my opinion.

But what have you done ? In the name of healing touch, the Government of India has intruded in this Kar Seva in such a way that the whole country, the entire people and the entire Sikhs are saying that somebody who is supported by the Government is brought there and imposed there in order to do the Kar Seva. I don't think this is a correct way of tackling it at all. I do not know this gentleman, Baba Santa Singh. He may be a very good man.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You are happy, if you do not know.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I do not know. But I am not neither for him nor against him. There is one Baba Kharak Singh about whom so much has been said and written that he is an old man who has got a long tradition of doing this Kar Seva.

The Government should have tried later to bring about a situation in which all these Babas and people could be brought together to do the work jointly. Instead of that, the Government took hold of one Baba, supported him, brought him there, imposed him there and that has further provoked and irritated other sections of the Sikhs.

Do you mean to say that everybody who is against Baba Santa Singh is a terrorist or an Akali or an insurgent fellow ? I do not think it is such a simple matter. If it had been so simple, I would not have bothered.

15 hrs.

I think, no political initiative has been taken at all by the Government just as they earlier did not take. Please don't say, "we wanted talks with Akalis" whereas you had understood that the Akalis were not serious about talks and only we fools in the opposition went on saying that you must have talks with the Akalis. According to your White Paper, you were having so many secret talks of which we were not aware at all and we were never told about. It was said that the Akalis had said that they would not come to Delhi. But according to your White Paper, you were going around, secretly meeting them, in so many places, in somebody's private house, in somebody's guest house. Of course, you have not given the exact location. And accompanying you was a gentleman. I had said it earlier and I am going to say it again. I want a reply because it is tied up with the question why you cannot restore your own Government today in Punjab which you can easily do. Even for one or two days, you could do it and then you will not require this amenment to the Constitution.

The reason is that you cannot produce a Chief Minister on whom your own people will agree. You had in your secret talks with the Akalis one gentleman, Mr. Amarinder Singh, connected with the royal house of Patiala. Why was he present in those secret talks ? What was his *locus standi* ? Was he at that time your future aspirant for the Chief Ministership ? Is it that he scuttled your case completely because the moment the army action was taken in Punjab, he resigned from the Lok Sabha, from your party and everything ? He now wants to lead Shahidi Jathas and do all sorts of things. He has calculated his political future and he feels that it is better to go on to that side.

Today, you are not able to restore your own Government even for a day or two days and then impose President's rule. You cannot do it because your own people will not agree on the choice of the Chief Minister. This is the whole trouble. Because of

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

that, the whole of Punjab and the country has to suffer President's rule for the sake of your own party which is incapable of overcoming their own factionalism and their own quarrels.

I consider this to be a thoroughly irresponsible and immoral thing that is being done to cover up the Congress Party's own internal sins and lapses. So, because of that, we have to suffer this kind of an amendment, the Fiftieth Amendment to the Constitution of India. For this purpose alone, the whole thing is to be brought in and you have to now set a new precedent which never existed for the last 34 years after the Constitution came into being. Why should we be asked to support such a thing ? We will never support it.

It is very wrong to compare it with the situation in Assam. It is not that question at all. Last time, my Party atleast never said that we were in favour of that Constitution amendment in the case of Assam. Maybe, you can say, you were wrong ; you were proved wrong. But so much blood was shed during the elections in Assam. I am not saying that the blood that was shed was due only to the fact that elections were attempted to be held. There were so many other questions which are still there and which have not been solved in Assam. I hope, they will not burst out some day. Anyway, I do not want to go into all that in regard to Assam.

I am ending by saying about the amount of energy and the amount of time that the Government has spent on intruding into this Kar Seva business in the way in which it has done. I am not in favour of delaying or stopping Kar Seva. I am not one of those who want all those ruins and shattered buildings of the Akal Takht to remain standing there. There are some people who want that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Nobody wants that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I told the Prime Minister one day earlier just after the army action that if they cannot find out people who can do Kar Seva without the support of the Sikh community—I was half joking—it is better you make a declaration tomorrow that "After all, my army is primarily responsible for shattering the Akal Takht. So, it is the responsibility of the Government to repair it" ; you do not allow anybody to go near there, you hurry up and get it repaired by the army. You can say, "We have destroyed it. We will re-build it. That is our moral responsibility. We are very sorry for what has happened."

> "But it is my responsibility to the Sikh community."

"We broke the Akal Takht and, therefore, we should restore it but the way to restore it is not like this. The way to restore it should be in such a way that that there should be a feeling of reconciliation and a healing touch in the minds and hearts of Sikhs. You should do it in a different way. Don't bring somebody along and patronise somebody and impose him there. If you can take so much time and energy to do that, for goodness sake, take some political initiative. You seem to have abandoned all political initiatives ! You want to depend only on yourself, army and bullets, police and what not ! Take some political initiative.

You have not bothered even once in the last three years to consult us at all. You have written us off completely ! Why did you not call us ? Also informally have an exchange of views what should be done now.

Even today, after so many years, the Sikhs do not know whether Chandigarh will be theirs or not. What will happen to the river water and the other problems ? The Akalis may not be interested in those things. But lakhs and lakhs of ordinary Sikhs are interested and we are also interested that those ordinary Sikh people should be made to feel that they are getting some justice after what has happened. But you did not do it.

You are going ahead steam-rollering and a big majority has been marshalled today to avoid yesterday's *faux pas*. So, they want to steam-roller it through.

But, we are going to oppose the Bill with

whatever capacity we have. We are bound to oppose it.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Sir, it was never my intention to join issue with hon. Shri Indrajit Gupta as he is one of our most seasoned parliamentarians. But unfortunately he has given such a twist to one or two issues upon which I feel called upon to say a few words to put the record straight.

I will not dwell on all the issues because the hon. Minister for Home Affairs is there to meet all the points that he has made. Some of the suggestions that he has made are quite healthy for the future of our democracy.

But on two issues on which Shri Indrajit Gupta mentioned my name also and also the issues concerning the entire Sikh Community, I feel that I must put the record straight.

On the issue of Kar Seva, every one was concerned about it and, as he said, it would have been a very simple job for the army to finish it and come out. But, having regard to the feelings of the entire Sikh community, it was thought, why not we find out how best we can involve the Sikh community so that they can come forward and since it is a place of worship, it should not be done other than in the traditional way. On the 7th of June, the army action was over. On 10th June, I received a telephone call from Great Baba Kharak Singh in my capacity as one of the representatives of Punjab and Sind, in which he said many other things including his own health and his Ashram. In response to that call, I visited Amritsar. The holy saint is very advanced in age and cannot move himself. He requires two to three assistants to move about. But, after meeting him, I went to the Golden Temple and there I met the Head Priest of the Golden Temple who made a very fervent appeal that "Look, this is all what has happened." On the same day or the next day, he made an appeal to the rest of the people of the country also. But then he said "There was no SGPC. There was no Akali Dal. I do not know where they had gone after having done all that to the Golden Temple." But there was nothing except the Head Priest and he told me that "You have Kharak Singhji. Why not, please, use your good offices and your influence and try to see that the SGPC and the five Priests are brought together so that they can decide the issue as to what could be done to this demolition or this damage to the holy place ?"

On his asking, I again went to Baba Kharak Singhji. I requested him "Babaji, you have been doing the Kar Seva throughout your life. Why not you come forward and do this ?" He suggested me the way "You better collect the five Priests."

Then also the Head Priest of the Golden Temple told me "Get some of the officials of the SGPC released so that they can sit here. They can organise some kind of organisation to look after the day to day worship in the temple and also they can do something for the Kar Seva."

It was at that stage that I moved from village to village. It was very difficult to find all the five priests. Though the priests are supposed to be present, because every day they have to be present at the time of worship, unfortunately other than the Golden Temple head priests none was there. But I was able to mobilise and bring all the five priests there. Then Baba Kharak Singhji suggested to me, "There is one officiating President of the SGPC somewhere ; go and get a letter of authority from that officiating President of the SGPC and authorise the five priests so as to make it possible for them to issue a hukamnama for doing the Kar Seva". I did that also. I found out that officiating President of the SGPC. He consulted all that he could within the short span of time and he sent a letter of authority through his own trusted man to the five priests, and then they were asked to issue a sort of an order to one of the saints to do the Kar Seva. If I remember right, the date was perhaps the 17th June when the first meeting of the five priests took place and they issued a sort of an order to two saints based in Delhi to do the Kar Seva, and not to Baba Kharak Singhji. That was their own independent choice. They

[Shri Buta Singh]

issued an order to Baba Harbans Singh and Baba Karnail Singh and requested them that the damage to the Akal Takht and the other areas in the Golden Temple premises be repaired immediately. There was no condition attached, there was no other thing mentioned in that hukamnama. It was a two-line thing and unconditional. These two saints were asked to do that. Unfortunately, I have to put all these things now on record because Mr. Indrajit Gupta thinks that this is what we have done. In the meantime, the political manoeuvring of some of the Akali leaders and the SGPC office-bearers saw to it that the order of the five priests was not carried. They got together ; some of the remnant members of the SGPC were brought together ; a meeting was called ; in that meeting it was to be decided whether to honour the order of the five priests or not. Unfortunately, they kept on meeting for days together, for weeks together. Not an order was passed, not a Resolution was passed. Then, instead of passing an order for *kar seva*, that meeting passed an order for organizing *shaheedi jathas*. Another serious situation was sought to be created in Punjab. When the *shaheedi jathas* were to start, on that very day, Baba Santa Singh who was camping somewhere in Bhatinda district, who is a known saint in his own right—his organization took birth right from the times of Guru Gobind Singh, the last of the ten Masters of the Sikh Gurus—wrote to Baba Kkarak Singh. Baba Santa Singh was the first saint to write to Baba Kharak Singh : 'Kindly start the kar seva, and I am prepared to assist you with all my jathas, I will come with my men to help you"...

AN HON. MEMBER : Why is he opposing then ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : He is not opposing. Baba Santa Singh was the first saint to write to Baba Kharak Singh. Let me tell you the story and then you can come to your own conclusion. As you know, the morcha was again revived in the name of *shaheedi jatha*. I want to make one thing very clear about the *shaheedi jatha*. The first *shaheedi jatha* was sent, not to release the Gurudwara - as they now say—from the control of the army ; the first *shaheedi jatha* if you go through the newspaper, was sent to commemorate those martyrs who were supposed to have died inside the Golden Temple and Akal Takht. I say this subject to correction. But I can challenge Mr. Indrajit Gupta. If this is not politics, what else is politics ? As I said, Baba Santa Singh wrote to Baba Kharak Singh, 'You start the *kar seva* ; I will come'. Not only Baba Santa Singh, but more than a dozen Sikh saints from all over Punjab, from all over India, wrote to Baba Kharak Singh.

But Baba Santa Singh was perhaps the first to write to him. Unfortunately, Baba Kharak Singh made a condition that 'unless I am given in writing by the High Priests, by the SGPC, by the Akali Party and by all the Sikh priests, I will not start the *Kar Seva*.' I got all these documents before Babaji. I even mobilised the Akali Dal Ad Hoc Committee Chairman to go and talk to Baba Kharak Singh, 'Please do the *Kar Seva*'. Then Baba Kharak Singh said, 'My only condition now is that I am so old that I cannot walk. You kindly pave a road upto the Akal Takht so that I can take my car and stand there and start the *Kar Seva*.' We did that also and in that exercise we had to demolish some of the portions of those buildings which were coming in the way. We took the road to the Akal Takhtsahib. The car was to go there. But unfortunately these Akali leaders prevented the Baba. Baba had performed his prayer to come to the site and do the *kar seva*. But, unfortunately, these Akali leaders wanted those ruins, those demolished buildings to be used as a political weapon in their politics. That is why they prevented Baba Kharak Singh from going to the site and start the *kar seva*. In these circumstances, Baba Santa Singh came forward. Mind it, Sir. Baba Santa Singh is not a new person. He is known at least to the Sikhs all over the world....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Just a clarification—it will help us to understand. When we went there to Amritsar, we were told by reliable persons—the Army authorities were also there. They said, 'You made very good efforts. Please see that common

arrangement is made and unitedly the *kar seva* can be undertaken.' You had talks and some agreement was almost arrived at, of course, informally and you said, 'I don't think tnere will be any difficulty in getting this agreement put through and within 2 to 3 days unitedly this *kar seva* can begin.' You came to Delhi and when you returned from Delhi you said, 'This agreement cannot actually be gone through,' and as a result of that this division started.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I am happy you said it. Prof Dandavateji, never an agreement was mentioned to me or to my colleague, Sardar Gurdial Singh Dhillon, a former Speaker of this august House. What happened was that Babaji was not given this kind of resolution which he wanted and the last date for the Shaheedi Jatha was approaching. Then some of the leaders of the SGPC and the Akali Party approached the General there—perhaps on the advice of some of the hon. Members from the Opposition, saying 'Why are you involving Buta Singh ? He is a Congressman.' They went straight to the General. They said, 'We would not like this credit to go to a Congressman. We would like you to take this credit. Please come and help us.' You know the Generals. They negotiated.

You know the motives behind this because this particular kind of situation is also sought to be used as a political weapon. They arrived at a broad agreement. But the Generals are not politicians. They said, 'Please reduce 1, 2 and 3 in writing and sign it and give it to us. Then only we will take it to the Government.' At that time they backed out. No less a person than an officer of the rank of Officiating Chief of the Army, Gen Oberoi about whom so much was said in the Press had gone there. They were approached and they went there and an agreement was nearly in sight. Then those leaders, those leaders of the SGPC, those leaders of the Akali Party refused to sign the conditions which they orally agreed. That is why that agreement could not be signed.

Therefore, the issue is not at all that the Government wanted to impose somebody, that we are doing the *kar seva* under the garb of Baba Santa Singh. Let me tell you one thing again. This *kar seva* inside the Golden Temple is not a thing of the recent times. Since time immemorial, since the time the Golden Temple itself was built, this *kar seva* is going on and it will continue to go on because in the Golden Temple something is always under construction whether it is gold, it is light, it is the walls, whether it is the stones or the painting. It continues and from time to time wherever they need an expert service, they approach the Government of Punjab and the Punjab Government has been lending this kind of service to the SGPC or to other historic places like Durgjana Mandir or any other Mandir.

It is permitted in the Punjab Government that if you want to take a loan or the services of an officer or an expert of an organisation of Punjab Government, it is always advanced ; it is always granted. I should say, because it does not behove of me, as a humble Sikh, that the Government of Punjab, during Giani Zail Singh's time or during Sardar Darbara Singh's time, have made their contributions in a substantial amount by way of Kar Sewa. The latest example was that Government of Punjab advanced Rs. 25 lakhs to provide a channel of fresh water from a canal to the Golden Temple and the holy tank. That was also done at the cost of the Government. Nobody bothered at that time ; nobody said it was interfering with the religion. Sir, if we are doing the same *pavitra sewa* and if the Government has been requested by the SGPC for the help, Baba Santa Singh is equally entitled to ask for any help from the Government of India of Government of Punjab. We have not. But, Sir, as Mr. Indrajit Gupta said, we could have done it since there was an army action. But, Sir, we have not done it to simply respect the sentiments of the Sikh community especially when there is a misunderstanding that what happened there was not to be told to anybody. The people in Punjab know that the Sikhs in general, particularly, those who are connected with the religious affairs of the Golden Temple, know why the things have happened inside the Golden Temple premises. All these things will be dealt with by my colleague, the Home Minister. I wanted to put the records straight that Baba Kharak Singh

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was welcome at that time and is welcome at any time. But, Sir, Akal Takht Sewa is nearly complete by Baba Santa Singh Ji. The things are going on and people are talking about that. In the meantime, another Baba who is known for Kar Sewa, Baba Mangal Singh, came forward to do the Kar Sewa in the rest of the premises. But, unfortunately, he was forced to go out of it because he was threatened by some of the elements that if he joined the Kar Sewa, he would meet the same fate at the hands of those who did not like it. Therefore, in the circumstances, I do not think that Government of India or Government of Punjab has done anything wrong. Baba Santa Singh has come on his own. Everybody and the people from all over the country are coming forward to help Baba Santa Singh.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) : Sir, I never thought that the Golden Jubilee Amendment of the Constitution, that is, the Fiftieth Amendment of the Constitution, would be so disturbing a piece of amendment that should cause deep concern.

It is important in the sense because we are discussing an important amendment which is not only an assault on the spirit of the Constitution but it is also related to the events in the Grecian Tragedy, that is, in Punjab.

Sir, I am not one of those who hold this Constitution in Subba Rao's words, to be transcendental, sacrosanct or immutable. I never held that view and I shall never hold that view in times of changes and in tune with the dynamics of social change, the Constitution will have to undergo changes ; the Constitution will have to undergo such transformation as would be required from time to time.

But, Sir, when it comes to the question of certain institutional framework that the Constitution has provided and when it comes to the valuable personal liberties and democratic rights given to the people of this country which they have secured over decades of struggle, then, we have to be careful.

Sir, I consider this amendment to be a dangerous precedent and it is violative of the principle of the Constitution because it is an assault to basically exceed the parameters of the Union power over the States by the institutional arrangements, that is the content of our Constitution. I would like to mention a word about the very amending process and the constituent powers of Parliament. We have seen to-day an attempt is being sought to rush through a certain piece of constitutional amendment.

Sir, Parliament's exercise of constituent power is very different from its ordinary exercise of legislative power. Therefore, the Constitution makers or the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly took abundant caution and all these provisions regarding the amending process of the Constitution were gone into several times and a special procedure for amending of the Constitution prescribed. It is because we cannot approach the amending process and exercise the constituent powers of the Parliament by a casual approach to this problem and that is exactly what is being done today

Sir, before I come to certain other points which have been raised by many hon. Members on the other side and particularly by Sardar (Baba) Buta Singh, this tends to change Clause 5 of Article 356. I do not want to narrate or go into the details or background of this question whether it be the dismal record of Sardar Darbara Singh's government but—he may be accused of any other thing, he could be accused of inefficiency—it needs reiteration that here was a man who stood with the nationalist forces throughout his political career and that proved to be his undoing. When there were people in this House, distinguished members on the other side who eloquently defended Antulays and various other luminaries who produced massive mandates since 1980 in different States there was none to defend this man. It goes to a lasting infamy. Not only you sacked him but you did not also defend him. On the contrary Delhi became a centre of conspirators against this Govern-

ment so that he could not function in Punjab as Chief Minister. And that is phase number one of the problem.

Whatever may be his other shortcomings you had President's rule, you imposed President's rule for 9 months and there was a Governor who talked about improvement in climate of industrial relations when people were dying like flies in the streets and when you were talking not only in the tripartite meetings but you were also talking behind our backs trying to manoeuvre the situation by carrying on another set of negotiations with the Akali Party whom you want now to pull down. But this amendment—to which my distinguished friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta referred to as another Ninth Schedule—falls into a different category. It is so dangerous a thing that State after State inspite of the assurances which have been given a little earlier, maybe casually, I am sure it will be reiterated by the Home Minister, this sets a dangerous precedent. Sir, the last spell of President's rule in Punjab led us to the slippery path towards a precipice leading to Army action. Now, Sir, it only became a cover for continuing political manoeuvre. The basic thing has been a refusal to accept this reality that there are other elements in Punjab, political elements—whether Akalis or others—with whom you have to resolve certain problems which have come up. Please don't try to confuse or frighten us with the Anandpur Sahib resolution. When we were talking with our Akali friends, asking them to interpret the Resolution we were told suddenly one fine morning that religious demands have been accepted.

Religious demands have been accepted. Well, we said even if some of them are dangerous, if they provide– a framework for a solution, we have no quarrel. On a number of things they have gone back, whether religious or secular. There is no mention about those essential issues which led to an agitation. On the contrary, an attempt has been made in the White Paper to completely change the entire context of the problems of Punjab so that it becomes a defence for governmental action or inaction. Sir, the question simply is this. Mr. Bhatia, my esteemed friend and very dear friend, raised certain questions about the success of the Punjab policy. Is it your glory, a success that the entire brave Sikh Community stood isolated, alienated from the national mainstream (*Interruptions*)

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : It is a total success.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Prof. Ranga, I have great respect for you. I hold you in great esteem. Please come with me and we shall meet some people in Punjab. I am open to correction, we are open to correction. There is no use of hiding fact. For that you cannot find solution. Therefore, is it your success ? What your success is that an impenetrable wall of distrust has been created between the brave Sikhs and brave Hindus of Punjab in the most sensitive State. Is it not that the Sikh community of your State bore the brunt not only in our country's defence and its security but also contributed to our national economic well-being by providing food for us, feeding us ? Is it the reward that you are giving to the people of Punjab ? You will have, Mr. Ranga, to do violence to facts to suggest that you have brought normalcy in Punjab or any of these things. On the contrary, it is the political bankruptcy that has led to army action. It is nothing but political bankruptcy of the leadership which is called charismatic, which is called second to none in the world, which is called international in its dimensions. It is the bankruptcy of that leadership which has brought Punjab and this country into this precipice.

15.30 hrs.

[SHRI F.H. MOHSIN *in the Chair*]

Sir, certain references were made. Now, Mr. Buta Singh, is not here unfortunately. I wanted to clarify one or two more points. Now, in regard to 'kar seva' business, I do not want to enter into any controversies about the individuals. It has actually added insult to the injury Whether it is a 'kar seva' or 'Sarbat Khalsa', every step that you are taking, it is not the so called healing touch of which we have heard in the first week soon after. Can you have anything more rediculous than to see the Baba come on the national network of TV on 8th July

[Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan]

and not only condemn Bhindranwale but praise the army action? Now, by the middle of the month, he is arrested, taken into custody and the entire national press, Punjab press, comes out with photographs of masks used by the terrorists recovered from his house and huge haul of weapons and arms and ammunitions from his first disciple's house and in another 10 days, he becomes a 'Baba'--a great glory to Punjab. He is introduced, after tortured, as is alleged by him or his followers, as leading the 'kar seva'. Sir, you tell me : Can any man accept that there is no force used in these things ? You go and ask anybody in Amritsar. They will laugh at you. Ask anyone in Punjab, Hindu or Sikh or anybody, you will know the fact.

Sir, there is a very small point on which I want a clarification. SGPC has been referred to as somebody's personal property. The Punjab Gurudwara Act was enacted in 1925 after a prolonged struggle by the Sikh masses against the Mehant Udasi.

SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Who took Bhindranwale to Gurudwara? (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If he provokes us I will tell under whose order actually he was released when the Chief Minister was prepared to arrest him. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI NIHAL SINGH : It is SGPC people who took him inside.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Some of you can reply to him later on. This is not the way to interrupt.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : This prolonged struggle was won by the Sikh masses, because, as I said, I must also mention that it was this Mehant Udasi who honoured General Dyer with *saropa*. There is a historic background to SGPC. Don't try today to put before the people of this country that this is a bunch of traitors, this institution. Pleases do not try to do that. You are again injuring the feelings of millions of people in this country by doing so. There is a Punjab Gurudwara Act which is on the Statute Book today ; it has not been repealed. SGPC is a creation of this Punjab Gurudwara Act. Section 56 of the Act says—whatever may be, I hold no defence for Mr. Tohra or anybody of the SGPC. (*Interruptions*). You have done them. You do whatever you want, but you respect the law, you respect the rule of law ; that is the question I want to pose. Section 56 clearly says that nobody can undertake any repair, modification or otherwise under any circumstances of any Gurudwara in Punjab without the clear approval and permission of SGPC. Have you repealed this Act or is it on the statute ? What is the attitude of your Union Government to this Act ? Forget. You put him behind the bars. That is a different thing. Whatever he may or may not have done, he can defend himself. (*Interruptions*). I can give only the facts. If he cannot understand it, I am sorry for it. (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN : You may not agree with him, but let him continue. You can have your say later on. He should be allowed to speak unless he uses derogatory language ; he is not using it. You may differ with him, but that is not the reason for interruption.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Therefore, I want to reiterate it because this is very important in the context of this Bill and the developments in Punjab. Here is a legislative enactment which you are bound to respect not only because of its background, but, as I said, Mahatma Gandhi, when this Act was passed, said, "The first battle for freedom has been won." Therefore, you are bound to respect this enactment for another reason, because there is a commitment under the Constitution to a minority. On the one hand this is the law of the land which you are bound to respect constitutionally, legally and morally ; and another dimension is that you are bound to respect it because this relates to faith and protection of faith and centre of worship belonging to a minority. What is your attitude to this ? Tomorrow you can say that it is a different thing. I am not a religious person at all. When some of us went and called on Baba Kharak Singh, who is respected by everyone in Punjab regardless of any party affiliation and who

has 75 years of dedicated social service in that State in that part of the work, he said one thing which moved many of us : "I have nothing in this world. I was a friend of your former Speaker Dhillon, he knows me for many years. I know everybody in all the parties. I told all of them : you can come and have your food. You can pray here. You can stay here but no politics here." This has been his approach. He says that he told the same thing to some Fateh Singh and Mr. Dhillon. He said regretfully that his gurudwara and adjacent prayer hall were searched for firearms. All that they could find was a walking stick. He said : I am prepared to do kar seva Please go and tell Shrimati Indira Gandhi to restore Hindu-Sikh amity in Punjab. That is all that I want to have. And with this white beard I am prepared to polish her chappals. This is what he said. It is a tragedy that you could not involve such a man in kar seva. Why ? He referred to some specific incidents. Is it a fact or not that there was an agreement on 13th and 14th of July between the representatives of SGPC and General Oberoi and his Army ? Why is it that Delhi rejected it ? (*Interruptions*).

Why was it rejected ? Was it rejected because in the Sikh tradition, in the Golden Temple complex, kar seva always began with the talab and this order of priority is going on in the Sikh tradition from Talab to parikrama and other things—Akal Takht, Harmandir—and that was not acceptable to you because of certain political reasons ? In 1973 when kar seva was held under the leadership of Baba Kharak Singh, on the very first day 2.5 lakh people both Hindus and Sikhs, from Generals to industrialist to rickshaw pullers queued up in the streets of Amritsar. You did not want that to happen for the simple reason that if they had come and started with the talab, they would have seen the extent of damage in the rest of the Temple complex. You want to scuttle it. My charge is that you wanted to do this sarkari seva and not kar seva. This is why, this arrangement which was agreed upon could not be implemented.

He had also said that the army will be withdrawn. It is a fact that there are only half a dozen pickets, even the entry for worshippers into the Toshakhana and other places is a regulated entry. Can you call that there is free entry into Golden Temple for those who want to go and worship ? It is not. Therefore, an extraordinary situation, not of normalcy but of abnormalcy prevails in Punjab. What I want to say is if you persist in this approach of confrontation, there can be no peace in Punjab. There is only one way for bringing normalcy in Punjab, or I would say in the nation, and that is the method of consensus. You cannot run this country. You can get a massive mandate, you can have established majorities in Legislatures or in Parliament, but you cannot govern. That is the situation we have been reduced to because this massive mandate does not carry with it moral authority, this leadership has no moral authority and morally they have become bankrupt. Therefore, I know that they are in search of a consensus. Somebody asked why we were not consulted ? Why should you have these illusions that they will consult you, just as they are having the illusions that the Sikh community is all with them ? Some people from my constituency were going on tour the other day. When they were inside the Lal Quila to see a show there, their bus was taken away, the day previous to the *Sarbat Khalsa*. We know how people have been taken, how from Haryana, under the great Bhajan Lal, every police station was asked to take people for *Sarbat Khalsa* and for *Kar Seva*. Everybody knows that. In every village in Haryana or in Punjab, people know this. You can carry on this situation. Therefore, there can be no peace in Punjab. I also wish to say that you cannot escape the consequences of the situation, whatever you may do. This Constitution amendment or no amendment, you cannot escape the consequences.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I may inform the hon. Members that only one hour was allotted for this discussion and we have already taken 2½ hours. This subject has been discussed more than half a dozen times, so, I would request the future speakers to take as less time as possible.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : How can they destroy the Constitution in one hour, Sir ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now Shri Chitta Basu.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : Sir, I rise to oppose this Constitution (Amendment) Bill. The reason for my opposition is that this amendment seeks to erode certain institutional framework of the Constitution. Article 356, as you know, has been used for not less than seventy times and Presidential rule imposed not always for Constitutional breakdown. From this side of the House, by many Constitutional pandits, it has been alleged that on many occasions this provision of the Constitution has been used for partisan interests of the ruling party at the Centre. It has also been used even to resolve the internal dispute of the ruling party.

15.50 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

After the Emergency, when the Janata Party was returned to power by the people so that democracy would be restored, Parliament brought about certain amendments, reducing the period of the President's rule. That does not mean that the Janata Party could fulfil its pledge for the restoration of democracy, but I would say it was a partial fulfilment of the commitment for restoring democracy, as the period of the President's Rule was reduced.

Now you want to extend it by another year, of course in the context of a specific situation prevailing in a particular part of the country. That is the only argument which seems to many plausible. But, naturally, it raises the apprehension that, if a similar situation takes place in a different part of the country, at a different point of time, you would not hesitate to destroy the institutional framework of the Constitution.

Just to meet the situation in a particular State, at a particular given period of time, it would be unwise, immoral, unjustified and improper to make the Constitution itself a play thing. Since a particular provision of the Constitution does not suit the ruling party to deal with a situation in a particular area at a particular period of time, you would not hesitate to amend the Constitution, make it pliable, to see that the particular political strategy of the ruling party is fulfilled. Even for such purposes, such tinkering with the Constitution is resorted to. It is on this account that I am opposing it. You cannot make the Constitution of the country a play thing ; you cannot make the amendment of the Constitution in order that you can take advantage of the situation. That is the main ground of my objection to this amending Bill. If that tendency becomes stronger, ultimately you will change it in such a way that it will become a dangerous amendment.

Therefore, it is unwise to allow this kind of Bill to be passed by this House. Many questions have been raised, especially the specific situation prevailing in Punjab today. Sir, since you are there, I am very unhappy that you will automatically start ringing the bell, the moment you are pleased to sit there. Therefore, I cannot discuss it in detail. I know my limitation.

It is correct, as some of my friends from that side have said, we on this side have not been too harsh on the Akali Dal. I know that the Akali Dal cannot be absolved of the responsibility for the situation they have created. But, that does not mean that the Government is not responsible for the situation which has developed in Punjab today. In fact, Congress(I), which is the ruling party, is more responsible, for it. You will have to pay the penalty for it.

Even today, while the Government policy has been announced as one of healing the wounds, the steps which have been subsequently taken do not create conditions for the healing touch.

But I would only remind you that wounds may be healed up by certain methods, but the scar remains. And the scar on the Hindu and Sikh unity is more dangerous and dangerous from the point of view of the nations unity and security. If somebody from that side accuses us that we are less patriotic, that we are not also equally concerned about the unity and integrity of the country, they will merely be committing certain mistakes. But the problem, as the

situation prevails, is to bring about a political solution of the Punjab problem. Instead of making renewed efforts in the changed condition where both the parties are required to recoil from the position already taken, this particular step does not contribute towards an amicable settlement or building up of amity or creating a condition which leads ultimately to a political solution.

Sir, the intention is very clear even from the Statement of Objects and Reasons that the Government wants time to have a government there. And for that you have had several rounds of secret talks, but have failed to come to an agreement amongst yourselves. So, you ask the Parliament to give you time so that you can manipulate to have an accepted Chief Minister. Therefore, you are asking us to give that authority to you by way of accepting this Amendment. But how can we equate the nation's interest with your party's interests ? This is the grave charge which I want to make that the whole intention behind this amending Bill is that you want to equate the nation's interest, which in this particular case is to restore normalcy, to create conditions for Hindu-Sikh unity, to create a climate conducive for working towards a political solution of the problem and your party's interest to find an acceptable person to become the Chief Minister. Therefore, Sir, this is not fair, this is not justified and this is not proper. I think this House should not be a party to this act of yours.

I don't think that the Constitution cannot be changed. Constitution can be changed. I do not accept that theory of unchangeability of the Constitution. But changeability for what objective ? This is not the objective. We cannot be a party to the amendment of the Constitution for your own partisan interests. Therefore, Sir, I oppose the Bill with all emphasis at my command. I think the House should reject this because it will set a dangerous precedent.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : Sir, so much has been spoken on this matter. Therefore, I will not take much time.

Sir, I rise to oppose this Bill because I find there is no justification for this Constitutional Amendment. In fact, I treat it as a constitutional subversion, because we are finding everywhere that this Government is either subverting the Constitution or destroying the Constitution or violating the Constitution.

Throughout the country, everywhere we are finding that this kind of thing is being done. Recently, what has been done in Andhra Pradesh ? This is a very clear example of what I have said. As it has already been stated here, there is an internal dispute in the Ruling Party, they are failing to find out suitable leadership for Punjab, that is why they are going to the extent of amending the Constitution for taking a year to resolve that crisis. It is very unfair, and it is a very dirty activity so far as this particular amendment is concerned.

16 hrs.

Now, I would like to say that there has been insurgency in several States in the North-East region of this country. We have discussed this matter time and again in this House and we are finding that Army is there to assist the civil authorities in those States, in many of the North-eastern States, and we are finding that popular governments are already working there. There is no need of President's Rule in any one of those States and it is a very correct stand of the Government that without imposing President's Rule you are trying to solve the problem with the help of the popular government and if you are finding any necessity, you are sending the Army there to assist the civil authorities. The same thing you can do here also. But you are not doing it. Here you are amending the Constitution in order to have Punjab under your control and not trying to instal the popular government there. Here, on the floor of this House the honourable Home Minister had said that 72 times the Army had been called in various States to assist the civil authorities during these four-and-a-half years. If this is the situation, what is wrong in installing a popular government in Punjab and if there is any necessity of the Army, then the Army can go and assist the popular government there. But you are not doing

[Shri Harikesh Bahadur]

this. This continuance of the Army is a very dangerous thing and it will finally create a big problem even for the integration of the country and it will ruin the basic character of our Army also. That is why continuance of the Army for a longer period is deplorable and the Government should not insist on that.

So far as the problems there are concerned, the Government is not solving the problems, they are not finding any political solutions of those problems. About territorial dispute, about water dispute etc. the question is whether any negotiation is going to take place, whether the Government is planning for any negotiation, and whether there are really seriously concerned to solve these problems. If these problems are not properly solved and political solutions are not found for these problems, certainly there will be no peace and certainly there will be disturbance. Therefore, I request the Government, through you, that they should try to find out some political solutions to these problems and this can be done only after the installation of the popular government. The Assembly is there under suspended animation. That can be brought into existence if you like and a popular government may be installed there.

Shri Nihalsinghwala is not here. I would like to say that he was talking of Bhindranwale and he was also talking as to who had allowed him to enter into the Golden Temple and all that. I would like to say one thing very clearly. Bhindranwale was created, encouraged, strengthened, used and finally killed by the Ruling Party. The entire country knows it. You may deny it hundred times, but nobody is prepared to accept it. I would like to say that since this Government has failed in solving the problem of Punjab and since they are unable to control the situation, they should tender their resignation. You are removing the Governor, you are removing a Home Minister, and everybody, but the person who is mainly concerned with the whole problem, that person is not resigning, and she is the Prime Minister. And unless she resigns, there will be no solution of the problem. By amending the Constitution you are not going to solve the problem, rather you are aggravating this problem. This is my charge against you.

With these words, I oppose this Bill.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बहुत ही थोड़े शब्दों में अपनी बात कहना चाहता हूं। मैं संविधान (50वां संशोधन) विधेयक का विरोध करता हूं।

यह संविधान (संशोधन) बिल नहीं है, बल्कि संविधान और प्रजातंत्र पर एक बलात्कार है। कहा जाता है कि हमने पंजाब की समस्या बहुत सीमा तक हल कर ली है। लेकिन यह बिल इस बात को सिद्ध कर रहा है कि सरकार पंजाब को एक और साल के लिए नौकरशाही के हवाले करना चाहती है। हम जानना चाहते हैं कि वहां पर प्रजातंत्र कब बहाल होगा। मंत्री महोदय एक निर्धारित समय बतायें, जब वहां से सेना को हटा लिया जाएगा। यह बिल इस सरकार की असफलता का प्रतीक है।

सरकार को पंजाब की समस्या का समाधान करना चाहिए था। लेकिन वह इस कोशिश में लगी हुई है कि चाहे संविधान में संशोधन करना पड़े, चाहे संविधान की हत्या करनी पड़े, चाहे प्रजातंत्र की हत्या करनी पड़े, लेकिन सत्तारूढ़ दल का हित-साधन होता रहे।

एक अजीब सी बात रोजाना सुनने में आ रही है। मंत्री महोदय और सरदार बूटा सिंह से हम जानना चाहते हैं कि वहां पर कौन सा सुनहरी बाज आता है। क्या वह बाज हमारे दसवें गुरु गोविन्द सिंह जी महाराज का है ? देश में तरह-तरह की अफवाहें फैलाई जा रही हैं। उनका कोई खुलासा होना चाहिए। क्या वह वाकई गुरु गोविन्द सिंह जी महाराज का बाज है ? या वह बाबा बूटा सिंह या बाबा सन्ता सिंह का बाज है ?

आज वहां पर बाबा सन्ता सिंह कार सेवा कर रहे हैं। मेरी मांग है कि कम से कम स्वर्ण मंदिर के भीतर से सेना को हटाया जाए और स्वयं

सेवकों पर यह जिम्मेदारी डाली जाए ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूं ।

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh) : I think we do not contest the Home Minister's contention that this amendment applies only to Punjab, because it is a very specific amendment and even the date is given, the State is given and the situation has also been explained. Therefore, we do not contest on that account. But what we are contesting is that this is a dangerous precedent which the Government is setting up for very lightly making amendment in our Constitution. I think the Home Minister wanted to know from us the previous day and wanted us to cite certain examples where the majority or minority had been tested on the floor of the Assembly. I would like to ask him whether any time since our Republic came into existence, this kind of amendment has been brought which is temporary in nature, very specific situation and does not deal with any basic things ? The Constitution of the country always deals with certain basic principles and certain basic structure. In the Constitution's basic structures, constitutional amendments are not brought like this that you do certain thing for a temporary and specific period and then it becomes infructuous. This amendment will *suo motu* become infructuous after one year because it relates only to a particular situation in Punjab. Then you will have to bring another amendment to repeal this provision unless not want to put extraneous things on the body of the Constitution.

16.07 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Therefore, what we are fearing is this—that this amendment sets a dangerous precedent. Whenever anything will suits the Government convenience and for their political purpose, they will be bringing this kind of amendment.

Another thing which this amendment shows is the Government's total inability to solve a political problem which needs a political solution. The Home Minister may kindly look into the debate of the Constituent Assembly when this particular article was being discussed. At that time there was a lengthy debate and suggestion from three months to six months was made because people were very hesitant that this can be always misused and in a democratic set-up, there should not be any President's rule imposition or the suspension or dissolution of Assembly, once the people elect the Assembly and their own representative institution. Then, with great difficulty, a compromise was reached that in no situation should it be more than a year. And that is why, during the last 35 years, there was no need of bringing any amendment or extension of the President's rule beyond one year. Now, Sir, the Government has in its wisdom broken all the traditions and have gone against all basic principles of the amendment of the Constitution by bringing this kind of amendment which is worse than an ordinary enactment or ordinary law. Sir, does the Home Minister really feel that only extension of President's rule is going to solve the Punjab problem ? If you could not do it in one year, tell us what is the guarantee, what is the assessment that you are going to do within next one year ? What is the guarantee for that ? Have you done anything to find a political solution to the Punjab problem ? In spite of all efforts during the last 20 years, no solution has been found for Chandigarh ; no solution has been found for territories ; no solution has been found for waters and now things are getting aggravated day by day.

I do not want to bring all those things that the entire Sikh community is antagonised. Therefore, I am not bringing all those things. But is it not a fact today ? Should we not really feel concerned that the Sikh community is hurt though they are peaceful, they are by and large not supporting the demands of Khalistan, they do not indulge in violence - and all credit to Sikh masses in Punjab ? That is, in spite of so many provocations and so many humiliations of the Sikh community from the Asian Game time to the entry of the Army into the Golden Temple, the Sikh masses by and large remained peaceful. They remained nonviolent. And nobody knows better than

[Shri Chandrajit Yadav]

you, Mr. Speaker, that in Punjab villages, villages after villages, hundreds of villages where 85% Sikhs are living and may be 10% or 15% Hindus, there is no mass attack and no mass burning. And nothing of that sort except these misguided extremists were indulging in violence and creating terror and killing Hindus as well as Sikhs. Innocent Sikhs were also killed ; innocent Hindus were also killed. Nobody supported them. But today I am really surprised at what the Treasury Bench has chosen. If we suggest anything concrete or any positive thing and draw the attention of the House to certain dangerous situation, then they feel that we are outright supporting S.G.P.C. Akali Dal and outright supporting extremists, and we are not for solution, they feel that we are creating hindrances. But will you not really put your hand on your chest and find out what has happened in Montreal ? Today, we are not able to send our High Commissioner to Canada because we need special security for our High Commissioner. (*Interruptions.*) You may say 'No' but he told me the other day in the Central Hall, I am not going because our Government is asking for certain special security. You may deny it. But I am telling you what he told me personally that because of that fact he was not going. Our national flag is being insulted. It is a shame. I think that it is not that they have become unpatriotic but perhaps out of anger. Mr. Buta Singh will bear testimony to this fact that after our Army entry into the Golden Temple, Sikh community feels much more hurt emotionally and religiously.

Now, the Prime Minister says, "I want to give a healing touch". The best healing touch would have been to reconstruct the Akal Takht with the consent of the entire Sikh community and the things should have been left to them. Mr. Buta Singh narrated his own efforts. We are not contesting his efforts. But this is also a fact that I want to confront him with. Either let him tell us or let the Home Minister tell us. When some of the leaders of the Opposition visited Amritsar last time, we had a meeting jointly with the Akali Dal and the SGPC. They showed us an agreement ; draft certain amendments were made on the original copy in the handwriting of Gen. Oberoi. They said that in regard to certain things which they had objected to, Gen. Oberoi made these corrections ; these corrections were in his own handwriting ; he went to Delhi, came back and said, "Sorry, this agreement is not acceptable to Delhi. Therefore, this agreement does not hold good." So, you have finished this matter here. You are now saying that they backed out. They are saying that this is the situation. They showed us the original document, the 10-point draft agreement.

Again, here, the Prime Minister said that the Akali Dal and the SGPC want to keep it as a monument of ruin whereas in that agreement, there was a clause wherein they have said that let Baba Kharak Singh do the Kar Seva and that within three days of this agreement, the Kar Seva will start ; the Akal Takht will be repaired. They did not say, "We want to keep it as a monument of ruin." There was a specific clause in that agreement that within three days the Kar Seva will start. But now the Government has backed out.

I would like to say one more thing. The Government should give a serious thought and, particularly, the Home Minister, to one thing that Punjab situation is basically a political situation and that needs a certain political solution. Unless and until you find a political solution, there will be no peace ; there will be no harmony and it will be bad for Punjab ; it will be bad for the whole country and it is not only for the Sikh community but it is for the Sikhs and Hindus and all Punjabis. The Government must change their attitude and stop taking political advantage out of it. Instead of solving the basic problems which concern the entire Punjab in regard to Chandigarh, territorial and water disputes, they thought it necessary to solve first the religious problems.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : What about Haryana ? Should Haryana be ignored ?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : We do not want to ignore Haryana at all. We have said that Haryana Canal should immediately be dug up. We have said that the question of Fazilka and Abohar should be solved, whatever part is to go to Haryana should go

to Haryana. We have said that Haryana new capital should be built and that the Government of Punjab and the Central Government must give financial support in building up that capital. We do not want to ignore Haryana's claim. Nobody is ignoring Haryana's claim But in the name of Haryana, there were certain elements which were trying to block an amicable settlement. And that is how the entire problem came up. What I am saying is that the Government must start again negotiating with the people who really matter in this political solution without making it a prestige issue.

Another thing about which I would like to warn the Home Minister is that there is talk that SGPC is going to be abolished. Please do not do this kind of a dangerous thing. It will be like playing with fire. The SGPC authority and its existence was achieved after a great deal of struggle. The SGPC even today is the creation of law. You are already doing an unlawful thing by ignoring its existence. If the Government starts doing an unlawful thing, how will the common citizen abide by law. Without the SGPC's approval, nothing can be done, neither repair nor alteration, nor even reconstruction of Akal Takht. But that has been overlooked. I, therefore, say that the Government must change its attitude. The Government must find a political solution and, without a political solution, there will be neither peace nor harmony in Punjab and that will always create a major problem not only for Punjab but for the whole country.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I am sorry because I have to again budge in because Shri Chandrajit Yadav has repeated another patent point about Kar Seva. I am sorry I have to come time and again on record to say that the responsibility squarely rests on those who are trying to use this particular situation and incident for their political reasons.

I have with me the message received from General Oberoi in which he has clearly state that "This is the message. The report on negotiations carried out by me with representatives of the Akali Dal and the SGPC is given in the succeeding paragraphs."

I will read only the concluding one because that contains the points which the hon. Member needs :—

> "The negotiations broke down...."

And mind it, it is from the General.

> "for the following reasons :—
>
> No Army Guard even in Civil Courts, as nowhere, small in strength, will be allowed in the complex."

This is for the Akalis. Then

> "They could not start Kar Seva within 3, 4 days. Once Kar Seva was handed over to Baba Kharak Singhji, they have no hold over the time-schedule and all that. They could not guarantee that work in Akal Takht would commence. And in view of this rigid stand by the Akalis and the SGPC, the representatives' talks finally broke down by 19.30 hours on July 16."

I cannot add any thing more to this. Simply because as I said..

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You had told me before going to Chandigarh...

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I am also out of the picture. You are also out of the picture because coincidentally on that very day I was in Amritsar. I was keeping myself available so that things could be smoothened out. Right from the beginning, we have been striving very hard for the not to allow the previous bloodshed to continue and that these holy precincts should be repaired with the cooperation of all.

One thing I want to say, from the words of Baba Kharak Singhji. He said it. He put Akalis in my presence and in the presence of Mr. Gurdial Singh Dhillon and said that the day he will swart Kar Seva, he will also try to see that all sections, Akalis, Congress, Communist, everybody, comes for the Kar Seva and the Akalis said "No". But I am not going into the details of that. The problem

[Shri Buta Singh]

is unfortunately the Leaders of the Opposition, in their anxiety to put forth the viewpoint of the Akalis forget that there is a past also attached to the whole situation and in view of that past, they are free to make allegations and point their fingers towards the Government. But, for Heaven's sake, at least for once, they should make indepth study as to why this situation was created. Did they at any time address their colleagues and their bosom friends, the Akalis ? Why have you been all along allowing the situation to come to this climax, that the whole thing came to such a pass ? This is the question which they have not addressed even to their friends. I am sorry out of this the whole misunderstanding comes. The Kar Seva was a very holy thing and we were very keen that it should be done in an atmosphere free from acrimonies and from any kind of malice. And the Akalis and their leadership did not cooperate in that. And that is what I want to say 101 times.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Mr. Speaker, It is not for the first time that at the end of a debate I have made a fervent appeal that we come back to the subject of the debate !

I did expect that this very brief, very pointed, amendment to the Constitution which is necessitated for obvious reasons, would expand itself into a general debate on the Punjab situation.

But I must say again and again that the focus is on one particular measure.

Points were raised in regard to the need or the desirability of this measure. If we had confined ourselves to these points, maybe, we could have completed this debate much earlier.

Mr. Indrajit Gupta, whom I consider as one of the less unreasonable Members of the Opposition, put this point in bold relief. He said : 'Why don't you have people's government for two days ? Then you will not need this'. How I would like to say that this was precisely the choice to be made by the Government. We have a date, a date which cannot be altered by any means, that is, the 6th of October. Now, do we put ourselves in a position where as the date is approaching our blood pressure also goes up and finally we end up with a wrong decision, the decision being that in a hurry we do something for two days, only to repent the third day, and bring the President's rule back ? This is not my idea of working a Constitution or working a responsible government in a State. What did we do ? We have not ruled out formation of a people's government. Since Assembly is there. We can do it, maybe ten days hence. But we have a date before which we have to do it, we have to have this amendment of the Constitution, and that is the 6th October. Even now I say that we may not have to press into service the provisions of this Constitutional amendment...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You could have thought about it earlier.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : There is no question of earlier because the question of bringing about normalcy has arisen only in June and July. Do not talk of one year. That is what you have been trying to say. Out of the last one year, ten months have gone in something which we all know about, which we have discussed about. We had only two months, and within these two months or two and a half months, we had to do a lot of cleaning up. That has been undertaken. I would be able to give all the details to the House on this, but because the purpose of this Bill is something different, I would only say in brief that I am satisfied that the pace of this cleaning-up has been as it should be. You cannot force it too much, you cannot force it beyond a point, mind you. Administration in a State is a very sensitive thing. If it has gone wrong for various reasons—we know, it has gone wrong for various reasons, but it is a sound administration essentially—you cannot possibly change it overnight from top to bottom and create more problems for yourselves. We have to deal with it with care, with caution, with a certain circumspection, and see that it is made to work. Something which had gone wrong as a result of so may unusual circumstances can-

not be set right overnight. So, we needed some time. We have taken some time ; we have done what was possible within these two and a half months. But I have never claimed that there is absolute normalcy. This was also one of the points of criticism : that on the one side, the Government says that normalcy has come, and on the other side, Government is bringing this Bill. I did not say that normalcy had come completely. But normalcy is returning at a pace which, from my point of view, is satisfactory. Maybe, I would like to bring it even sooner. But then, as I said, we cannot force the pace beyond a point. There is something which has gone wrong, and it can be righted in its own time, and we have to be quite careful about that time. That is why, we want to equip ourselves with this provision which is confined to a State, confined to a Proclamation, confined to a situation, which, I hope, I pray to God, will not repeat itself in future. But the point is that it has confronted us now. And what do we do ?

Last year we had a situation like this, something akin to this, not quite identical but something akin to this, in Assam. Now I am not going into that—why a constitutional amendment then was not brought and why the other alternative of election was chosen. I am not going into that. But I will certainly refer to that because that is a parallel to some extent and Constitutional amendment that would have been unprecedented then as it is unprecedented to-day and this would have been the second unprecedented amendment. But, of course, we had to pay a price in Assam and that price we do not want to pay once again because a heavy price has been paid here also already. So it is only for abundant caution and in order to be able to take decisions in their own good time and also see that a popular government is brought about in a manner which does not smack of a decision being forced on us or the Democles' sword hanging on our heads. This is the intention of bringing this amendment. It is quite possible that this may not be used at all. But we do not want to take that risk. That is why this amendment is being pressed. There is no need to go into any other issue. If the House wants and if you have the time, you can have another discussion on Punjab. I have no objection. I am here to reply. Only I had to request Baba Buta Singh... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I think it is high time that I go with folded hands and become a real Baba.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO :...to intervene twice because I do consider that point to be very very crucial. I want the hon. Members from the Opposition to realise this. Whatever version has been given to them is not correct. The version which Mr. Buta Singh gave is the correct one and in any case you do not get any benefit in raking that up. It is a question of looking to the future as I have been saying again and again. So, with these words, I commend the Constitution (Fiftieth Amendment) Bill to the approval of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : Before I put the motion for consideration to the vote of the House, this being a Constitution Amendment Bill, voting has to be by division. Let the Lobbies be cleared.....

The Lobbies have been cleared.

The question is :

> "That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 12] **[16.39 hrs.**

AYES

Abbasi, Shri Kazi Jalil

Ahmed, Begum Abida

Ahmed, Shri Gulsher

Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin

Ajit Pratap Singh, Shri

Alluri, Shri Subhas Chandra Bose

Anand Singh, Shri

Ankineedu, Shri M.

Ankineedu Prasada Rao, Shri P.

Ansari, Shri Z.R.

Anuragi, Shri Godil Prasad

Anwar Ahmad, Shri

Appalanaidu, Shri S.R.A.S.

Arakal, Shri Xavier

Arunachalam, Shri M.

Arya, Shri Kumbha Ram

Ashfaq Hussain, Shri

Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha

Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi

Azmi, Dr. A.U.

Bagun Sumbrui, Shri

Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal

Baitha, Shri D.L.

Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari

Baleshwar Ram, Shri

Bansi Lal, Shri

Barrow, Shri A.E.T.

Behera, Shri Rasabehari

Bhagat, Shri B.R.

Bhagat, Shri H.K.L.

Bhagwan Dev, Acharya

Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan

Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram

Bhatia, Shri R.L.

Bheekhabhai, Shri

Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu

Bhole, Shri R.R.

Bhoye, Shri Reshma Motiram

Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh

Bhuyan, Shri Bhubaneswar

Birbal, Shri

Birender Singh, Rao

Bishnu Prasad, Shri

Boddepalli, Shri Rajagopala Rao

Brar, Shrimati Gurbrinder Kaur

Brijendra Pal Singh, Shri

Buta Singh, Shri

Chakradhari Singh, Shri

Chandrakar, Shri Chandu Lal

Chandrashekharappa, Shri T.V.

Charanjit Singh, Shri

Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyawati

Chaudhuri, Shri A.B.A. Ghani Khan

Chavan, Shri S.B.

Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao

Chennupati, Shrimati Vidya

Chingwang Konyak, Shri

Chinnaswamy, Shri C.

Choudhari, Shrimati Usha Prakash

Chouhan, Shri Fatehbhan Singh

Chowdari, Shri Chitturi Subba Rao

Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh

Daga, Shri Mool Chand

Dalbir Singh, Shri

Dalbir Singh, Shri

Damor, Shri Somjibhai

Das, Shri A.C.

Dennis, Shri N.

Desai, Shri B.V.

Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan

Devarajan, Shri B.

Dhote, Shri Jambuwant

Dogra, Shri G.L.

Doongar Singh, Shri

Dubey, Shri Bindeshwari

Ekka, Shri Christopher

Engti, Shri Biren Singh

Era Anbarasu, Shri

Faleiro, Shri Eduardo

Fernandes, Shri Oscar

Gadgil, Shri V.N.

Gadhavi, Shri Bheravadan K.

Gaekwad, Shri R.P.

Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao

Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai

Gandhi, Shrimati Indira

Gandhi, Shri Rajiv

Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya

Gehlot, Shri Ashok

Ghorpade, Shri R.Y.

Ghufran Azam, Shri

Gireraj Singh, Shri

Gogoi, Shri Tarun

Gohil, Shri G.B.

Gomango, Shri Giridhar

Gounder, Shri A. Senapathi

Gouzagin, Shri N.

Gowda, Shri D.M. Putte

Gowda, Shri H.N. Nanje

Hakam Singh, Shri

Hembrom, Shri Seth

Jadeja, Shri Daulatsinhji

Jaffer Sharief, Shri

Jaideep Singh, Shri

Jain, Shri Bhiku Ram

Jain, Shri Nihal Singh

Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander

Jamilur Rahman, Shri

Jena, Shri Chintamani

Jitendra Prasad, Shri

Kahandole, Shri Z.M.

Kailash Pati, Shrimati

Kamal Nath, Shri

Kamla Kumari, Kumari

Karma, Shri Laxman

Kaul, Shrimati Sheila

Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath

Ken, Shri Lala Ram

Keyur Bhusan, Shri

Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad

Khan, Shri Malik M.M.A.

Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali

Kharlukhi, Shri Bajuban R.

Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina

Kosalram, Shri K.T.

Krishna, Shri S.M.

Krishna Pratap Singh, Shri

Krishnan, Shri G.Y.

Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai

Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.

Kunhambu, Shri K.

Kunwar Ram, Shri

Kurien, Prof. P.J.

Lakkappa, Shri K.

Lakshmanan, Shri G.

Laskar, Shri Nihar

Madhuri Singh, Shrimati

Mahabir Prasad, Shri

Mahajan, Shri Vikram

Mahajan, Shri Y.S.

Mahala, Shri R.P.

Mahendra Prasad, Shri

Makwana, Shri Narsinh

Mallanna, Shri K.

Mallick, Shri Lakshman

Mallikarjun, Shri

Mallu, Shri A.R.
Mane, Shri R.S.
Mani, Shri K.B.S.
Manni Lal, Shri
Mavani, Shri Ramjibhai
Mishra, Shri Gargi Shankar
Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina
Mishra, Shri Uma Kant
Misra, Shri Harinatha
Misra, Shri Nityananda
Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan
Mohite, Shri Yashawantrao
Mohsin, Shri F.H.
More, Shri Ramkrishna
Motilal Singh, Shri
Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ananda Gopal
Murthy, Shri Kusuma Krishna
Murthy, Shri M. Rajashekhara
Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekhara
Muttemwar, Shri Vilas
Muzaffar Hussain, Shri Syed
Nagina Rai, Shri
Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal
Naik, Shri G. Devaraya
Naikar, Shri D.K.
Nair, Shri B.K.
Namgyal, Shri P.
Nandi Yellaiah, Shri
Narayana, Shri K.S.
Nehru, Shri Arun Kumar
Netam, Shri Arvind
Nihalsinghwala, Shri G.S.
Nikhra, Shri Rameshwar
Nurul Islam, Shri
Oraon, Shrimati Sumati
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Panika, Shri Ram Pyare
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Pardhi, Shri Keshaorao
Parmar, Shri Hiralal R.
Parthasarathy, Shri P.
Patel, Shri Ahmed Mohammed
Patel, Shri C.D.
Patel, Shri Mohan Lal
Patel, Shri Shantubhai
Patil, Shri A.T.
Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe
Patil, Shri Chandrabhan Athara
Patil, Shrimati Shalini
Patil, Shri Shivraj V.
Patil, Shri Uttamrao
Patil, Shri Veerendra
Patil, Shri Vijay N.
Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti
Pattabhi Rama Rao, Shri
Pattuswamy, Shri D.
Pawar, Shri Balasaheb
Penchalaiah, Shri Pasala
Phulwariya, Shri Virda Ram
Pilot, Shri Rajesh
Poojary, Shri Janardhana
Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram
Pradhani, Shri K.
Prasan Kumar, Shri S.N.
Pullaiah, Shri Darur
Qazi Saleem, Shri
Quadri, Shri S.T.
Raju, Shri P.V.G.

Ram, Shri Ramswaroop

Ramalingam, Shri N. Kudanthai

Ramamurthy, Shri K.

Ramulu, Shri H.G.

Rana Vir Singh, Shri

Ranga, Prof. N.G.

Ranjit Singh, Shri

Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai Ananda

Rao, Shri Jagannath

Rao, Shri Jalagam Kondala

Rao, Shri M. Nageswara

Rao, Dr. M.S. Sanjeevi

Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan

Rao, Shri P.V. Narasimha

Rath, Shri Rama Chandra

Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh

Rathod, Shri Uttam

Raut, Shri Bhola

Ravani, Shri Navin

Rawat, Shri Harish

Reddi, Shri G.S.

Reddy, Shri G. Narsimha

Reddy, Shri K. Brahmananda

Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara

Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal

Reddy, Shri P. Bayapa

Reddy, Shri P. Venkata

Reddy, Shri T. Damodar

Roat, Shri Jai Narain

Rothuama, Dr. R.

Sahi, Shrimati Krishna

Sahu, Shri Narayan

Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad

Sajjan Kumar, Shri

Saminuddin, Shri

Sangma, Shri P.A.

Sankhawar, Shri Ashkaran

Sathe, Shri Vasant

Satish Prasad Singh, Shri

Satya Deo Singh, Prof.

Sawant, Shri T.M.

Sebastian, Shri S.A. Dorai

Sen, Shri A.K.

Sethi, Shri Arjun

Shailani, Shri Chandra Pal

Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari

Shakyawar, Shri Nathuram

Shankaranand, Shri B.

Shanmugam, Shri P.

Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal

Sharma, Shri Kali Charan

Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore

Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore

Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu

Sharma, Dr. Shanker Dayal

Shastri, Shri Dharam Dass

Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna

Shingda, Shri D.B.

Shiv Shankar, Shri P.

Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri

Shukla, Shri Vidyacharan

Sidnal, Shri S.B.

Singaravadivel, Shri S.

Singh, Shri C.P.N.

Singh, Shri D.G.

Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi

Singh Deo, Shri K.P.

Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari

Solanki, Shri Babu Lal

Soren, Shri Harihar

Soundararajan, Shri N.

Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.

Subburaman, Shri A.G.

Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati

Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt

Sunder Singh, Shri

Suryawanshi, Shri Narsingrao

Swami, Shri K.A

Swaminathan, Shri R.V.

Tandon, Shri Prabhunarayan

Tapeshwar Singh, Shri

Tayeng, Shri Sobeng

Tewari, Shri K.P.

Tewary, Prof. K.K.

Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb

Thungon, Shri P.K.

Tiwari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani

Tripathi, Shri Kamalapati

Tripathi, Shri R.N.

Tudu, Shri Manmohan

Tytler, Shri Jagdish

Uike, Shri Chhote Lal

Vairale, Shri Madhusudan

Varma, Shri Jai Ram

Velu, Shri A.M.

Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.

Verma, Shri Deen Bandhu

Verma, Shrimati Usha

Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.

Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal

Wagh, Dr. Pratap

Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna Ramchandra

Yadav, Shri D.P.

Yadav, Shri R.N.

Yadav, Shri Ram Singh

Yadav, Shri Subhash Chandra

Yazdani, Dr. Golam

Zainul Basher, Shri

NOES

Acharia, Shri Basudeb

Agarwal, Shri Satish

Barman, Shri Palas

Basu, Shri Chitta

Bhim Singh, Shri

Biswas, Shri Ajoy

Chakraborty, Shri Satyasadhan

Chatterjee, Shri Somnath

Chaudhary, Shri Motibhai R.

Choubey, Shri Narayan

Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin

Dandavate, Prof. Madhu

Datta, Shri Amal

Dhandapani, Shri C.T.

Digamber Singh, Shri

Era Mohan, Shri

Ghosh Goswami, Shrimati Bibha

Giri, Shri Sudhir

Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela

Goyal, Shri Krishna Kumar

Gupta, Shri Indrajit

Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra

Hannan Mollah, Shri

Harikesh Bahadur, Shri

Horo, Shri N.E.

Jharkhande Rai, Shri

Kandaswamy, Shri M.

Kulandaivelu, Dr. V.

Lawrence, Shri M.M.

Mahata, Shri Chitta

Maitra, Shri Sunil

Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar

Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed

Mayathevar, Shri K.

Mehta, Prof. Ajit Kumar

Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram

Mukherjee, Shri Samar

Ngangom Mohendra, Shri

Nihal Singh, Shri

Parulekar, Shri Bapusaheb

Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas

Pathak, Shri Ananda

Patil, Shri J.S.

Rai, Shri M. Ramanna

Rajan, Shri K.A.

Ram Kinkar, Shri

Riyan, Shri Baju Ban

Roy, Shri A.K.

Roy, Dr. Saradish

Roypradhan, Shri Amar

Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar

Saha, Shri Gadadhar

Selvaraju, Shri N.

Sen, Shri Subodh

Shamanna, Shri T.R.

Shastri, Shri Ramavatar

Shejwalkar, Shri N.K.

Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir

Sinha, Shri Nirmal

Sinha, Shri Pitambar

Soz, Prof. Saifuddin

Suraj Bhan, Shri

Tirkey, Shri Pius

Unnikrishnan, Shri K.P.

Varma, Shri Ravindra

Yadav, Shri Chandrajit

Yadav, Shri Vijay Kumar

Zainal Abedin, Shri

MR. SPEAKER : Subject to correction, the result* of the Division is : Ayes—322 ; Noes—68.

The Motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, we take up the Clause by Clause consideration of the Bill.

Before I put Clause 2 to the vote of the House, this being a Constitution Amendment Bill, voting has to be by a Division.

I think the lobbies have been cleared. Do you need more clearance again ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes. Let the Lobbies be cleared again.

MR. SPEAKER : Let the Lobbies be cleared....

The question is :

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The Lok Sabha divided.

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*The following Members also recorded their votes :

AYES : Sarvashri P.C. Sethi, R.G. Tiwari, R.S. Sparrow, Ramayan Rai, Shankarrao Patil, Rizaq Ram and Mrityunjaya Naik ;

NOES : Sarvashri Harish Gangwar, P.K. Kodiyan, Maganbhai Barot and Chaturbhuj.

Division No. 13] **[16.45 hrs.**

AYES

Abbasi, Shri Kazi Jalil

Ahmad, Shri Mohammad Asrar

Ahmed, Begum Abida

Ahmed, Shri Gulsher

Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin

Ajit Pratap Singh, Shri

Alluri, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose

Anand Singh, Shri

Ankineedu, Shri M.

Ankineedu Prasada Rao, Shri P.

Ansari, Shri Z.R.

Anuragi, Shri Godil Prasad

Anwar Ahmad, Shri

Appalanaidu, Shri S.R.A.S.

Arakal, Shri Xavier

Arunachalam, Shri M.

Ashfaq Hussain, Shri

Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha

Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi

Azmi, Dr. A.U.

Bagun Sumbrui, Shri

Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal

Baitha, Shri D.L.

Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari

Baleshwar Ram, Shri

Bansi Lal, Shri

Barrow, Shri A.E.T.

Behera, Shri Rasabehari

Bhagat, Shri B.R.

Bhagat, Shri H.K.L.

Bhagwan Dev, Acharya

Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan

Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram

Bhatia, Shri R.L.

Bheekhabhai, Shri

Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu

Bhole, Shri R.R.

Bhoye, Shri Reshma Motiram

Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh

Bhuyan, Shri Bhubaneswar

Birbal, Shri

Birender Singh, Rao

Bishnu Prasad, Shri

Boddepalli, Shri Rajagopala Rao

Brar, Shrimati Gurbrinder Kaur

Brijendra Pal Singh, Shri

Buta Singh, Shri

Chakradhari Singh, Shri

Chandrakar, Shri Chandu Lal

Chandrashekharappa, Shri T.V.

Charanjit Singh, Shri

Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyawati

Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh

Chaudhuri, Shri A.B.A. Ghani Khan

Chavan, Shri S.B.

Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao

Chennupati, Shrimati Vidya

Chingwang Konyak, Shri

Chinnaswamy, Shri C.

*Choubey, Shri Narayan

Choudhari, Shrimati Usha Prakash

Chouhan, Shri Fatehbhan Singh

Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh

*Wrongly voted for AYES.

Daga, Shri Mool Chand
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Damor, Shri Somjibhai
Das, Shri A.C.
Dennis, Shri N.
Desai, Shri B.V.
Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
Devarajan, Shri B.
Dhote, Shri Jambuwant
Dogra, Shri G.L.
Doongar Singh, Shri
Dubey, Shri Bindeshwari
Dubey, Shri Ramnath
Ekka, Shri Christopher
Engti, Shri Biren Singh
Era Anbarasu, Shri
Faleiro, Shri Eduardo
Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Gadgil, Shri V.N.
Gadhavi, Shri Bheravadan K.
Gaekwad, Shri R.P.
Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao
Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Gandhi, Shri Rajiv
Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya
Gehlot, Shri Ashok
Ghorpade, Shri R.Y.
Ghufran Azam, Shri
Gireraj Singh, Shri
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Gohil, Shri G.B.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gounder, Shri A. Senapathi
Gouzagin, Shri N.
Gowda, Shri D.M. Putte
Gowda, Shri H.N. Nanje
Hakam Singh, Shri
Hembrom, Shri Seth
Jadeja, Shri Daulatsinhji
Jaffer Sharief, Shri C.K.
Jaideep Singh, Shri
Jain, Shri Bhiku Ram
Jain, Shri Nihal Singh
Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander
Jamilur Rahman, Shri
Jena, Shri Chintamani
Jitendra Prasad, Shri
Kahandole, Shri Z.M.
Kailash Pati, Shrimati
Kamal Nath, Shri
Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Karma, Shri Laxman
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath
Ken, Shri Lala Ram
Keyur Bhusan, Shri
Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad
Khan, Shri Malik M.M.A.
Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali
Kharlukhi, Shri Bajuban R.
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Kosalram, Shri K.T.
Krishna Shri S.M.
Krishna Pratap Singh, Shri
Krishnan, Shri G.Y.

Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai
Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.
Kunhambu, Shri K.
Kunwar Ram, Shri
Kurien, Prof. P.J.
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Lakshmanan, Shri G.
Laskar, Shri Nihar Ranjan
Madhuri Singh, Shrimati
Mahabir Prasad, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Mahajan, Shri Y.S.
Mahala, Shri R.P.
Mahendra Prasad, Shri
Makwana, Shri Narsinh
Mallanna, Shri K.
Mallick, Shri Lakshman
Mallikarjun, Shri
Mallu, Shri A.R.
Mane, Shri R.S.
Mani, Shri K.B.S.
Manni Lal, Shri
Mavani, Shri Ramjibhai
Mishra, Shri Gargi Shankar
Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina
Mishra, Shri Uma Kant
Misra, Shri Harinatha
Misra, Shri Nityananda
Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan
Mohite, Shri Yashwantrao
Mohsin, Shri F.H.
More, Shri Ramkrishna
Motilal Singh, Shri
Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ananda Gopal
Murthy, Shri Kusuma Krishna
Murthy, Shri M. Rajashekhara
Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekhara
Muttemwar, Shri Vilas
Muzaffar Hussain, Shri Syed
Nagina Rai, Shri
Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal
Naik, Shri G. Devaraya
Naikar, Shri D.K.
Nair, Shri B.K.
Namgyal, Shri P.
Nandi Yellaiah, Shri
Narayana, Shri K.S.
Nehru, Shri Arun Kumar
Netam, Shri Arvind
Nikhra, Shri Rameshwar
Nurul Islam, Shri
Oraon, Shrimati Sumati
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Panika, Shri Ram Pyare
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Pardhi, Shri Keshaorao
Parmar, Shri Hiralal R.
Parthasarathy, Shri P.
Patel, Shri Ahmed Mohammed
Patel, Shri C.D.
Patel, Shri Mohan Lal
Patel, Shri Shantubhai
Patil, Shri A.T.
Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe
Patil, Shri Chandrabhan Athara
Patil, Shrimati Shalini
Patil, Shri Shankarrao
Patil, Shri Shivraj V.
Patil, Shri Uttamrao
Patil, Shri Veerendra
Patil, Shri Vijay N.
Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti
Pattabhi Rama Rao, Shri S.B.P.
Pattuswam, Shri D.
Pawar, Shri Balasaheb
Penchalaiah, Shri Pasala
Phulwaria, Shri Virda Ram
Pilot, Shri Rajesh

Poojary, Shri Janardhana
Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram
Pradhani, Shri K.
Prasan Kumar, Shri S.N.
Pullaiah, Shri Darur
Qazi Saleem, Shri
Quadri, Shri S.T.
Raju, Shri P.V.G.
Ram, Shri Ramswaroop
Ramalingam, Shri N. Kudanthai
Ramamurthy, Shri K.
Ramulu, Shri H.G.
Rana Vir Singh, Shri
Ranga, Prof. N.G.
Ranjit Singh, Shri
Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai Ananda
Rao, Shri Jagannath
Rao, Shri Jalagam Kondala
Rao, Shri M. Nageswara
Rao, Dr. M S. Sanjeevi
Rao, Shri M. Satyanaranyan
Rao, Shri P.V. Narasimha
Rath, Shri Rama Chandra
Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh
Rathod, Shri Uttam
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ravani, Shri Navin
Rawat, Shri Harish
Reddi, Shri G.S .
Reddy, Shri G. Narsimha
Reddy, Shri K. Brahmananda
Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Reddy, Shri P. Bayapa
Reddy, Shri P. Venkata
Reddy, Shri T. Damodar
Rizaq Ram, Shri
Roat, Shri Jai Narain
Rothuama, Dr. R.
Sahi, Shrimati Krishna
Sahu, Sri Narayan
Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad
Sajjan Kumar, Shri
Saminuddin, Shri
Sangma, Shri P.A.
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Satish Prasad Singh, Shri
Satya Deo Singh, Prof.
Sawant, Shri T.M.
Sebastian, Shri S.A. Dorai
Sen, Shri A.K.
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Sethi, Shri P.C.
Shailani, Shri Chandra Pal
Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari
Shakyawar, Shri Nathuram
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Shanmugam, Shri P.
Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal
Sharma, Shri Kali Charan
Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu
Sharma, Dr. Shanker Dayal
Shastri, Shri Dharam Dass
Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna
Shingda, Shri D.B.
Shiv Shankar, Shri P.
Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidyacharan
Sidnal, Shri S.B.
Singaravadivel, Shri S.
Singh, Shri C.P.N.
Singh, Shri D.G.
Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi
Singh Deo, Shri K P.
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Solanki, Shri Babu Lal

Soren, Shri Harihar
Soundararajan, Shri N.
Sparrow, Shri R.S.
Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.
Subburaman, Shri A.G.
Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati
Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt
Sunder Singh, Shri
Suryawanshi, Shri Narsingrao
Swami, Shri K.A.
Swaminathan, Shri R.V.
Tandon, Shri Prabhunarayan
Tapeshwar Singh, Shri
Tayeng, Shri Sobeng
Tewari, Shri K.P.
Tewary, Prof. K.K.
Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb
Thungon, Shri P.K.
Tiwari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani
Tiwari, Shri R.G.
Tripathi, Shri Kamalapati
Tripathi, Shri R.N.
Tudu, Shri Manmohan
Tytler, Shri Jagdish
Uike, Shri Chhote Lal
Vairale, Shri Madhusudan
Varma, Shri Jai Ram
Velu, Shri A.M.
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Verma, Shri Deen Bandhu
Verma, Shrimati Usha
Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.
Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal
Wagh, Dr. Pratap
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna Ramchandra
Yadav, Shri D.P.
Yadav, Shri R.N.
Yadav, Shri Ram Singh
Yadav, Shri Subhash Chandra
Yazdani, Dr. Golam
Zainul Basher, Shri

NOES

Acharia, Shri Basudeb
Agarwal, Shri Satish
Barman, Shri Palas
Barot, Shri Maganbhai
Basu, Shri Chitta
Bhim Singh, Shri
Biswas, Shri Ajoy
Chakraborty, Shri Satyasadhan
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
Chaturbhuj, Shri
Chaudhary, Shri Motibhai R.
Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Dandavate, Shrimati Pramila
Datta, Shri Amal
Dhandapani, Shri C.T.
Digamber Singh, Shri
Era Mohan, Shri
Gangwar, Shri Harish
Ghosh Goswami, Shrimati Bibha
Giri, Shri Sudhir
Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Hannan Mollah, Shri
Harikesh Bahadur, Shri
Horo, Shri N.E.
Kandaswamy, Shri M.
Kodiyan, Shri P.K.
Lawrence, Shri M.M.
Mahata, Shri Chitta
Maitra, Shri Sunil
Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar

Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed
Mayathevar, Shri K.
Mehta, Prof. Ajit Kumar
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Ngangom Mohendra, Shri
Nihal Singh, Shri
Parulekar, Shri Bapusaheb
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
Pathak, Shri Ananda
Patil, Shri J.S.
Rai, Shri M. Ramanna
Rajan, Shri K.A.
Ram Kinkar, Shri
Riyan, Shri Baju Ban
Roy, Shri A.K.
Roy, Dr. Saradish
Roypradhan, Shri Amar
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Selvaraju, Shri N.
Sen, Shri Subodh
Shamanna, Shri T.R.
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Shejwalkar, Shri N.K.
Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
Sinha, Shri Nirmal
Sinha, Shri Pitambar
Soz, Prof. Saifuddin
Suraj Bhan, Shri
Tirkey, Shri Pius
Unnikrishnan, Shri K.P.
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Verma, Shri Phool Chand
Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
Yadav, Shri Vijay Kumar
Zainal Abedin, Shri

MR. SPEAKER : Subject to correction, the result* of the division is : Ayes—328 ; Noes—70.

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1—(Short title)

Amendment made :

"Page 1, line 3,—

for "Fiftieth" substitute "Forty-ninth" (2)
(SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO)

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : The Home Minister, Mr. Narasimha Rao.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I beg to move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. SPEAKER : I think we can now put it to the vote of the House.

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*The following members also recorded their votes :

AYES : Sarvashri Chitturi Subba Rao Chowdari, Ashkaran Sankhawar, Ramayana Rai, G.S. Nihalsinghwala and Mrityunjaya Nayak ;

NOES : Dr. V. Kulandaivelu and Shri Narayan Choubey.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Sir, you please allow Mr. Mehta to speak for three minutes and afterwards I will take only two minutes.

MR. SPEAKER : All right. Motion moved :

> "That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Shri Ajit Kumar Mehta, you will take only three minutes.

प्रो० अजीत कुमार महता (समस्तीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बात यह है कि जब कोई संविधान की साइक्लोस्टाइल प्रति जलाता है तो हम उसे अपराध मानते हैं, वह अपराध है, मानना भी चाहिये, यह सही है, लेकिन संविधान को लागू नहीं करना क्या अपराध नहीं है ? क्या संविधान की अवहेलना करना अपराध नहीं है ?

पंजाब के बारे में अभी श्री बूटासिंह ने जो एक बात कही

(व्यवधान)

गृह-कार्य मंत्री जी ने कहा कि यह अधिकारिक सूचना है, मुझे तो सन्देह है। जब प्रधान मंत्री स्वयं कहती हैं किसी अन्य अवसर पर कि उन्हें भी सूचना अधिकारिक सूत्र से नहीं मिल रही, समाचार पत्रों के माध्यम से मिलती है,

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कहां की बात कह रहे हैं ?

(व्यवधान)

प्रो० अजीत कुमार मेहता : मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री को भी सही सूचना नहीं मिलती है अपने निवास-स्थान की। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या प्रधान मंत्री को यह मालूम है कि उनके एसिस्टेंट प्राइवेट सेक्रेटरी की पत्नी अभी 10 मंजिल इमारत से गिरी हैं, उसमें कौनसा षडयंत्र है और कहां से क्या हुआ है ?

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपसे यह उम्मीद नहीं थी।

प्रो० अजीत कुमार मेहता : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं (व्यवधान)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will take only three minutes. Sir, because of their majority here, they are going to win the battle here. But I want to make it clear that they are going to lose the war outside.

The framers of the Constitution promised to the people that Article 356 would be a dead letter. I would like to remind the words of Dr. Ambedkar. When this particular provision was being debated in the Constituent Assembly. Dr. Ambedkar said that this will not be used and for all practical purposes it will be a dead letter. The Congress Party have used this particular provision more than 60, 70 times and also only for their political purpose, not for the national purpose. The Home Minister has said in his speech that it may not be necessary to use this. If he thinks that it is not necessary, then why is it that you are going in for such a constitutional amendment ? The constitutional amendment is only done when it is absolutely necessary, and when the country cannot do without it. (*Interruptions*). Much has been said about kar seva. Mr. Santa Singh, who is doing kar seva, has he condemned Bhindranwale ?

MR. SPEAKER : How is it relevant ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Why are you not allowing me to speak ?

MR. SPEAKER : This is not relevant.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : This is a pertinent question. The man whom you are supporting, has he any power to issue a licence to hold gun ? He has not condemned Bhindranwale. It means you are not against terrorists. You are not using it against any man who declares allegiance to your party ; and that is why you are doing it. The Minister owes it to the House and to the nation that why is it that a person like Mr. Santa Singh is

being used for kar seva who has not condemned Bhindranwale and got the right to do it ?

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad) : If you look to me in such a way I cannot speak. There is an impressive mobilization from the ruling side to strengthen and prolong the President's Rule in Punjab. Yesterday, two good Bills had to fall through because they could not mobilise their persons. That shows a particular motive and their line of thinking in the case of tribals. For extending ninth schedule and for Tribals they do not have people, but for the President's Rule,..... (*Interruptions*).

Secondly, I would like to know : with all your vast majority and this impressive show, why are you afraid that within 4th October things should not be normal so that you will have to prolong the President's rule ? Why are you not confident ? Why have you lost confidence in yourself ? We have some confidence in you. But why have you lost confidence in yourself ? Why do you anticipate? This entire Bill is based on your mis-trust that things should not be normal and President's rule should prolong. I do not want to quote all those debates in the Constituent Assembly. But I can tell you that you cannot wipe out communalism, regionalism, terrorism without believing the people. Only the people can fight. You believe your own party there. My party is not ruling there. Your party would be forming the Ministry. You believe in it. Sir, you did not have the misfortune to preside over this Chair for a long time. I tell you that all the bills are coming for curtailing freedom of the people. The democratic people, the secular people and all those who can combat communalism and extremism have to go to the shelter. They are retiring into the camera trial. They are going underground. And all sorts of Constitution Amendment Bills are coming curtailing the democratic principles with which only the people of India can fight communalism in Punjab. That is why, I oppose the Bill because it is counter-productive and another obstacle in your way to tackle it.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : This amendment to Article 356 clause 5 is anti-democratic, anti-people. This is curtailing the autonomy of the State Governments. The Government has totally failed to bring about a political solution in Punjab. And for their utter failure they want to curtail the democratic rights. And they have come here to extend the President's rule for another year in Punjab. The Home Minister earlier said that it would be applied only in Punjab. But the ruling party has never honoured their assurances. It will be used for toppling the non-Congress State Governments, because they purchase MLAs...(*Interruptions*) They may again come for another constitutional amendment to extend President's rule in other State for another year. So, by this amendment not only the democratic rights are curtailed in Punjab, but it will also be used to topple the non-Congress(I) Governments. MLAs will be purchased through their money power and if MLAs do not join Congress(I), President's rule will be imposed. And there the President's rule will be there not for one year but it will be extended to another year by amending the Constitution. So, I oppose tooth and nail this anti-democratic and anti-people measure.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI (Amethi) : I would just like to comment on what Prof. Chakraborty has said. He has charged the Congress with amending the Constitution—I do not know 60, 70 times—for the political ends of the Congress. I accept that. But I would like to remind him that the political ends of the Congress were freedom of this country and the political ends of the Congress are democracy in this country. (*Interruptions*) And I would further like to ask him as to what are his political ends. (*Interruptions*)

17 hrs.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : For the people.

MR. SPEAKER : I think everybody is here representing the people.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : When I said that this provision may not be needed, I think it is understood that it may be needed also under certain circumstances. 'May not be needed' is not the same as 'will

[Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao]

not be needed, So, that part of it is taken care of. As I have said, it is to meet a particular contingency and by way of abundant caution, we are bringing it. Mr. A.K. Roy is very eager to see a Congress government in Punjab. I thank him.....(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Why don't you fulfil his wish ?

AN HON. MEMBER : We will.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : For the solicitude which he has shown for a party which is not his own but I would like to assure him that we are no less keen on it. The only thing is that we would like to do it at the right time, in the right way and that is why this has become necessary.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, before I put the motion that the Bill as amended....

(*Interruptions*)

THE PRIME MINISTER AND THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : An incorrect statement has been made about Baba Santa Singh. Sir, you yourself know that the Baba was perhaps the only Sant and Baba, who criticised Shri Bhindranwale at the very beginning. Shri Bhindranwale was at his strongest. When Bhindranwale was installed as a Sant, Baba Santa Singh did not go to the function. He made it clear that Bhindanwale is not the right person to succeed his master.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Do you know that there are criminal proceedings against him ?

MR. SPEAKER : One thing more. You say some good things about anybody but on the record, according to the rules, I will not let anything go if it is defaming or defamatory or incriminatory against any person who is not present in the House. I think you will uphold this view.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I withdraw my statement that there are criminal proceedings against him.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : On a Point of Order, Sir. How can you do it ? I have not said anything defamatory. You can not expunge it, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not expunging, I am only stating a fact that if there is anything defamatory.....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I have said.....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I just wanted to know.....(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Now he is satisfied.

Before I put the motion that the Bill, as amended, be passed, to the vote of the House, this being a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, voting has to be by Division. Let the Lobbies be cleared.

The Lobbies have been cleard. The question is :

> "That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 14] **[17 09 hrs**

AYES

Abbasi, Shri Kazi Jalil

Ahmad, Shri Mohammad Asrar

Ahmed, Begum Abida

Ahmed, Shri Gulsher

Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin

Ajit Pratap Singh, Shri

Alluri, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose

Anand Singh, Shri

Ankineedu, Shri M.

Ankineedu Prasada Rao, Shri P.
Ansari, Shri Z.R.
Anuragi, Shri Godil Prasad
Appalanaidu, Shri S.R.A.S.
Arakal, Shri Xavier
Arunachalam, Shri M.
Ashfaq Hussain, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi
Azmi, Dr. A.U.
Bagun Sumbrui, Shri
Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal
Baitha, Shri D.L.
Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari
Baleshwar Ram, Shri
Bansi Lal, Shri
Barrow, Shri A.E.T.
Behera, Shri Rasabehari
Bhagat, Shri B.R.
Bhagwan Dev, Acharya
Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan
Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram
Bhatia, Shri R.L.
Bheekhabhai, Shri
Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu
Bhole, Shri R.R.
Bhoye, Shri Reshma Motiram
Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh
Bhuyan, Shri Bhubaneswar
Birbal, Shri
Birender Singh, Rao
Bishnu Prasad, Shri
Boddepalli, Shri Rajagopala Rao
Brar, Shrimati Gurbrinder Kaur
Brijendra Pal Singh, Shri
Buta Singh, Shri
Chakradhari Singh, Shri
Chandrakar, Shri Chandu Lal
Chandrashekharappa, Shri T.V.
Charanjit Singh, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyawati
Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh
Chaudhuri, Shri A.B.A. Ghani Khan
Chavan, Shri S.B.
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chennupati, Shrimati Vidya
Chingwang Konyak, Shri
Chinnaswamy, Shri C.
Choudhari, Shrimati Usha Prakash
Chouhan, Shri Fatehbhan Singh
Chowdari, Shri Chitturi Subba Rao
Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh
Daga, Shri Mool Chand
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Damor, Shri Somjibhai
Das, Shri A.C.
Dennis, Shri N.
Desai, Shri B.V.
Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
Devarajan, Shri B.
Dhote, Shri Jambuwant
Dogra, Shri G.L.
Doongar Singh, Shri
Dubey, Shri Bindeshwari
Dubey, Shri Ramnath
Ekka, Shri Christopher
Engti, Shri Biren Singh
Era Anbarasu, Shri
Faleiro, Shri Eduardo
Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Gadgil, Shri V.N.

Gadhavi, Shri Bheravadan K.
Gaekwad, Shri R.P.
Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao
Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Gandhi, Shri Rajiv
Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya
Gehlot, Shri Ashok
Ghorpade, Shri R.Y.
Ghufran Azam, Shri
Gireraj Singh, Shri
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Gohil, Shri G.B.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gounder, Shri A. Senapathi
Gouzagin, Shri N.
Gowda, Shri D.M. Putte
Gowda, Shri H.N. Nanje
Hakam Singh, Shri
Hembrom, Shri Seth
Jadeja, Shri Daulatsinhji
Jaideep Singh, Shri
Jain, Shri Bhiku Ram
Jain, Shri Nihal Singh
Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander
Jamilur Rahman, Shri
Jena, Shri Chintamani
Jitendra Prasad, Shri
Kahandole, Shri Z.M.
Kailash Pati, Shrimati
Kamal Nath, Shri
Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Karma, Shri Laxman
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath
Ken, Shri Lala Ram
Keyur Bhusan, Shri
Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad
Khan, Shri Malik M.M.A.
Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali
Kharlukhi, Shri Bajuban R.
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Kosalram, Shri K.T.
Krishna, Shri S.M.
Krishna Pratap Singh, Shri
Krishnan, Shri G.Y.
Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai
Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.
Kunhambu, Shri K.
Kunwar Ram, Shri
Kurien, Prof. P.J.
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Lakshmanan, Shri G.
Laskar, Shri Nihar Ranjan
Madhuri Singh, Shrimati
Mahabir Prasad, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Mahajan, Shri Y.S.
Mahala, Snri R.P.
Mahendra Prasad, Shri
Makwana, Shri Narsinh
Mallanna, Shri K.
Mallikarjun, Shri
Mallu, Shri A.R.
Mane, Shri R.S.
Mani, Shri K.B.S.
Manni Lal, Shri
Mavani, Shri Ramjibhai
Mishra, Shri Gargi Shankar
Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina
Mishra, Shri Uma Kant
Misra, Shri Nityananda
Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan

Mohite, Shri Yashawantrao

Mohsin, Shri F.H.

More, Shri Ramkrishna

Motilal Singh, Shri

Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ananda Gopal

Murthy, Shri Kusuma Krishna

Murthy, Shri M. Rajashekhara

Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekhara

Muttemwar, Shri Vilas

Muzaffar Hussain, Shri Syed

Nagina Rai, Shri

Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal

Naik, Shri G. Devaraya

Naikar, Shri D.K.

Nair, Shri B.K.

Namgyal, Shri P.

Nandi Yellaiah, Shri

Narayana, Shri K.S.

Nayak, Shri Mrityunjaya

Nehru, Shri Arun Kumar

Netam, Shri Arvind

Nihalsinghwala, Shri G.S.

Nurul Islam, Shri

Oraon, Shrimati Sumati

Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra

Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani

Panika, Shri Ram Pyare

Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand

Pardhi, Shri Keshaorao

Parmar, Shri Hiralal R.

Parthasarathy, Shri P.

Patel, Shri Ahmed Mohammed

Patel, Shri C.D.

Patel, Shri Mohan Lal

Patel, Shri Shantubhai

Patil, Shri A.T.

Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe

Patil, Shri Chandrabhan Athara

Patil, Shrimati Shalini

Patil, Shri Shankarrao

Patil, Shri Shivraj V.

Patil, Shri Uttamrao

Patil, Shri Veerendra

Patil, Shri Vijay N.

Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti

Pattabhi Rama Rao, Shri

Pattuswamy, Shri D.

Pawar, Shri Balasaheb

Penchalaiah, Shri Pasala

Phulwariya, Shri Virda Ram

Pilot, Shri Rajesh

Poojary, Shri Janardhana

Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram

Pradhani, Shri K.

Prasan Kumar, Shri S.N.

Pullaiah, Shri Darur

Qazi Saleem, Shri

Quadri, Shri S.T.

Raju, Shri P.V.G.

Ram, Shri Ramswaroop

Ramalingam, Shri N. Kudanthai

Ramamurthy, Shri K.

Ramulu, Shri H.G.

Rana Vir Singh, Shri

Ranga, Prof. N.G.

Ranjit Singh, Shri

Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai Ananda

Ram, Shri Jagannath

Rao, Shri Jalagam Kondala

Rao, Shri M. Nageswara

Rao, Dr. M.S. Sanjeevi

Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan

Rao, Shri P.V. Narasimha

Rath, Shri Rama Chandra

Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh

Rathod, Shri Uttam
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ravani, Shri Navin
Rawat, Shri Harish
Reddi, Shri G.S.
Reddy, Shri G. Narsimha
Reddy, Shri K. Brahmananda
Reddy, Shri K. Obul
Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Reddy, Shri P. Bayapa
Reddy, Shri P. Venkata
Reddy, Shri T. Damodar
Rizaq Ram Shri
Roat, Shri Jai Narain
Rothuama, Dr. R.
Sahi, Shrimati Krishna
Sahu, Shri Narayan
Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad
Sajjan Kumar, Shri
Saminuddin, Shri
Sangma, Shri P.A.
Sankhawar, Shri Ashkaran
Saran, Shri Daulat Ram
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Satish Prasad Singh, Shri
Satya Deo Singh, Prof.
Sawant, Shri T.M.
Sebastian, Shri S.A. Dorai
Sen, Shri A.K.
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Sethi, Shri P.C.
Shailani, Shri Chandra Pal
Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari
hankaranand, Shri B.
Shanmugam, Shri P.
Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal
Sharama, Shri Kali Charan
Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu
Sharma, Dr. Shanker Dayal
Shastri, Shri Dharam Dass
Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna
Shingda, Shri D.B.
Shiv Shankar, Shri P.
Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidyacharan
Sidnal, Shri S.B.
Singaravadivel, Shri S.
Singh, Shri C.P.N.
Singh, Shri D.G.
Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi
Singh Deo, Shri K.P.
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Solanki, Shri Babu Lal
Soren, Shri Harihar
Soundararajan, Shri N.
Sparrow, Shri R.S.
Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.
Subburaman, Shri A.G.
Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati
Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt
Sunder Singh, Shri
Suryawanshi, Shri Narsingrao
Swami, Shri K.A.
Swaminathan, Shri R.V.
Tandon, Shri Prabhunarayan
Tapeshwar Singh, Shri
Tayeng, Shri Sobeng
Tewari, Shri K.P.
Tewary, Prof. K.K.
Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb
Thungon, Shri P.K.
Tiwari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani
Tiwari, Shri R.G.
Tripathi, Shri Kamalapati

Tripathi, Shri R.N.
Tudu, Shri Manmohan
Tytler, Shri Jagdish
Uike, Shri Chhote Lal
Vairale, Shri Madhusudan
Varma, Shri Jai Ram
Velu, Shri A.M.
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Verma, Shri Deen Bandhu
Verma, Shrimati Usha
Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.
Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal
Wagh, Dr. Pratap
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna Ramchandra
Yadav, Shri D.P.
Yadav, Shri R.N.
Yadav, Shri Ram Singh
Yadav, Shri Subhash Chandra
Yazdani, Dr. Golam
Zainul Basher, Shri

NOES

Acharia, Shri Basudeb
Agarwal, Shri Satish
Barman, Shri Palas
Barot, Shri Maganbhai
Basu, Shri Chitta
Bhim Singh, Shri
Biswas, Shri Ajay
Chakraborty, Shri Satyasadhan
Chaturbhuj, Shri
Chaudhary, Shri Motibhai R.
Choubey, Shri Narayan
Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Dandavate, Shrimati Pramila
Datta, Shri Amal
Dhandapani, Shri C.T.
Digamber Singh, Shri
Era Mohan, Shri
Gangwar, Shri Harish
Ghosh Goswami, Shrimati Bibha
Giri, Shri Sudhir
Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Hannan Mollah, Shri
Harikesh Bahadur, Shri
Horo, Shri N.E.
Kandaswamy, Shri M.
Kulandaivelu, Dr. V.
Lawrence, Shri M.M.
Mahata, Shri Chitta
Maitra, Shri Sunil
Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar
Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed
Mayathevar, Shri K.
Metha, Prof. Ajit Kumar
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Ngangom Mohendra, Shri
Nihal Singh, Shri
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
Pathak, Shri Ananda
Patil, Shri J.S.
Rai, Shri M. Ramanna
Rajan, Shri K.A.
Ram Kinkar, Shri
Riyan, Shri Baju Ban
Roy, Shri A.K.
Roy, Dr. Saradish
Roypradhan, Shri Amar
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Sen, Shri Subodh
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar

Shejwalkar, Shri N.K.

Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir

Sinha, Shri Nirmal

Sinha, Shri Pitambar

Soz, Prof. Saifuddin

Suraj Bhan, Shri

Tirkey, Shri Pius

Unnikrishnan, Shri K.P.

Varma, Shri Ravindra

Verma, Shri Phool Chand

Verma, Shri R.L.P.

Yadav, Shri Chandrajit

Yadav, Shri R P.

Yadav, Shri Vijay Kumar

Zainal Abedin, Shri

MR. SPEAKER : Subject to correction, the result* of the division is : Ayes—326 ; Noes – 69.

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

The Bill, as amended is passed by the requisite majority, in accordance with the provisions of article 368 of the Constitution.

The motion was adopted.

17.10 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (FIFTY-FIRST AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

Presently the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution applies to the tribal areas in Assam, Meghalaya and Mizoram which were originally parts of undivided Assam. Under the Sixth Schedule, autonomous District Councils have been functioning in these areas. Apart from being the main instruments of socio-economic development in these areas, the District Councils have generated self-confidence and self-reliance among the tribals.

In Tripura, Autonomous District Council constituted under a State enactment viz. the Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council Act, 1979 has been functioning since January 1982. It covers an area of 7132.56 square kilometres comprising 68.1 per cent of the total area of the State. The population covered by the Autonomous District is 6,26,173 of which the tribal population is 4,46,049. The Tripura Legislative Assembly passed resolutions in March 1982 and February 1983 urging the Central Government to apply the provisions of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution to the tribal areas of Tripura State. The State Government have recommended amendment of the Constitution for the purpose. They have proposed that the areas to be covered by the proposed Districtct Council under the Sixth Schedule be coterminus with the area under the present District Council.

The Bill seeks to meet the aspirations of the tribal population by giving the Autonomous District Council in Tripura constitutional sanctity. Under the proposed amendment the area covered by the Sixth Schedule in Tripura will be known as Tripura Tribal Areas District which will be co-terminus with the tribal areas specified under the Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council Act, 1979.

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*The following Members also recorded their votes.

AYES : Sarvashri H.K.L. Bhagat, Harinatha Misra, C.K. Jaffer Sharief, Ramayan Rai, Anwar Ahmed, Rameshwar Nikhra and Nathuram Shakyawar ;

NOES : Shri Somnath Chatterjee.

The gradual reduction of the tribals to a minority over the past three decades and the failure to check allienation of tribal lands have been a matter of discontent in Tripura. With the proposed application of the provisions of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution to Tripura, it is hoped that the Autonomous District Council will provide the necessary impetus to rapid development of these areas and ensure self-governance by the tribals. By safeguarding the interest of the tribals, the Bill seeks to pave the way for promoting harmonious relationship between all sections of Tripura's rich and diverse society.

With these words, I beg to commend the Bill for the consideration of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

> "That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

*SHRI AJOY BISWAS (Tripura West) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Bill. I however feel that this Bill should have come long ago. I believe that this Bill that has been brought forth has come as a recognition of victory for the 22 lakhs Bengali and tribal people of Tripura in their long struggle. Today I am reminded that in 1974 when there was a civil disobedience movement in Tripura in support of such a Bill, under the leadership of Tripura State Gana Mukti Parishad and the CPI(M), there was police firing and Dhananjay Tripura was killed in that police firing. Therefore, this Bill has come before the Parliament today through much bloodshed and sacrifice by Martyrs. The people of Tripura had demanded this Bill again and again over a long period.

Twice resolutions have been passed in the Tripura Assembly demanding this Bill. The State Government had requested the Central Government to bring forth this Bill. We three MPs had collected 1 lakh signatures of Bengalis and Tribals and presented them before the Prime Minister in support of this demand. Apart from all that I myself had brought forth a Private Members' Bill in this House last year on the same subject. We had further demanded for this Bill through questions tabled in Parliament. We want to ask why did it take long 37 years to produce this Bill ? All the people of Tripura, Bengalis as well as Tribals, had demanded this Bill again and again. In spite of that the Congress Government had delayed it so much. I want to tell the hon. Home Minister that there was much hesitancy in the Congress ranks in bringing forth such a Bill because of their anti-tribal attitude. That is why it has been delayed so much. When the 22 lakh people of Tripura were agitating for applying the Sixth Schedule to Tripura, the President of the State Congress Party issued a statement against that. When the resolution was passed in Tripura Legislative Assembly in 1983 urging the Government of India to apply the provisions of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution to the trible areas of Tripura, we did that members of the Congress party did not support it and walked out. They did not participate in the voting on that resolution also. There was opposition to this Bill because of the anti-tribal role of the Congress party there and that is the reason for this inordinate delay in bringing forth this Bill.

The Leftist parties led by CPI(M) have the welfare and interest of the tribals at heart. They are sincere in their role. This is amply proved by the fact that soon after the Left Front Government came to power in Tripura in 1978, they took the earliest opportunity and set up the Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council in 1979 through a State enactment. It was not possible to apply the provisions of the Sixth Schedule to Tripura without this Constitution amendment. But the Left Front Government set up the autonomous district council for the welfare of the tribals of Tripura. We announced the elections in 1980. When the elections were announced, the Congress joined hands with parties like "Aamra Bangali" and the "Upajati Juva Samiti" and they unitedly staged riots in the State so as to prevent the holding of elections. But we are sincerely trying for the welfare and development of the tribals. We protect their interests. Therefore, even

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

[Shri Ajoy Biswas]

after the awesome riots staged by the Congress and their allies, we boldly went ahead with the elections and have set up the autonomous district council there. The Congress had ruled the State of Tripura for 31 years but they should not introduce education for the tribals in their own mother tongue. As soon as the left front Government came to power in Tripura, they recognised the language of the Tribals as a State language. Not only that, the tribal language is being used in the primary level. The Congress in their long 31 years of rule in Tripura did not maintain any job reservation quota for the Tribals. Not only in Tripura in the entire North Eastern region the Tribals had all along been neglected. If the tribals today feel alienated from the rest of the country and if they feel deprived and exploited, then the Congress only is responsible for that. We see that during the Congress rule thousands of tribals have lost possession of their land. There was a law that a tribals will have to obtain permission for the sale of his land. I want to ask the Home Minister why such a large number of Tribals lost their land during Congress rule and why their land could not be saved ? The left front Government has enacted legislation so that the tribals can no longer be deprived of possession of their land. We have also taken steps so that the land already taken away from them may be restored. Not a single case can now be found where the tribals are disposed of their land. This proves that the 31 years of Congress rule was actually anti-tribal rule. To change that situation and to protect the interests of the tribals, the left front Government is waging a battle for the last 6 or 7 years. I believe that this Bill is the result of the struggle that is going on for unity among the tribals and Adivasis etc. This Bill will further strengthen that struggle for unity. I regret to say that the reason for delaying this Bill so much is that the Congress party has a political motive in whatever they do and they want to make political gain from everything.

The Congress today has joined hands with the "Upajati Yuva Samiti" in Tripura. This is an armed underground extremist organisation which is indulging in killing of innocent tribals and others. The Congress has allied with them with this extremist organisation and they are jointly conspiring to destroy the cordial and peaceful Bengali and tribal atmosphere in Tripura. I will ask the Home Minister whether the president of the Tripura Congress has issued a single Statement condemning the killings of tribals and Adivasis by these extremist and terrorist organisations in Tripura who are aiming at destroying the peaceful atmosphere of the State ? Not a single statement has been issued against such activities of the extremists. This proves that the extremists, the Congress, "Aamra Bangali" and "Upajati Juva Samiti" have all come together and joined hands.

During the last session I had tabled a question in Lok Sabha in reply to which the Home Minister replied that there was no need of applying the Sixth Schedule to Tripura because the 'autonomous district council' that has been set up by the left front Government in Tripura through elections has been given sufficient powers through the Sixth Schedule. Even at that time they had not decided about applying the Sixth Schedule to Tripura. The autonomous district council is already functioning for tribals development and for forging unity among tribals and others. Merely passing this Bill is not enough. I want to ask whether the Central Government will provide adequate funds to the autonomous district council to enable them to develop the tribals areas and for solving the various problems of the tribals ? The left front Government had demanded funds from the Central Government for the effective working of the autonomous district. But funds were not provided. It is good that this Bill is being passed and by extending the Sixth Schedule to Tripura the autonomous district council will be further strengthened, but unless the Central Government provides funds generously and liberally, the district council will not be able to function effectively for the development of the tribal areas and fulfilling the aspirations of the tribal people. I once again extend my support to this Bill and with that I conclude.

17.24 hrs.

[DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI *in the Chair*]

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO (Koraput) : The Hon'ble Member Opposite just now said in his opening speech that our Party is anti-tribal. I do not agree with this comment because only our Congress Government has given Constitutional status to the tribal people and the tribal areas. In 1978 the Janata Party Government wanted the amendment of Article 338 of the Constitution. It was debated When the voting took place, What happened ? The Congress Party which was on the Opposition side voted for the amendment. The Janata Party Members were absent, as it happened yesterday. Due to that the Constitution amendment of Article 338 was to lapse.

Shri A.K. Roy was charging that yesterday the Bill could not be passed because of the anti-tribal attitude of the Congress Members. We are not anti-tribal. Unintentionally, something happened yesterday without any ill motives or intention. We should not be blamed like anti-tribal, anti-Harijan. Actually, everybody is concerned about the problem of tribals. If we blame each other, then we will be away from reality. The reality is that Government is for the tribals and the Harijans.

This is a limited Bill and the Bill seeks to include certain area of Tripura which should be in the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution. There is an autonomous District Council for this. The Council which has been constituted by the State Government covers all powers and provisions was powerful, but the Constitutional right of those areas for protection of tribal and administration of tribal areas was not there. Therefore, the Bill seeks to give this power on the lines of Meghalaya Sixth Scheduled Area. It is because Tripura State is not covered under the Sixth Schedule like the Meghalaya State, therefore Constitutional powers are to be entrusted to the autonomous district council. If the Governor thinks that if the certain Act of Parliament or Act of State Legislature is not applicable to the tribal area, it would not be applicable in that area under the Fifth and Sixth Schedules

Hon. Member was referring to the alienation of land in Tripura. We have number of Acts for stopping the Alienation of Tribal Land under the Fifth Schedule. The difference between Sixth Schedule and Fifth Schedule is that in the 6th Schedule area the land is owned by the Community as whole whereas in the 5th Schedule, the land is owned by individual tribals. Therefore, the alienation of tribal land is much more in the Fifth Schedule than Sixth Scheduled Area.

Madam, I would like to suggest that for the first time, the Eighth Finance Commission has gone into details to strengthen the administrative structure in the tribal area and the scheduled area. Article 275(1) is exclusively for the tribal areas. But it has been interpreted in such a way that almost all the States are claiming funds in the name of upgradation of the administration in their areas not Tribal areas in particular. They ask for such and such amount. So, the Eighth Finance Commission has also recommended in the different sectors. But you will be surprised to know that one State—I am not naming the State—for which the Seventh Finance Commission recommended compensatory allowance, for the employees serving in the tribal areas, has not taken the maximum amount which was allocated by the Seventh Finance Commission to utilise for that purpose. Eighth Finance Commission has also mentioned the name of that State. But I am not going to name that State.

Madam, I come from the tribal area which comes under Fifth Schedule, I have found almost all the North Eastern States to know their problems. I find the problem of those areas and our area is different in many respect. They have got their separate sets of law and powers and the autonomy by which they can rule themselves. It is suggested that the same provisions may be extended to other tribal areas Fifth Scheduled Area also. The Constituent Assembly had given this power for Assam State which was undivided. But now it has been divided and sub-divided. Now, they have got the claim. Therefore while con-

[Shri Giridhar Gomango]

sidering the allocations State-wise, they should also get their due share, whereas in our tribal area where a large number of tribal population is inhabiting, we are not getting a proper allocation of funds from the State as well as from various Ministries in the Government of India. Madam, the Sub-Plan covers all the tribal areas except the North Eastern areas because they have got their separate State plan and separate States. And the States like West Bengal and Tripura though they have got tribal sub-plan areas have not taken funds for the development of the tribal area from the Central Government. Madam, you may observe that the amount being provided by the Central Government is increasing. But it is a question of spending by the administration which comes into the picture. There are certain areas specified under the Constitution for effective administration of those areas.

Our friends opposite are saying that our Government has not done anything for the tribals and that we are anti-tribal. We extended the political reservation for SC/ST in 1980. Therefore, to say that we are not in favour of SC/ST will be unfair. No Party except the Congress Party have made constitutional provisions, given constitutional rights, for the reservation of SC/ST, not only political but also economic, service and in other respects. Our friends should be thankful to the Government that at least our Government has come forward to include those areas which are under discussion in the Sixth Schedule. They should be just and fair to our Government. Instead of doing that, they are saying that this Government is not doing anything for the tribals and that we are anti-tribal. That is not so.

In democracy, we have differences of opinion in the matter of appropriate measures undertaken by the Government. Suppose being a tribal, I say, we have been neglected. We have been neglected in which respect ?

AN HON. MEMBER : In all respects.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : We have not been neglected in all respects. It is the attitude of the people in the tribal areas which make them neglected. Why blame us ? Prof. Satyasadhan Chakraborty was talking about war on democracy and that we have to fight for democracy. When we are talking about war on democracy and fight for democracy, we have to identify the weapons with which to fight. But there are certain weapons which are needed for a fight for democracy. One is argument ; the other is word and the third is the Pen. Against an argument, there can be a counter-argument. But there will be arguments after arguments until some decision is taken. Unless there is value and weightage to the word that we utter, there will be no decision arrived at. The power of pen is that once you sign, you cannot disagree with the signature, whether right or wrong. These are the weapons with which we have to fight to preserve democracy, not by other means, such as, ammunition, swords and guns.

They say that democracy has failed in India. Democracy has not failed in India. It is the people who are claiming to be saviours of democracy. They have failed to understand the aims and objectives of the system.

With these words, I support the Bill wholeheartedly because it is a measure which will protect the rights of tribals.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, जब लैफ्ट फ्रंट की सरकार त्रिपुरा में पावर में आई, तो वहां की विधान सभा ने एक प्रस्ताव पास किया कि संविधान की छठी अनुसूची के प्रावधानों को त्रिपुरा के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों पर भी लागू किया जाए, ताकि वहां के आदिवासियों के हितों की सुरक्षा की जा सकें, उनको शोषण से बचाया जा सके और उन्हें स्वशासन के अधिक से अधिक अवसर मिल सकें। उसी प्रस्ताव के अनुसार यह संविधान (संशोधन) विधेयक लाया गया है।

मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं, लेकिन चन्द सवाल मेरे सामने आ गए हैं। पहली बात तो यह है कि सरकार को एकाएक यह बिल लाने की आवश्यकता क्यों पड़ गई। यदि सरकार की मंशा

सही थी, तो उसे यह बिल बहुत पहले लाना चाहिए था। ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार आने वाले चुनावों को दृष्टि में रखकर यह बिल लाई है।

केन्द्र की सत्तारूढ़ पार्टी ने पीछे त्रिपुरा उपजाति युवा समिति के साथ मिलकर पंचायतों के चुनाव लड़े थे। मुझे लगता है कि इस बिल का मकसद सिर्फ ट्राइबल्ज में सत्तारूढ़ पार्टी के प्रति सहानुभूति पैदा करना और चुनावों में उसका उपयोग करना है। अगर यह बिल वास्तव में ट्राइबल्ज के हितों की रक्षा के लिए लाया गया है, तो यह एक सही कदम है। लेकिन अगर त्रिपुरा उपजाति युवा समिति के साथ मिलकर अगले चुनावों के लिए भूमिका बनाने की बात है, तो यह ठीक नहीं होगा। त्रिपुरा उपजाति युवा समिति वहां ट्राइबल और नान-ट्राइबल लोगों में भेद करती है और उसने यह नारा दिया है कि जो लोग 1949 से त्रिपुरा में आए हैं, उन्हें त्रिपुरा छोड़ देना चाहिए। यदि सरकार का उद्देश्य इस आन्दोलन को गति प्रदान करना और इस मकसद को कामयाब करना है, तो उसके परिणाम अच्छे नहीं होंगे।

आज-कल सरकार द्वारा रोजाना कांस्टीट्यूशन में संशोधन करने के लिए बिल लाए जा रहे हैं। 47वां, 48वां, 50वां, 51वां और 52वां संशोधन एक के बाद एक हमारे सामने आ रहे हैं। दिमाग में प्रश्न पैदा होता है कि इसके पीछे सरकार का उद्देश्य क्या है। मुझे तो ये चुनावी संशोधन मालूम पड़ते हैं।

यदि सरकार ट्राइबल्ज के इन्ट्रेस्ट्स की हिफाजत करना चाहती है, तो उसे इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि ट्राइबल्ज और नान-ट्राइबल्ज में फर्क न किया जाए और उन दोनों में एकता और सामंजस्य की भावना पैदा की जाए। यह कानून सही हो सकता है, लेकिन सरकार को उसपर ठीक तरह से अमल करना चाहिए और उसे त्रिपुरा उपजाति युवा समिति के हाथों में नहीं खेलना चाहिए। त्रिपुरा की वामपन्थी सरकार ने जिस मकसद से यह संशोधन करने के लिए आग्रह किया है, उसको पूरा करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए और इसको एक चुनावी मुद्दा न बनाकर सही मानों में जन-जातियों की भलाई के लिए प्रयास करना चाहिए।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं। जब इस बिल को सभी पक्षों का समर्थन मिल रहा है, तो सरकार की यह जवाबदेही है कि त्रिपुरा, मेघालय, नागालैंड, बिहार में छोटा नागपुर आदि सभी क्षेत्रों में आदिवासियों का जो जबर्दस्त शोषण हो रहा है, उसको रोकने के लिए वह प्रभावी कदम उठाए। आज कहा जाता है कि विदेशी ताकतें आदिवासियों के बीच काम कर रही हैं और मिशनरी उन लोगों में घुस गए हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि हमने आदिवासियों के दिलों में आत्मीयता और एकता की भावना पैदा नहीं की और उनके विकास के लिए बनाए गए कानूनों का लाभ उन्हें नहीं मिल पाता है और इसका फायदा दूसरे तत्व उठाते हैं।

सरकार की कांस्टीट्यूशन में एमेंडमेंट करने के साथ-साथ दो तीन काम करने चाहिएं। एक तो उसे ट्राइबल लोगों को अधिक से अधिक आटोनोमी देनी चाहिए। जो उनका कल्चर है, लैंग्वेज है सरकार को उसको प्रोटेक्शन देना चाहिए और जो सबसे बड़ी बात है वह यह कि जो उनकी जमीन है उसकी रक्षा होनी चाहिए जिसके लिए हम लोग गए थे और हमारे साथ उस वक्त के काफी सदस्य थे, 15 दिन तक हम लोग त्रिपुरा, नागालैंड और मेघालय में थे, हम लोगों ने देखा था कि वहां आदिवासियों की संख्या बहुत अधिक है। वह अपनी संस्कृति को प्रिजर्व करके रखे हुए हैं। लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी प्रशासन के द्वारा और दूसरे तत्वों के द्वारा उनकी संस्कृति, उनकी लैंग्वेज और उनकी जमीन को तोड़ने और छीनने की बात की जा रही है।

चूंकि इस बिल का सब तरफ से समर्थन किया गया है, मैं भी उसमें योगदान करता हूं और मैं भी समर्थन करता हूं और सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि जो हरिजनों, आदिवासियों और डाउन ट्राडेन

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

लोगों के वेलफेयर की बात है उसमें इधर के बैठने वाले हों या उधर के बैठने वाले हों किसी का विरोध नहीं है। विरोध सिर्फ इम्पलीमेंटेशन में होता है। मैं चाहूंगा कि कड़ाई के साथ इसका इम्पलीमेंटेशन आप करावें नहीं तो हमारे साथी ने ठीक कहा कि यह कांस्टीच्यूशन अमेंडमेंड सिर्फ इसलिए अगर लाए हैं लोगों को दिखाने के लिए कि हमने तुम्हारे अधिकार दे दिए हैं तो उससे कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। फायदा तभी होगा जब उसको इम्पलीमेंट करने के लिए आपकी बिल पावर और उसके साथ-साथ जो आपका हाथ है, आप का ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है उसको भी चुस्त और दुरुस्त बनाकर रखें। नीति कितनी भी सुन्दर हो अगर, अमल में लाने वाला हाथ मजबूत न हो तो उससे कोई फायदा नहीं होने वाला है। कमजोर हाथ से तलवार नहीं चल सकती है। इसलिए हाथ भी मजबूत होना चाहिए। तलवार तो आप ले रहे हैं, साथ-साथ हाथ को भी मजबूत कीजिए, जो ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है···

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री वसंत साठे) : इस हाथ को मजबूत कीजिए।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : वह हाथ तो गया। वह हाथ नहीं, वह तो पंजा है।

मैं सरकार से इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा कि बिल पावर आप अपनी मजबूत रखिए और जब भी सदन में बोलिए तो निश्चित रूप से सदन को बतलाइए कि आदिवासियों के ऊपर जो भी अत्याचार होगा सरकार उसको बर्दाश्त नहीं करेगी। पिछले चार सालों में जितने आदिवासियों की हत्या हुई है वह रेकार्ड को पार कर गया है। अभी बिहार में जो हुआ वह आपको मालूम है। मैं उसमें जाना नहीं चाहता हूं। मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि आदिवासियों के चहुंमुखी विकास के लिए ठोस कदम उठाइए और आवश्यकता पड़े तो जो लोग उनके हकों को छीन रहे हैं, उनकी लाइफ और प्रापर्टी के साथ खेल रहे हैं उनके विरुद्ध कठोर से कठोर कार्यवाही कीजिए।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली): सभापति महोदय, हाथी के दांत खाने के और होते हैं और दिखाने के और होते हैं। आप लोगों ने जो बात कही है एक बात सोचिए कि त्रिपुरा के अन्दर कितने सालों से आप लोगों की सरकार है, उधर बैठने वालों की और यह बतलाइए कि कितने लोगों को आपने जाब्स दे दिए ? कितने लोगों को सेवाएं दे दीं, कितनों को एजूकेशन दे दिया, कितने ट्राइबल्स को आप ऊपर ले आए। आपको मालूम है कि यह तो इस सरकार ने जो कदम उठाया है, कांग्रेस सरकार ने, उसकी आप सराहना करने खड़े हुए हैं।··· **(व्यवधान)**···आपकी वामपंथी सरकार होते हुए आपने उन लोगों को एक्सट्रीमिस्ट बनाया। आपके शोषण और दमन के कारण उन लोगों को यह रास्ता अपनाना पड़ा। आपने क्या किया ?···

श्री सुनील मैत्रा (कलकत्ता-उत्तर पूर्व) : वहां एक भी मैट्रिकुलेट आदिवासी अनउम्पलायड नहीं है।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : आप चुप रहिए। आप लोगों ने आ करके और जो बंगला देश के लोग आए उन लोगों ने आ करके उनका शोषण किया, दमन किया और उनको आतंकवाद के रास्ते पर चलने को मजबूर किया···

श्री सुनील मैत्रा : हिन्दुस्तान का बंटवारा आप लोगों ने किया या हमने ?

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : आप अपना रेकार्ड बताइए कि आपकी सरकार के इतने दिनों तक होते हुए कितने आदिवासियों को जो रिजर्व्ड सीटें थीं उनमें आपने उनको जगह दी ? आपने कितनों का उद्धार किया ? जानबूझकर···**(व्यवधान)**···डिस्ट्रिक्ट काउन्सिल बनने के बाद शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज़ के लोगों की सुरक्षा होगी। अपने खुद के चुने हुए लोग आयेंगे और आने के बाद अपना शासन खुद करेंगे। सरकार द्वारा उठाया गया यह कदम उचित है··· **(व्यवधान)**···आप तो वहां से आए हैं, आप चाहते हैं इस बिल का समर्थन करना, क्योंकि कांग्रेस इस बिल को लेकर आई है, इसलिए इसका विरोध कर रहे हैं। कांग्रेस पर कीचड़ उछालने से या उसकी

पगड़ी उतारने से पगड़ी नहीं उतरती है। जो काम ···(**व्यवधान**)···आप कौन से साल में रिजोल्यूशन लाए हैं और···(**व्यवधान**)···

श्री सैयद मसुदल हुसैन (मुर्शिदाबाद) : कांग्रेस लाई है, किसलिए लाई है ?

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : आप लोग समझिए। वहां के आदिवासियों की खबरों से सारे अखबार रंगे हुए हैं।

श्री सैयद मसुदल हुसैन : कांग्रेस वाले लेकर आए हैं, लेकिन त्रिपुरा एसेम्बली में पास होकर आया है।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : कांग्रेस जो कदम उठा रही है, वह आदिवासियों के हित में अच्छा कदम उठा रही है।

श्री नारायण चौबे (मिदनापुर) : दीदी, डागा जी बड़ा अच्छा बोलते हैं, लेकिन आज क्या गड़बड़ कर रहे हैं।

> "There shall be a District Council for each Autonomous District consisting of not more than thirty members, of whom not more than four persons shall be nominated by the Governor and the rest shall be elected on the basis of adult suffrage."

डिस्ट्रिक्ट काउन्सिल होने के बाद आदिवासी लोगों का अपनी काउन्सिल में राज होगा और वे आगे बढ़ेंगे। हमारा ध्येय है कि आदिवासी, जनजाति, पिछड़े हुए लोगों को आगे बढ़ायें तथा योजनाओं के माध्यम से काम के लिए उनको आर्थिक सहायता देते हैं। आप यह बतलाइए, आप वहां इतने साल रहे आपने क्या किया ?

श्री नारायण चौबे : मैं बोलूंगा, क्या किया।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : आपने आकर उनका शोषण और दमन किया। आपने आतंकवादियों को बनाने की कोशिश की।

श्री नारायण चौबे : आप आतंकवादियों से दोस्ती कर रहे हैं।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : आपने शोषण और दमन की प्रक्रिया अपनाकर शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का दमन किया और उनकी ज़मीनों को छीना। आपने जमीनों से उनको बेदखल कर दिया। जमीन आपने छीन ली और उनको नौकर बनाकर रखा। इस प्रकार का आपका राज है।

श्री सैयद मसुदल हुसैन : आप यहां पर आदिवासियों के लिए बोलें, लेकिन वहां जाकर मत बोलिएगा।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : कानून बनाने से उनकी सुरक्षा हो जाएगी और एक इंडिपेंडेंट बॉडी होगी, वह काम करेगी। सरकार द्वारा अच्छा काम हो रहा है, जिसकी सराहना हो रही है। आदिवासी लोगों ने कहा है कि सरकार जो कदम उठा रही है, वह अच्छा कदम उठा रही है, इसलिए आप उसकी सराहना कीजिए और अपने पापों का प्रायश्चित कीजिए।

SHRI N. GOUZAGIN (Outer Manipur) : I welcome the Bill to extend the provisions of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India to the tribal areas of Tripura State as it is going to give benefit and relief to the backward tribal people of Tripura. On the other hand, Madam, I feel myself isolated today. Prior to the introduction of this Bill I met the hon'ble Home Minister as also the Minister of State for Home Affairs and requested them to include Manipur hill areas also through an official amendment. I am sorry I could not convince them. The Home Minister told me that he wanted to consult the Chief Minister of Manipur who was visiting Delhi at that time. The two met and decided that this should not be included this time. That is why I say that I feel isolated today.

In 1971, this Parliament had passed the Manipur (Hill Areas) District Council Bill. The bill was assented to by the President on the 26th December 1971. This was without the Sixth Schedule to the Constitu-

[Shri N. Gouzagin]

.tion. Minus the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution, the District Council becomes ineffective as it is at the mercy of the State Government. Such District Council run by the State Government could not protect the interests of the minority tribals. The Manipur hill tribals have, therefore to continue to suffer due to the defects of 1971 District Council Act as passed by Parliament. This could not satisfy the needs or aspirations of the tribal people in Manipur.

Madam, here I must tell you that before the Manipur State was merged with the Indian Union on 15th October, 1949, the Manipur Maharaja had made one regulation which was known as the Manipur (Hill Areas) Regulation Act 1947. From that time onwards, Manipur Hill Areas which have thirtytwo percent of the population had been having special administration. On that basis, we have demanded the District Council. In 1971 there was no State Government. The hon. Member, Shri Y.B. Chavan was the Minister for Home Affairs then and Shri K.C. Pant was the Minister of State for Home Affairs. They have created this District Council by the 1971 Act as I have just now mentioned. We have bitter experience of this. We could not have proper protestation of tribals till now. That is why I had requested the present Home Minister to include Manipur (Hill Areas) in this new Bill so that we can also enjoy the facilities extended through the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution.

Madam, under Article 371 (C), the Hill Areas Committee of Manipur Legislative Assembly was constituted. The Hill Areas Committee of the Manipur Assembly passed Resolutions to this effect for extension of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution to the Hill Areas of Manipur more than two times but it was not taken note of by the State Legislature or the State Government for action. On the other hand, all the chairmen The District Councils of the Hill Areas of Manipur have submitted a memorandum to the Government of India, to the Prime Minister as well as the Home Minister two years back. All these were on record. Practically, speaking, I fail to understand why it slipped the sight of the Hon'ble Home Minister at this stage. Even the CPM Government of Tripura recommended that Sixth Schedule to the Constitution be extended to the District Council of Tripura in the best interests of the tribal people.

But, why could not the Congress Government of Manipur recommend this ? I say this is an injustice. Firstly when the District Council Act 1971 was passed, there was no popular Government in Manipur. At that time, the then Home Minister did not insist that it should be recommended by the State Government and that such time should be waited.

Therefore, Madam, my demand and my request is that Manipur Hill Districts Areas Councils should also be allowed to enjoy the fruits of Sixth Schedule like the sister States of Meghalaya, Assam, Mizoram and now Tripura. We live in the same region with all other North Eastern States and we are having more or less identical culture and customs. So, why should we be isolated like this ? As long as we continue to be left alone and neglected like this, whatever the economic and progressive programmes the Govt. of India may have, the same cannot be implemented properly because it will not be as per the aspirations of the people.

Here in the statement of Objects and Reasons the Minister of Home Affairs has stated that the Bill is intended to give Constitutional sanctity to the already existing Council in Tripura and the Council in turn is expected to ensure rapid development of tribal areas and self-governance by the tribals themselves. Why are the Manipur tribals not granted that Constitutional sanctity which is granted to other sister tribals in the region ? the area ? I fervently appeal to the hon'ble Minister to take care of this and introduce a Bill at the earliest possible time. This is my request.

Lastly but not the least I would like to say that when I was about to place my appreciation on record of the CPI(M) government in Tripura, some Opposition Members here criticised Congress(I) party. Such criticism pained me. I only wish them to remember that it is only Congress party

government which is going to grant this special provision of the Constitution to the tribals of Tripura. They should know this and should not be ungrateful to the party in power

With these few words, I support the Bill.

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) : सभापति महोदय, संविधान का जो 51वां संशोधन विधेयक यहां प्रस्तुत है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं और इस संदर्भ में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि आज आप जो इस विधेयक को लाए हैं, इसे आपको सन् 1982 में ही लाना चाहिए था क्योंकि मार्च 1982 में त्रिपुरा सरकार ने संकल्प पारित करके सरकार से निवेदन किया था और फिर 1983 में किया और अब 1984 में यह आ रहा है। ऐसा लगता है कि विगत चुनावों में जो जनजातियों और उप-जाति परिषद के लोगों से तालमेल हुआ, उसके दबाव में आप यह संशोधन विधेयक अब लाए हैं। अगर आप उन जन-जातियों, आदिवासियों और आदम-जातियों की भलाई तहे-दिल से चाहते तो पहले ही आप यह बिल लाते।

18 hrs.

37 वर्षों की आजादी के बावजूद, आज सारे देश में आदिवासियों और जनजातियों के लोगों की जो स्थिति है, वह बद से बदतर हो रही है और आज उन्हें समानता के आधार पर न्याय समाज के विकासशील कदमों के साथ नहीं मिल रहा है और आज भी वे तीर-धनुष लेकर चल रहे हैं और जंगलों में रह रहे हैं और झोंपड़ियों में रह रहे हैं। उनके सर्वांगीण विकास को अभी तक नजरान्दाज किया गया है और सरकार की ओर से उनके लिए उचित राशि का प्रावधान नहीं किया गया और उचित अनुदान नहीं दिया गया। जिस कारण से आज सर्वत्र चर्चा होती है, लड़ाइयां और मार-धाड़ भी हो रहे हैं। आज बिहार में कोलाहन राष्ट्र की मांग की जा रही है। छोटा नागपुर और संथाल परगना में करीब साठ लाख आदिवासी हैं, जिनका सर्वांगीण विकास नहीं हुआ है। यही कारण है कि उन लोगों की जो आर्थिक उन्नति होनी चाहिए थी, वह नहीं हो पाई। इतने वर्षों की आजादी के बाद जो उनका विकास हमारे समाज के अन्य लोगों के साथ-साथ होना चाहिए था, वह क्यों नहीं हुआ ? संविधान में यह प्रस्तावना है कि समानता और भाईचारे की भावना होनी चाहिए। लेकिन, उन्हें उचित अवसर नहीं दिया गया। यही कारण है कि मिजोरम में भी लड़ाई होती है। अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने मनीपुर की समस्या के बारे में बताया। इसी तरह नागालैंड तथा दूसरे प्रान्तों में भी आदिवासियों की घोर उपेक्षा हुई है। उसी का परिणाम है कि सर्वत्र लड़ाइयां चल रही हैं। तीर-धनुष निकालकर उनकी स्थिति बदल देते और उनके रहन-सहन की स्थिति में परिवर्तन कर देते तो आज इस तरह की परिस्थिति नहीं होती। त्रिपुरा के लाखों लोगों के लिए एक कानून बनाया था "त्रिपुरा जन-जातीय क्षेत्र स्वशासी जिला परिषद"। 1979 से वह चल रहा था, लेकिन आज तक क्या हुआ ? जब तक छठी अनुसूची के उपबंधों का लाभ नहीं मिलता तब तक सर्वांगीण विकास का आधार उनको नहीं मिल पायेगा। उनको शिक्षा, उद्योग और अन्य आधुनिकतम व्यवस्था प्राप्त करने के लिए उचित राशि मिलनी चाहिए थी, वह आपने दी है। इसलिए आप धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं। जो भी रचनात्मक काम होता है, समाज के सभी कमजोर वर्गों और आदिवासियों तथा हरिजनों के लिए, अगर निष्पक्ष भाव से कोई बिल आता है तो सभी दलों को चाहिए कि उसे पास करें। राजनीतिक उद्देश्यों से प्रेरित होकर जब आप करते हैं कुर्सी को बचाने के लिए, और कभी इसे तृष्टिकरण की नीति बनाया जाता है तभी विरोधी दलों की लड़ाई शुरू होती है और असहयोग की भावना पैदा होता है। जब तक यह चलता रहेगा तब तक यह टकराहट होगी। संविधान के अनुसार परिश्रम एक हिस्सा है और इस हिस्से को देने के लिए आप ईमानदारी से कार्य करें तो आपसे किसी के टकराहट होने की सम्भावना नहीं होगी। इसी दृष्टिकोण से आपको विचार करना होगा। केवल यह नहीं कि मेघालय के बाद त्रिपुरा ही जोड़ दिया जाए बल्कि जैसा कि

[श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा]

अभी एक मित्र ने कहा, मनीपुर को भी जोड़ना चाहिए। मेरे विचार में नागालैंड क्या है।

**वहां पर विकास के लिए बाहर से पैसे आते हैं।

समापति महोदय : ऐसी बात नहीं है।

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है ? सभी जगह के आदिवासियों की समस्याओं के लिए तहेदिल से विचार करें और योजनाबद्ध तरीके से टाइम बाउन्ड प्रोग्राम देकर डवलपमेंट कराया जाए।

सभापति महोदय : जो नागालैंड के बारे में कहा है वह रिकार्ड में नहीं जायेगा। मैं सरकार से आग्रह करूंगा कि जितनी भी समस्याएं हैं, उनको समाप्त किया जाना चाहिए। यह तभी हो सकता है जब हम उनके समुचित विकास के लिए योजनाबद्ध तरीके से टाइम बाउन्ड प्रोग्राम बनायें। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं समर्थन करता हूं।

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU (Chidambaram) : Mr. Chairman, while welcoming and supporting the Bill I would like to make a few criticisms. My predecessors have rightly pointed out the ineffective functioning of the Central Government in the case of Scheduled Tribes. No one can dispute that there is no provision for reservation being extended to STs. But, regrettably, it is a shameful affair that even after so many years we are not in a position to clear the backlog and remove inequality ; we are not in a position to ensure equality for them with the other people. Their plight is very miserable. They are on the streets and footpaths without any help for their livelihood. Their social status is also miserable. Their condition is also very pitiable. We are quite often discussing about the plight of STs in particular SCs but we are not in a position to guarantee them in any field or improve their status.

While discussing on the Eighth Finance Commission Report in the House, we brought this issue before the House how the people in the hilly areas, tribal people, were not given proper attention by the Central Government ; that is why that area has remained under-developed ; that is why there is no industrialisation.

We are not giving education to them to improve their social status. They are harassed and victimised at the professional level, at the employment level and at the educational level. Unless we educate them properly or evolve some time-bound programmes for them, it is not possible to improve their lot, their social status and ensure adequate life. So, I request the government to make provisions for their education in order to raise their social status ; they must be given priority in education. Some priority must be made to accommodate them in the fields like employment, professional courses like medical, engineering, etc. so that they also realise that the government is aware of their problems. Without providing him proper education, it is not possible to raise their social status ; and the country will be facing a lot of problems in regard their status of life. We will not be able to remove their poverty and there will be discrimination going on against them in every field. So, I request the government to do something for them on a priority basis so that their lot can be improved.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : सभापति महोदय, आज जो बात डागा जी ने कही उसकी मैं उनसे उम्मीद नहीं करता था। आज वह पूछना चाहते हैं कि त्रिपुरा में दूसरी सरकारों ने क्या किया ? मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं जहां कांग्रेस की सरकारें आज तक बनी रहीं वहां क्या हुआ ? अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के 1 परसेंट भी स्पेशल ग्रेड के गजटेड अफसर नहीं हैं आज तक। और क्या उनके साथ हो रहा है उसको कहना नहीं चाहता, क्योंकि इससे पहले प्रस्ताव में सारी बातें हो चुकी हैं। ऐसा लगता है जैसे महाभारत के समय कर्ण और भीष्म पितामह कौरवों का नमक खाने के बाद न्याय की बात नहीं कह पाते थे, ऐसा

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

मुझे डागा जी के भाषण से लगा।

जहां तक प्रश्न है त्रिपुरा का जिसकी कुल आबादी 20 लाख 53 हजार 58 है उसमें से 8 लाख 94 हजार 304 व्यक्ति शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स के हैं और इनमें से शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के 3 लाख 10 हजार 384 और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब के 5 लाख 83 हजार 920 हैं 1981 की जनगणना के अनुसार 45 परसेंट से अधिक हो गए। अब यह कहते हैं कि इस सरकार ने क्या किया, उस सरकार ने क्या किया? मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं अगर आप जनजाति के रक्षक हैं तो 1982 से अब तक यह संशोधन क्यों नहीं आया यहां? मार्च 1982 में उन्होंने रिजोल्यूशन किया उसके बाद 1983 में किया। आप बहुत अच्छे हैं और मदद करना चाहते हैं ट्राइबल्ज की तो अब तक आप क्या सो रहे थे? और अगर आपकी यही कुम्भकरणी नींद रही तो जो लोग यह विश्वास करते हैं कि क्योंकि त्रिपुरा में आपकी सरकार नहीं बन पायी इसलिये वहां हरिजनों को विशेष प्रलोभन देने के लिए आपने यह कार्यवाही की है, तो इसमें कोई झूठ बात नहीं होगी।

आप हमेशा चुनाव के हिसाब से लोगों का हित देखा करते हैं। उनका अपना हित नहीं देखा करते हैं। आपका हित जहां इनवाल्व है जैसे आन्ध्र प्रदेश की काउन्सिल समाप्त करने के लिए विधिवत रिजोल्यूशन वहां से पास करके भेजा गया लेकिन आपने उसे माना नहीं। आज तक उसके लिए कुछ नहीं किया।

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : असम्बद्ध बात क्यों कहते हैं?

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : असम्बद्ध कैसे है? आप इस प्रकार का बिल दिखावे के लिए उस समय लाते हैं जब आपके ऊपर कोई भारी दबाव पड़ता है, जैसे चुनाव में हार जाने का दबाव होता है। और इसीलिए आन्ध्र प्रदेश की विधान परिषद् को समाप्त करने का बिल पास होकर पड़ा हुआ है आपने उसके हिसाब से काम नहीं किया क्योंकि वहां विधान परिषद् में आपके लोग हैं उनकी सदस्यता समाप्त हो जायगी।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आदिवासियों के कल्याण के लिए काम तुरन्त किया जाना चाहिए। त्रिपुरा में शायद ही कभी दूसरी सरकार रही होगी लेकिन पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में तो आपकी सरकार सिर्फ 2-ढाई साल छोड़कर रही, आपको तो यह कल्याणकारी काम करना चाहिए था। आप दूसरों पर क्यों लांछन लगाते हैं?

आप जो बिल लाये हैं, इसका सभी समर्थन करते हैं, लेकिन चुनावी स्टन्ट बनाकर कोई काम कीजिए। आपका दिल-दिमाग साफ नहीं दिखता। इससे क्या फायदा होगा?

1979 में डिस्ट्रिक्ट काउन्सिल बनाने का एक्ट पास हुआ। अब आपके कांस्टीट्यूशन में अमेंडमेंट हो जाने से 275(1) के प्राविजन इसमें लागू हो जायेंगे। अभी तक वहां कुछ करना भी चाहते थे तो उतनी राशि उपलब्ध नहीं होती थी जो उनके लिए खर्च की जा सके, उनका उत्थान किया जा सके। अब 275(1) लागू होने से क्या होगा—

275(1) ऐसी राशियां जिनका संसद् विधि द्वारा उपबन्ध करे, उन राज्यों के राजस्वों में सहायता अनुदान के रूप में प्रत्येक वर्ष भारत की संचित निधि पर भारित होंगी, जिन राज्यों के विषय में संसद् यह अवधारित करे कि उन्हें सहायता की आवश्यकता की आवश्यकता है और भिन्न-भिन्न राज्यों के लिए भिन्न-भिन्न राशियां नियत की जा सकेंगी।

इसके आगे लिखा है :—

परन्तु किसी राज्य के राजस्वों में सहायता अनुदान के रूप में भारत की संचित निधि में से ऐसी पूंजी और आवर्ती राशियां संदप की जाएंगी जो उस राज्य को उन विकास स्कीमों के खर्चों को पूरा

[श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार]

> करने में समर्थ बनाने के लिए आवश्यक हों जिन्हें उस राज्य में अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के कल्याण की अभिवृद्धि करने या उस राज्य में अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों के प्रशासन-स्तर को उस राज्य के शेष क्षेत्रों के प्रशासन-स्तर तक उन्नत करने के प्रयोजन के लिए उस राज्य द्वारा भारत सरकार के अनुमोदन से हाथ में लिया जाये।"

यानी इस अमेंडमेंट के बाद जितना खर्च उनके कल्याण पर होगा, उसके लिये यह केन्द्रीय सरकार देगी, तो उनका अधिक कल्याण हो सकेगा।

मैं इसीलिये कहना चाहता हूं कि जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि मणिपुर में भी यही स्थिति है, वहां भी एक्ट पास हो चुका है, कुछ और है जहां पर इसकी आवश्यकता है और यही नहीं बल्कि कुछ अन्य राज्यों में भी, जैसे कि ऊटकमंड और दूसरी जगहों पर ट्राइबल्स अपनी आइडिएन्टिटी खोते जा रहे हैं, उनके रीति-रिवाजों और परम्पराओं का ह्रास होता जा रहा है, कभी उनके दूसरे धर्म में परिवर्तन की कोशिश की जा रही है, कभी और बातें हो रही हैं, उनका एक तरीके से मूल समाप्त होता जा रहा है, इसलिये इस सबको ठीक करने के लिये और इनको देश में अन्य नागरिकों के समान पूरी सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए ऐसी डिस्ट्रिक्ट काउन्सिल बनाकर संविधान में परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है। मैं इन शब्दों के साथ इसका समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया (झाबुआ) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं। अभी हमारे सामने के अपोजिशन वाले भाई कह रहे थे कि यह किसी दबाव के कारण आदिवासियों के लिये बिल लाये हैं, यह पूरी तरह से गलत है।

कांग्रेस पार्टी और खास तौर से हमारी नेता श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने आदिवासियों के बारे में जितने कानून बनाये हैं, उतने अभी तक किसी पार्टी ने नहीं बनाये हैं। इस तरह का आरोप लगा कर ये राजनीतिक लाभ उठाना चाहते हैं।

सी०पी०(एम०) के भाई से मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आपकी गवर्नमेंट ने नामिनेटेड जिला परिषद् को कौन-सी पावर दी हैं। न उनके पास फाइनेन्शियल पावर है न एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव पावर है। यह जो हम बिल लाये हैं, इससे उनको अधिकार मिलेगा और फिर वह काम करेंगे। हम चाहते हैं कि किस प्रकार हाउस में और बाहर झूठी बातें कहकर आदिवासियों को वर्गलाने का प्रयत्न किया जाता है। लेकिन अब वे लोग होशियार होते जा रहे हैं और अब वे इनकी बातों में आने वाले नहीं हैं। त्रिपुरा में इन लोगों की सरकार ने बाहर के लोगों को लाकर आदिवासियों की जमीनों पर बसा दिया और आदिवासियों को बेघरबार कर दिया। अब इनका असली चेहरा जनता के सामने आ गया है। मिजोरम और नागालैंड में यह कानून पहले से लागू है। अब इस संविधान (संशोधन) के द्वारा त्रिपुरा के लोगों को भी वही अधिकार मिलेंगे, उन्हें अपनी जमीन और मकान से वंचित नहीं किया जा सकेगा और उनके विकास में तेजी आएगी।

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Madam Chairman, I support this Bill. As my hon. friend just now said, Madam Indira Gandhi, our Prime Minister, has brought many good Acts and Bills ; do not doubt it. But, actually what we have noted is that the Congress Government do pass many good Bills, enact many good Acts, but when it comes to implementation, we find that they are lacking. Their implementation does not take place ; there is no answer for that.

When I support this Bill, I am conscious that after a long time justice is being done to the tribals of Tripura. The tribals of our country have suffered for long, through the ages, from the age of the Vedas, the Buddhists, the Hindus, the Pathans, the Mughals, the British and even today. We know the famous story of Ekalavya in Mahabharata. We have gone through it.

Now the tribals are going to demand their

share of justice. In some parts of the country they are in revolt. Bearing in mind their aspirations, many persons who want to divide the country take advantage of that. If we can fulfil the demands of the tribals and the Scheduled Castes in proper time, the people who want to divide the country cannot take advantage of that. We know that in the tribal belts such people are trying to take advantage of this to divide the country. They take advantage of the genuine grievances of the tribals.

Our Government in Tripura have tried to fulfil the demands of the tribals. Much before our Government came to power in Tripura, their land had been snatched away by people, when you were in power. It is our Government which is going to give the land back to the tribals in Tripura. You will be ashamed to learn that, when this Bill was being passed in the Tripura Assembly, the members of the opposition there, that is to say, the ruling party at the Centre, though they did not oppose it, they did not vote for it ; they abstained from voting. That shows they are in league with the landlords, who snatched away the lands of the tribal people in Tripura.

Shri Daga was asking what these people have done for the tribals in the States they rule. In West Bengal there is a plan now to give title to lands for the tribal people so that the landlords cannot snatch away their land. We have brought many Bills to help them. We have also asked the people to capture land. They are in possession of that land now.

We have accepted the script of the tribals in West Bengal, called the Alchiki Lipi, of the Santhals. No other State, neither Bihar, nor Madhya Pradesh, or the other States, has done that. We have no Maha Pandit. Raghunath Murvu is Santhal Pandit. We have recognised him and conferred title on him. The Santhal people know what the left Front Governments have done for the tribals. They also know what you are doing.

I am very glad that you have brought this Bill. Some people say that the Congress Party has brought this Bill. I would like to ask them who else will bring the Bill when the Congress Party is in power at the Centre ? If we had been in power, we would have brought it much earlier, much before the Congress Party understood the problem. Do you know the Communists in USSR have solved this problem of the tribals there for ever ? Now there is no such problem there ? Those in the Communist ruled States can solve this problem in a much better way than you can. We have solved this problem in West Bengal and if we come to power in Delhi we will solve this problem in whole of the country.

AN HON. MEMBER : Do you know sixteen million people were killed in USSR because of this ?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Do you know the civil war was launched by the USA, French and other European countries.

AN HON. MEMBER : This was after the Civil War.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : No, it was not after the Civil War. If you don't agree let us go to the Library and find out.

I submit that we welcome this Bill in the hope that after this is passed and enacted, as my hon. friends from Tripura have demanded, the Government will be liberal in giving aid to the Councils so that their problems can be solved.

Again I thank the government for having brought this Bill here, though at this very late stage.

As the hon. Member from Manipur has demanded, I would request the Home Minister to include Manipur also in this Bill.

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (रावर्ट्सगंज) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस संविधान संशोधन विधेयक का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। यह बात सही है कि स्वतन्त्रता के बाद आदिवासियों और अनुसूचित जातियों की आर्थिक, सामाजिक और शैक्षिक खुशहाली और विकास के लिए अनेक कार्यक्रम किए जाते रहे। लेकिन यह बात भी सही है कि समस्या इतनी बड़ी रही है कि हम सारी

[श्री राम प्यारे पनिका]

समस्याओं का एक साथ निराकरण नहीं कर पाए हैं। आज जो बिल आया है, उसके सन्दर्भ में मैं थोड़ा वैस्ट बंगाल और त्रिपुरा की बात याद दिलाना चाहता हूं। उधर बैठने वाले यह भूल जाते हैं कि कुछ उनका भी दायित्व है। वह अपने को देखें कि वैस्ट बंगाल की हालत उन्होंने क्या कर रखी है। जितने पैसे यहां से जा रहे हैं उसमें से डेवलपमेंट पर कितना खर्च कर रहे हैं? इत्तफाक से त्रिपुरा भी इनके हाथ में है। हम यहां कानून बनाते हैं लेकिन उसका कार्यान्वियन तो राज्य सरकारों को करना है। हमें याद है, पंचवर्षीय योजना जब शुरू हुई थी तो वैस्ट बंगाल कितना आगे था और आज कितना पिछड़ गया है? आज डेवलपमेंट पर आप कितने परसेंट खर्च कर रहे हैं? केवल 16 परसेंट आपके यहां डेवलपमेंट पर खर्च हो रहा है। सारी हालत वहां बिजली की, उद्योग की और इम्पलायमेंट की खराबी हो रही है। सारी इंडस्ट्रीज आपके यहां सिक हो रही हैं। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि केवल आलोचना करने से कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि सभी लोग अपने दिलों पर हाथ रखें और सोचें। मैं तो गृह मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा कि त्रिपुरा में केवल 5 लाख आदिवासी हैं तो उनके लिए आप कानून बना रहे हैं, हमारे उत्तरप्रदेश में बुन्देलखंड में, इलाहाबाद में, मिर्जापुर में और बनारस में उससे कहीं अधिक आदिवासी हैं। केवल मिर्जापुर में ही 5 लाख आदिवासी हैं। वह एक पहाड़ी जिला है। इसी तरह हिन्दुस्तान के अन्य राज्यों में भी हैं। आन्ध्र प्रदेश में कितने मल्लाह, केवट और दूसरे आदिवासी लोग हैं। मैं तो मांग करूंगा कि जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स ऐंड शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज़ की लिस्ट सन् 67 से विचाराधीन है गृह मंत्री जी जल्दी से जल्दी उसको सदन में लाएं ताकि जो छूटे हुए आदिवासी हिन्दुस्तान में हैं उनका भी इसी तरह जल्दी से जल्दी विकास किया जा सके जिस तरह से अन्य आदिवासी लोगों को किया जा रहा है। मेरी गृह मंत्री जी से यह मांग है। इसके लिए माननीय पंडित कमलापति त्रिपाठी जी ने भी माननीया प्रधान मंत्री को पत्र लिखा था जब वह रेल मंत्री थे। कानून बनकर तैयार है, उसको लाया नहीं जा रहा है, उसे जल्दी से जल्दी लाया जाय।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

श्री एन०ई०होरो (खुंटी) : सभापति महोदया, मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हूं और आदिवासियों के हित के सम्बन्ध में कुछ बातें कहना चाहता हूं।

सैंतीस साल की आजादी के बाद भी ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार आदिवासियों की समस्याओं के डायमैंशन को समझी नहीं है। यही कारण है कि आज त्रिपुरा के लिए संविधान में संशोधन करना पड़ रहा है। यह विधेयक बहुत पहले आ जाना चाहिए था, लेकिन 37 साल की आजादी के बाद सदन में लाया गया है। आजादी के वक्त त्रिपुरा में आदिवासियों की संख्या 90% थी और और आज करीब 29-30% हो गई है। बाहर से लोगों ने आकर आदिवासियों की पोपुलेशन के बैलेंस को अपसैट किया, यह बहुत ही सोचनीय बात है। वहां के आदिवासियों में आक्रोश है कि 37 साल तक सरकार ने हमारी समस्याओं की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया और उनका समाधान करने की कोशिश नहीं की। न केवल त्रिपुरा में, बल्कि मणिपुर एवं अन्य राज्यों के लोगों का ऐसा विचार है।

हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत से ऐसे इलाके हैं, जो आदिवासी बाहुल्य इलाके हैं, जहां संविधान के छठे शेड्यूल के बेनीफिट को एक्सटेंड करना चाहिए। सरकार को इस ओर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए। अभी कुछ दिन पहले गृह राज्य मंत्री ने राज्यसभा में कहा था कि सिंहारन के आदिवासी चाहते हैं कि कोलहन को एक स्वतन्त्र राज्य का दर्जा दिया जाना चाहिए। जबकि ऐसी बात नहीं है। यह बहुत दुःख की बात है कि गृह राज्य मंत्री ने राज्य सभा में कहा कि आदिवासी अलग स्वतन्त्र राज्य

की मांग करते हैं। यह बात सही नहीं है। उन्होंने उनकी समस्याओं को गम्भीरतापूर्वक नहीं समझा है और गलतबयानी की है। इसका कारण यह है कि आदिवासी समस्या की मौलिक बातों का ज्ञान नहीं है। अब बहुत जगहों पर आदिवासी अपने अधिकारों की रक्षा के लिए, अपने अस्तित्व को बनाए रखने के लिए आवाज उठाते हैं। इस वक्त सरकार को यह विचार करना चाहिए कि क्या हम त्रिपुरा के लिए छठे शेड्यूल में संशोधन करके बैठ जायें या हिन्दुस्तान के अन्य इलाकों के बारे में भी सोचा जाना चाहिए जहां आदिवासी जनसंख्या अधिक है। छोटा नागपुर और बस्तर के लिए भी संविधान में भी संशोधन लाना चाहिए।

आदिवासी बहुल क्षेत्रों में अलग राज्य की मांग उठाई जा रही है। झारखण्ड राज्य की मांग या बस्तर राज्य की मांग पुरानी है। उनको राज्य का दर्जा दिया जाना चाहिए। यह मांग इसीलिए उठी कि इन दोनों का विकास बिना इसके संभव नहीं है। आदिवासियों को न आर्थिक न्याय और न ही सामाजिक न्याय मिला है। अपने अस्तित्व को बनाए रखने के लिए उनकी लड़ाई को भी एप्रिशिएट नहीं किया गया है। मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार अभी भी उनकी समस्याओं के बारे में विचार करे और उनको नजरअन्दाज करने की कोशिश न करे, आदिवासी लोगों में आक्रोश है। यह कहकर कि इनके बीच में अशान्ति है, और वे एक्सट्रीमिस्ट हो रहे हैं, उन पर दबाव डालने की कोशिश नहीं होनी चाहिए। केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा आदिवासियों की समस्याओं को सही ढंग से समझा जाना चाहिए। बन्दूक दिखाकर उनकी समस्याओं को सुझलाने की कोशिश नहीं होनी चाहिए। संविधान में आदिवासियों के हित के लिए बहुत अच्छी बातें कही गई हैं, बहुत अच्छे प्रावधान रखे गए हैं, लेकिन फिर भी वे पूर्णतया प्रगति नहीं कर सके हैं, इसका कारण यह है कि उनके विकास के जो कार्यक्रम बने, उनको ईमानदारी के साथ लागू नहीं किया गया, सहानुभूति और प्रेम के साथ उनकी समस्याओं का समाधान करने का प्रयत्न नहीं हुआ। मैं चाहूंगा कि हमारा यह सदन इन बातों पर गौर करे और माननीय गृह मंत्री जी पूरे देश के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के लिए, जहां आदिवासी बहुसंख्या में हैं, उनके क्षेत्रों की समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए ऐसे उपाय करें जिससे उनका विकास हो सके। उन क्षेत्रों के लोगों के साथ बात करके देखें कि उनकी क्या समस्यायें हैं और वे क्या चाहते हैं।

जैसा मैंने आरम्भ में कहा था—मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं, मैं चाहूंगा यदि सम्भव हो तो इस बिल को वापस करके मणिपुर, झारखण्ड, बस्तर आदि को भी छठे शैड्यूल में इन्कलूड करें। यदि यह सम्भव न हो तो बहुत जल्दी एक नया बिधेयक लाकर उन दोनों को भी शामिल किया जाय जिनको अभी छठे शेड्यूल के तहत बेनिफिट्स नहीं मिल रहे हैं।

18.37 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

श्री पीयूष तिरकी (अलीपुरद्वार) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए सबसे पहले अपनी वाम-फ्रंट सरकार को बधाई देना चाहता हूं क्योंकि आदिवासी क्या चाहते हैं वह सरकार इस बात को समझ चुकी है। आपको याद होगा, आदिवासी कभी भी किसी के रूल में नहीं रहे। जिस समय अंग्रेजों का राज था उस समय भी इन क्षेत्रों के लिये जो शेडयूल्ड एरियाज में थे अलग से कानून बनाए गए थे जिससे वे शान्तिपूर्वक अपनी सरकार चला सकें। आपको याद होगा—छोटा नागपुर टेनेन्सी एक्ट, संथाल परगना टेनेंसी एक्ट और वैस्ट बंगाल रेगुलेशन्ज एक्ट उस समय बने थे जिससे वे अपने तरीके से अपनी गवर्नमेंट चला सकें। लेकिन आजादी के बाद जब कांग्रेस सरकार आई तो उसने उनकी बातों को समझने की कोशिश नहीं की। लेकिन अब इस बिल को लाने से शायद वह उनकी आकांक्षाओं को समझने लगी है। आदिवासी स्वाभिमानी होते हैं, वे किसी के रूल में नहीं रहते, अपनी पोलिटिकल पावर चाहते हैं और आज जब आप उनको छठे शेडयूल में लाना चाह रहे हैं तो इसके लिए त्रिपुरा की वाम-फ्रंट सरकार बधाई की पात्र है।

[श्री पीयूष तिरकी]

यदि कांग्रेस सरकार वास्तव में उनकी कठिनाइयों को समझती है तो बिहार में भी झारखण्ड मूवमेंट बहुत दिनों से चल रहा है, दूसरे क्षेत्रों में भी मूवमेंट्स चल रहे हैं, उनके लिए कोई व्यवस्था करती। लेकिन सरकार ने उनकी मांगों की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया बल्कि पुलिस रिप्रेशन किया जा रहा है, उनको सताया जा रहा है। वहां पर कांट्रैक्टर्स, फारेस्टर्स, पुलिस सब आदिवासियों को सताने में लगे हुए हैं। त्रिपुरा की वाम फ्रंट सरकार ने वास्तव में एक सही कदम उठाया जिससे यह बिल यहां पर आया, यह सारे हिन्दुस्तान के लिए एक गौरव की बात है। मैं चाहता हूं कि छोटा नागपुर, संथाल परगना, कोलहल, मध्यप्रदेश के बस्तर और दूसरे क्षेत्र उन सबको छठे शेडयूल में शामिल किया जाय। मैं उस तरफ के सभी आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के भाइयों को कहता हूं, उनका आह्वान करता हूं—कांग्रेस सरकार आदिवासियों की कठिनाइयों को नहीं समझ सकेगी। इसलिए जो भाई कांग्रेस के पीछे लगे हुए हैं उनको समझना चाहिए और लेफ्ट-फ्रंट की जो विचारधारा है, उस पर सबको एक-जुट होना चाहिए। लेफ्ट-फ्रंट के साथ चलेंगे तो सही रास्ते पर आयेंगे वरना पिछड़े के पिछड़े रहेंगे।

यह कहकर मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Home Minister.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : Sir, I have not spoken. I have not represented my Party views.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am only to call you but not now. I will call both of you. Please sit down. In the 3rd reading, I will call you and the hon. Member from Tripura.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this is a totally non-controversial amendment of the Constitution. As I have submitted before the House, this is meant for meeting the aspirations of the tribal people of Tripura. I have not found any real point which needs a reply except a few exchanges of Party basis which I generally do not touch. The only point raised here was about Manipur. Manipur also could have been clubbed with Tripura but for the fact that the Government of Manipur is still in correspondence with us. I am sure that it will be possible for us to bring another amendment for Manipur at the appropriate time. But I think, we should not wait for any other State to be added. Tripura is ripe for this amendment and, therefore, I commend the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Before I put the motion for consideration to the vote of the House, it being a Constitutional Amendment Bill, the voting has to be by division. Let the Lobbies be cleared –

18.45 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MR. SPEAKER : The Lobbies have been cleared.

The question is :

> "That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 15] **[18.48 hrs.**

AYES

Abbasi, Shri Kazi Jalil

Agarwal, Shri Satish

Ahmad, Shri Mohammad Asrar

Ahmed, Begum Abida

Ahmed, Shri Gulsher

Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin

Ajit Pratap Singh, Shri

Alluri, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose

Anand Singh, Shri

Ankineedu, Shri M.

Ankineedu Prasad Rao, Shri P.
Ansari, Shri Z.R.
Anuragi, Shri Godil Prasad
Anwar Ahmad, Shri
Appalanaidu, Shri S.R.A.S.
Arakal, Shri Xavier
Arunachalam, Shri M.
Ashfaq Hussain, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi
Azmi, Dr. A.U.
Bagun Sumbrui, Shri
Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal
Baitha, Shri D.L.
Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari
Baleshwar Ram, Shri
Banatwalla, Shri G.M.
Bansi Lal, Shri
Barman, Shri Palas
Basu, Shri Chitta
Behera, Shri Rasabehari
Bhagat, Shri B.R.
Bhagat, Shri H.K.L.
Bhagwan Dev, Acharya
Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan
Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram
Bhatia, Shri R.L.
Bheekhabhai, Shri
Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu
Bhole, Shri R.R.
Bhoye, Shri Reshma Motiram
Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh
Bhuyan, Shri Bhubaneswar
Birbal, Shri
Birender Singh, Rao
Bishnu Prasad, Shri
Biswas, Shri Ajoy
Boddepalli, Shri Rajagopala Rao
Brar, Shrimati Gurbrinder Kaur
Brijendra Pal Singh, Shri
Buta Singh, Shri
Chakraborty, Shri Satyasadhan
Chakradhari Singh, Shri
Chandrakar, Shri Chandu Lal
Chandrashekharappa, Shri T.V.
Charanjit Singh, Shri
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyawati
Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh
Chaudhuri, Shri A.B.A. Ghani Khan
Chavan, Shri S.B.
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chennupati, Shrimati Vidya
Chingwang Konyak, Shri
Chinnaswamy, Shri C.
Choubey, Shri Narayan
Choudhari, Shrimati Usha Prakash
Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin
Chouhan, Shri Fatehbhan Singh
Chowdari, Shri Chitturi Subba Rao
Daga, Shri Mool Chand
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Damor, Shri Somjibhai
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Dandavate, Shrimati Pramila
Das, Shri A.C.
Datta, Shri Amal
Dennis, Shri N.
Desai, Shri B.V.
Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
Devarajan, Shri B.
Dhandapani, Shri C.T.
Dhote, Shri Jambuwant
Dogra, Shri G.L.

Doongar Singh, Shri
Dubey, Shri Bindeshwari
Dubey, Shri Ramnath
Ekka, Shri Christopher
Engti, Shri Biren Singh
Faleiro, Shri Eduardo
Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Gadgil, Shri V.N.
Gadhavi, Shri Bheravadan K.
Gaekwad, Shri R.P.
Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao
Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Gandhi, Shri Rajiv
Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya
Gehlot, Shri Ashok
Ghorpade, Shri R.Y.
Ghosh Goswami, Shrimati Bibha
Ghufran Azam, Shri
Gireraj Singh, Shri
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Gohil, Shri G.B.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela
Gounder, Shri A. Senapathi
Gouzagin, Shri N.
Gowda, Shri D.M. Putte
Gowda, Shri H N. Nanje
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Hakam Singh, Shri
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Hannan Mollah, Shri
Horo, Shri N.E.
Jadeja, Shri Daulatsinhji
Jaffer Sharief, Shri C.K.
Jain, Shri Bhiku Ram
Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander
Jakkayan, Shri S.T.K.
Jamilur Rahman, Shri
Jena, Shri Chintamani
Jitendra Prasad, Shri
Kahandole, Shri Z.M.
Kailash Pati, Shrimati
Kamal Nath, Shri
Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Kandaswamy, Shri M.
Karma, Shri Laxman
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Ken, Shri Lala Ram
Keyur Bhusan, Shri
Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad
Khan, Shri Malik M.M.A.
Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Kodiyan, Shri P.K.
Kosalram, Shri K.T.
Krishna, Shri S.M.
Krishna Pratap Singh, Shri
Krishnan, Shri G.Y.
Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai
Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.
Kulandaivelu, Dr. V.
Kunhambu, Shri K.
Kunwar Ram, Shri
Kurien, Prof. P.J.
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Lakshmanan, Shri G.
Laskar, Shri Nihar Ranjan
Madhuri Singh, Shrimati
Mahavir Prasad, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Mahajan, Shri Y.S.
Mahala, Shri R.P.
Mahata, Shri Chitta
Mahendra Prasad, Shri
Maitra, Shri Sunil

Makwana, Shri Narsinh
Mallanna, Shri K.
Mallick, Shri Lakshman
Mallikarjun, Shri
Mallu, Shri Anantha Ramulu
Mane, Shri R.S.
Mani, Shri K.B.S.
Manni Lal, Shri
Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed
Mavani, Shri Ramjibhai
Mehta, Prof. Ajit Kumar
Mishra, Shri Gargi Shankar
Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina
Mishra, Shri Uma Kant
Misra, Shri Harinatha
Misra, Shri Nityananda
Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan
Mohite, Shri Yashawantrao
Mohsin, Shri F.H.
More, Shri Ramkrishna
Motilal Singh, Shri
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ananda Gopal
Murthy, Shri Kusuma Krishna
Murthy, Shri M. Rajashekhara
Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekhara
Muttemwar, Shri Vilas
Muzaffar Hussain, Shri Syed
Nagina Rai, Shri
Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal
Naik, Shri G. Devaraya
Naikar, Shri D.K.
Nair, Shri B.K.
Namgyal, Shri P.
Nandi Yellaiah, Shri
Narayana, Shri S.K.
Nayak, Shri Mrutyunjaya
Nehru, Shri Arun Kumar
Netam, Shri Arvind
Ngangom Mohendra, Shri
Nihal Singh, Shri
Nihalsinghwala, Shri G.S.
Nikhra, Shri Rameshwar
Nurul Islam, Shri
Oraon, Shrimati Sumati
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Panika, Shri Ram Pyare
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Pardhi, Shri Keshaorao
Parmar, Shri Hiralal R.
Parthasarathy, Shri P.
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
Patel, Shri Ahmed Mohammed
Patel, Shri C.D.
Patel, Shri Mohan Lal
Patel, Shri Shantubhai
Pathak, Shri Ananda
Patil, Shri A.T.
Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe
Patil, Shri Chandrabhan Athara
Patil, Shrimati Shalini
Patil, Shri Shankarrao
Patil, Shri Shivraj V.
Patil, Shri Uttamrao
Patil, Shri Veerendra
Patil, Shri Vijay N.
Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti
Pattabhi Rama Rao, Shri
Pattuswamy, Shri D.
Pawar, Shri Balasaheb
Penchalaiah, Shri Pasala
Pilot, Shri Rajesh
Poojary, Shri Janardhana
Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram
Pradhani, Shri K.

Prasan Kumar, Shri S.N.
Pullaiah, Shri Darur
Quadri, Shri S.T.
Raju, Shri P.V.G.
Ram, Shri Ramswaroop
Ram Kinkar, Shri
Ramalingam, Shri N. Kudanthai
Ramamurthy, Shri K.
Ramulu, Shri H.G.
Rana Vir Singh, Shri
Ranga, Prof. N.G.
Ranjit Singh, Shri
Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai Ananda
Rao, Shri Jalagam Kondala
Rao, Shri M. Nageswara
Rao, Dr. M.S. Sanjeevi
Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
Rao, Shri P.V. Narasimha
Rath, Shri Rama Chandra
Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh
Rathod, Shri Uttam
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ravani, Shri Navin
Rawat, Shri Harish
Reddi, Shri G.S.
Reddy, Shri G. Narsimha
Reddy, Shri K. Brahmananda
Reddy, Shri K. Obul
Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Reddy, Shri P. Venkata
Reddy, Shri T. Damodar
Riyan, Shri Baju Ban
Rizaq Ram, Shri
Roat, Shri Jai Narain
Rothuama, Dr. R.
Roy, Shri A.K.
Roy Pradhan, Shri Amar
Roypradhan, Shri Amar

a ha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Sahi, Shrimati Krishna
Sahu, Shri Narayan
Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad
Sajjan Kumar, Shri
Saminuddin, Shri
Sangma, Shri P.A.
Sankhawar, Shri Ashkaran
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Satish Prasad Singh, Shri
Satya Deo Singh, Prof.
Sawant, Shri T.M.
Sebastian, Shri S.A. Dorai
Sen, Shri Subodh
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Sethi, Shri P.C.
Shailani, Shri Chandra Pal
Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari
Shakyawar, Shri Nathuram
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Shanmugam, Shri P.
Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal
Sharma, Shri Kali Charan
Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu
Sharma, Dr. Shanker Dayal
Shastri, Shri Dharam Dass
Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna
Shejwalkar, Shri N.K.
Shingda, Shri D.B.
Shiv Shankar, Shri P.
Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidyacharan
Sidnal, Shri S.B.
Singaravadivel, Shri S.
Singh, Shri C.P.N.
Singh, Shri D.G.
Singh, Shri D.G.

Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi
Singh Deo, Shri K.P.
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Solanki, Shri Babu Lal
Soren, Shri Harihar
Soundararajan, Shri N.
Soz, Prof. Saifudddin
Sparrow, Shri R.S.
Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.
Subburaman, Shri A.G.
Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati
Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt
Sunder Singh, Shri
Suryawanshi, Shri Narsingrao
Swami, Shri K.A.
Swaminathan, Shri R.V.
Tapeshwar Singh, Shri
Tayeng, Shri Sobeng
Tewari, Shri K.P.
Tewary, Prof. K.K.
Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb
Thungon, Shri P.K.
Tirkey, Shri Pius
Tiwari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani
Tudu, Shri Manmohan
Tytler, Shri Jagdish
Uike, Shri Chhote Lal
Unnikrishnan, Shri K.P.
Vairale, Shri Madhusudan
Varma, Shri Jai Ram
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Velu, Shri A.M.
Venkatatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Verma, Shri Deen Bandhu
Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh
Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.
Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal
Wagh, Dr. Pratap
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna Ramchandra
Yadav, Shri D.P.
Yadav, Shri R.N.
Yadav, Shri Subhash Chandra
Yazdani, Dr. Golam
Zainal Abedin, Shri
Zainul Basher, Shri

NOES

Nil

MR. SPEAKER : Subject to correction, the result* of the division is :

Ayes—358 ; Noes *Nil.*

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : This is a green revolution day ! Now, the House will take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Before I put clause 2 to the vote of the House, this being a Constitution Amendment Bill, the voting has to be by division.

Let the Lobbies be cleared.

The question is :

"That clauses 2, 3 and 4 stand part of the Bill".

The Lok Sabha divided.

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*The following Members also recorded their votes for *AYES* :

Sarvashri Ajitsinh Dabhi, Ram Singh Yadav, R.G. Tiwari, Seth Hembrom, Kamlapati Tripathi, Ramayan Rai, Virda Ram Phulwariya, Bajubon R. Riyan, Pitambar Sinha, and Nirmal Sinha, and Shrimati Usha Verma.

Division No. 16] **[18.55 hrs.**

AYES

Abbasi, Shri Kazi Jalil
Agarwal, Shri Satish
Ahmad, Shri Mohammad Asrar
Ahmed, Begum Abida
Ahmed, Shri Gulsher
Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin
Ajit Pratap Singh, Shri
Alluri, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose
Anand Singh, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri M.
Ankineedu Prasada Rao, Shri P.
Ansari, Shri Z.R.
Anuragi, Shri Godil Prasad
Anwar Ahmad, Shri
Appalanaidu, Shri S.R.A.S.
Arakal, Shri Xavier
Arunachalam, Shri M.
Ashfaq Hussain, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi
Azmi, Dr. A.U.
Bagun Sumbrui, Shri
Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal
Baitha, Shri D.L.
Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari
Baleshwar Ram, Shri
Banatwala, Shri G.M.
Bansi Lal, Shri
Barman, Shri Palas
Basu, Shri Chitta
Behera, Shri Rasabehari
Bhagat, Shri B.R.
Bhagat, Shri H.K.L.
Bhagwan Dev, Acharya
Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan
Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram
Bhatia, Shri R.L.
Bheekhabhai, Shri
Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu
Bhole, Shri R.R.
Bhoye, Shri Reshma Motiram
Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh
Bhuyan, Shri Bhubaneswar
Birbal, Shri
Birender Singh, Rao
Bishnu Prasad, Shri
Biswas, Shri Ajoy
Boddepalli, Shri Rajagopala Rao
Brar, Shrimati Gurbrinder Kaur
Brijendra Pal Singh, Shri
Buta Singh, Shri
Chakraborty, Shri Satyasadhan
Chakradhari Singh, Shri
Chandrakar, Shri Chandu Lal
Chandrashekharappa, Shri T.V.
Charanjit Singh, Shri
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyawati
Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh
Chaudhuri, Shri A.B.A. Ghani Khan
Chavan, Shri S.B.
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chennupati, Shrimati Vidya
Chingwang Konyak, Shri
Chinnaswami, Shri C.
Choubey, Shri Narayan
Choudhari, Shrimati Usha Prakash
Chudhury, Shri Saifuddin
Chouhan, Shri Fatehbhan Singh
Chowdari, Shri Chitturi Subha Rao
Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh
Daga, Shri Mool Chand
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dalbir Singh, Shri

Damor, Shri Somjibhai
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Das, Shri A.C.
Datta, Shri Amal
Dennis, Shri N.
Desai, Shri B.V.
Dev, Shri Santosh Mohan
Devarajan, Shri B.
Dhandapani, Shri C.T.
Dhote, Shri Jambuwant
Digamber Singh, Shri
Digvijay Sinh, Shri
Dogra, Shri G.L.
Doongar Singh, Shri
Dubey, Shri Bindeshwari
Dubey, Shri Ramnath
Ekka, Shri Christopher
Engti, Shri Biren Singh
Faleiro, Shri Eduardo
Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Gadgil, Shri V.N.
Gadhavi, Shri Bheravadan K.
Gaekwad, Shri R.P.
Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao
Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Gandhi, Shri Rajiv
Gangwar, Shri Harish Kumar
Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya
Gehlot, Shri Ashok
Ghorpade, Shri R.Y.
Ghosh Goswami, Shrimati Bibha
Ghufran Azam, Shri
Gireraj Singh, Shri
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Gohil, Shri G.B.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela
Gounder, Shri A. Senapathi
Gouzagin, Shri N.
Gowda, Shri D.M. Putte
Gowda, Shri H.N. Nanje
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Hakam Singh, Shri
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Hannan Mollah, Shri
Hembrom, Shri Seth
Horo, Shri N.E.
Jadeja, Shri Daulatsinhji
Jaffer Sharief, Shri C.K.
Jain, Shri Bhiku Ram
Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander
Jakkayan, Shri S.T.K.
Jamilur Rahman, Shri
Jena, Shri Chintamani
Jitendra Prasad, Shri
Kahandole, Shri Z.M.
Kailash Pati, Shrimati
Kamal Nath, Shri
Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Kandaswamy, Shri M.
Karma, Shri Laxman
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath
Ken, Shri Lala Ram
Keyur Bhusan, Shri
Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad
Khan, Shri Malik M.M.A.
Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali
Kharlukhi, Shri Bajuban R.
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Kodiyan, Shri P.K.
Kosalram, Shri K.T.
Krishna, Shri S.M.
Krishna Pratap Singh, Shri
Krishnan, Shri G.Y.

Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai
Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.
Kulandaivelu, Dr. V.
Kunhambu, Shri K.
Kunwar Ram, Shri
Kurien, Prof. P.J.
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Lakshmanan, Shri G.
Laskar, Shri Nihar Ranjan
Madhuri Singh, Shrimati
Mahabir Prasad, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Mahajan, Shri Y.S.
Mahala, Shri R.P.
Mahata, Shri Chitta
Mahendra Prasad, Shri
Maitra, Shri Sunil
Makwana, Shri Narsinh
Mallanna, Shri K.
Mallick, Shri Lakshman
Mallikarjun, Shri
Mallu, Shri Anantha Ramulu
Mane, Shri R.S.
Mani, Shri K.B.S.
Manni Lal, Shri
Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed
Mavani, Shri Ramjibhai
Mehta, Prof Ajit Kumar
Mishra, Shri Gargi Shankar
Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina
Mishra, Shri Uma Kant
Misra, Shri Harinatha
Misra, Shri Nityananda
Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan
Mohite, Shri Yashawantrao
Mohsin, Shri F.H.
More, Shri Ramkrishna
Motilal Singh, Shri
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ananda Gopal
Murthy, Shri Kusuma Krishna
Murthy, Shri M. Rajashekhara
Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekhara
Muttemwar, Shri Vilas
Muzaffar Hussain, Shri Syed
Nagina Rai, Shri
Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal
Naik, Shri G. Devaraya
Naikar, Shri D.K.
Nair, Shri B.K.
Namgyal, Shri P.
Nandi Yellaiah, Shri
Narayana, Shri K.S.
Nayak, Shri Mrutyunjaya
Nehru, Shri Arun Kumar
Netam, Shri Arvind
Ngangom Mohendra, Shri
Nihal Singh, Shri
Nihalsinghwala, Shri G.S.
Nikhra, Shri Rameshwar
Nurul Islam, Shri
Oraon, Shrimati Sumati
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Panika, Shri Ram Pyare
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Pardhi, Shri Keshaorao
Parmar, Shri Hiralal R.
Parthasarathy, Shri P.
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
Patel, Shri Ahmed Mohammed
Patel, Shri C.D.
Patel, Shri Mohan Lal
Patel, Shri Shantubhai
Pathak, Shri Ananda
Patil, Shri A.T.

Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe
Patil, Shri Chandrabhan Athara
Patil, Shrimati Shalini
Patil, Shri Shankarrao
Patil, Shri Shivraj V.
Patil, Shri Uttamrao
Patil, Shri Veerendra
Patil, Shri Vijay N.
Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti
Pattabhi Rama Rao, Shri
Pattuswamy, Shri D.
Pawar, Shri Balasaheb
Penchalaiah, Shri Pasala
Phulwariya, Shri Virda Ram
Pilot, Shri Rajesh
Poojary, Shri Janardhana
Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram
Pradhani, Shri K.
Prasan Kumar, Shri S.N.
Pullaiah, Shri Darur
Quadri, Shri S.T.
Rajesh Kumar Singh, Shri
Raju, Shri P.V.G.
Ram, Shri Ramswaroop
Ram Kinkar, Shri
Ramalingam, Shri N. Kudanthai
Ramamurthy, Shri K.
Ramulu, Shri H.G.
Rana Vir Singh, Shri
Ranga, Prof. N.G.
Ranjit Singh, Shri
Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai Ananda
Rao, Shri Jalagam Kondala
Rao, Shri M. Nageswara
Rao, Dr. M.S. Sanjeevi
Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
Rao, Shri P.V. Narasimha
Rath, Shri Rama Chandra
Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh
Rathod, Shri Uttam
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ravani, Shri Navin
Rawat, Shri Harish
Reddi, Shri G.S.
Reddy, Shri G. Narsimha
Reddy, Shri K. Brahmananda
Reddy, Shri K. Obul
Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Reddy, Shri P. Venkata
Reddy, Shri T. Damodar
Riyan, Shri Baju Ban
Rizaq Ram, Shri
Roat, Shri Jai Narain
Rothuama, Dr. R.
Roy, Shri A.K.
Roypradhan, Shri Amar
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Sahi, Shrimati Krishna
Sahu, Shri Narayan
Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad
Sajjan Kumar, Shri
Saminuddin, Shri
Sangma, Shri P.A.
Sankhawar, Shri Ashkaran
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Satish Prasad Singh, Shri
Satya Deo Singh, Prof.
Sawant, Shri T.M.
Sebastian, Shri S.A. Dorai
Sen, Shri Subodh
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Sethi, Shri P.C.
Shailani, Shri Chandra Pal
Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari
Shakyawar, Shri Nathuram

Shankaranand, Shri B.

Shanmugam, Shri P.

Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal

Sharma, Shri Kali Charan

Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore

Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore

Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu

Sharma, Dr. Shanker Dayal

Shastri, Shri Dharam Dass

Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna

Shejwalkar, Shri N.K.

Shingda, Shri D.B.

Shiv Shankar, Shri P.

Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri

Shukla, Shri Vidyacharan

Sidnal, Shri S.B.

Singaravadivel, Shri S.

Singh, Shri C.P.N.

Singh, Shri D.G.

Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi

Singh Deo, Shri K.P.

Sinha, Shri Nirmal

Sinha, Shri Pitambar

Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari

Solanki, Shri Babu Lal

Soren, Shri Harihar

Soundararajan, Shri N.

Soz, Prof. Saifuddin

Sparrow, Shri R.S.

Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.

Subburaman, Shri A.G.

Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati

Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt

Sunder Singh, Shri

Suryawanshi, Shri Narsingrao

Swami, Shri K.A.

Swaminathan, Shri R.V.

Tapeshwar Singh, Shri

Tayeng, Shri Sobeng

Tewari, Shri K.P.

Tewary, Prof. K.K.

Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb

Thungon, Shri P.K.

Tirkey, Shri Pius

Tiwari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani

Tiwari, Shri R.G.

Tripathi, Shri Kamalapati

Tudu, Shri Manmohan

Tytler, Shri Jagdish

Uike, Shri Chhote Lal

Unnikrishnan, Shri K.P.

Vairale, Shri Madhusudan

Varma, Shri Jai Ram

Varma, Shri Ravindra

Velu, Shri A.M.

Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.

Verma, Shri Deen Bandhu

Verma, Shri R.L.P.

Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh

Verma, Shrimati Usha

Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.

Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal

Wagh, Dr. Pratap

Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna Ramchandra

Yadav, Shri D.P.

Yadav, Shri R.N.

Yadav, Shri Ram Singh

Yadav, Shri Subhash Chandra

Yazdani, Dr. Golam

Zainal Abedin, Shri

Zainul Basher, Shri

NOES

Nil

MR. SPEAKER : Subject to correction, the result** of the Division is as follows :

Ayes—373 ; Noes—*Nil.*

The Motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2, 3 and 4 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1—(Short title and commencement)

Amendment Made

Page 1, line 3, -

for "fifty-first" substitute "forty-ninth" (2)

(SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO)

19 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER : Before I put Clause 1, as amended, to the vote of the House, this being a Constitution Amendment Bill, voting has to be by Division. Let the lobbies be cleared....

The lobbies have been cleared.

The question is :

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 17] **[19.01 hrs.**

AYES

Abbasi, Shri Kazi Jalil

Agarwal, Shri Satish

Ahmad, Shri Mohammad Asrar

Ahmed, Begum Abida

Ahmed, Shri Gulsher

Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin

Ajit Pratap Singh, Shri

Alluri, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose

Anand Singh, Shri

Ankineedu, Shri M.

Ankineedu Prasada Rao, Shri P.

Ansari, Shri Z.R.

Anuragi, Shri Godil Prasad

Anwar Ahmad, Shri

Appalanaidu, Shri S.R.A.S.

Arakal, Shri Xavier

Arunachalam, Shri M.

Ashfaq Hussain, Shri

Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha

Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi

Azmi, Dr. A.U.

Bagun Sumbrui, Shri

Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal

Baitha, Shri D.L.

Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari

Baleshwar Ram, Shri

Banatwalla, Shri G.M.

Bansi Lal, Shri

Barman, Shri Palas

Basu, Shri Chitta

Behera, Shri Rasabehari

Bhagat, Shri B.R.

Bhagat, Shri H.K.L.

Bhagwan Dev, Acharya

Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan

**The result of this Division applies to each of the Clauses 2, 3 and 4 separately.

Shri Ramayan Rai also recorded his vote for AYES.

Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram
Bhatia, Shri R.L.
Bheekhabhai, Shri
Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu
Bhole, Shri R.R.
Bhoye, Shri Reshma Motiram
Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh
Bhuyan, Shri Bhubaneswar
Birbal, Shri
Birender Singh, Rao
Bishnu Prasad, Shri
Biswas, Shri Ajoy
Boddepalli, Shri Rajagopala Rao
Brar, Shrimati Gurbrinder Kaur
Brijendra Pal Singh, Shri
Buta Singh, Shri
Chakraborty, Shri Satyasadhan
Chakradhari Singh, Shri
Chandrakar, Shri Chandu Lal
Chandrashekharappa, Shri T.V.
Charanjit Singh, Shri
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyawati
Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh
Chaudhuri, Shri A.B.A. Ghani Khan
Chavan, Shri S.B.
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chennupati, Shrimati Vidya
Chingwang Konyak, Shri
Chinnaswamy, Shri C.
Choubey, Shri Narayan
Choudhari, Shrimati Usha Prakash
Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin
Chouhan, Shri Fatehbhan Singh
Chowdari, Shri Chitturi Subba Rao
Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh
Daga, Shri Mool Chand
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Damor, Shri Somjibhai
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Das, Shri A.C.
Datta, Shri Amal
Dennis, Shri N.
Desai, Shri B.V.
Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
Devarajan, Shri B.
Dhandapani, Shri C.T.
Dhote, Shri Jambuwant
Digamber Singh, Shri
Digvijay Sinh, Shri
Dogra, Shri G.L.
Doongar Singh, Shri
Dubey, Shri Bindeshwari
Dubey, Shri Ramnath
Ekka, Shri Christopher
Engti, Shri Biren Singh
Era Anbarasu, Shri
Faleiro, Shri Eduardo
Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Gadgil, Shri V.N.
Gadhavi, Shri Bheravadan K.
Gaekwad, Shri R.P.
Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao
Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Gandhi, Shri Rajiv
Gangwar, Shri Harish
Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya
Gehlot, Shri Ashok
Ghorpade, Shri R.Y.
Ghosh Goswami, Shrimati Bibha
Ghufran Azam, Shri
Gireraj Singh, Shri
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Gohil, Shri G.B.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar

Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela
Gounder, Shri A. Senapathi
Gouzagin, Shri N.
Gowda, Shri D.M. Putte
Gowda, Shri H.N. Nanje
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Hakam Singh, Shri
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Hannan Mollah, Shri
Hembrom, Shri Seth
Horo, Shri N.E.
Jadeja, Shri Daulatsinhji
Jaffer Sharief, Shri C.K.
Jain, Shri Bhiku Ram
Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander
Jakkayan, Shri S.T.K.
Jamilur Rahman, Shri
Jena, Shri Chintamani
Jitendra Prasad, Shri
Kahandole, Shri Z.M.
Kailash Pati, Shrimati
Kamal Nath, Shri
Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Kandaswamy, Shri M.
Karma, Shri Laxman
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath
Ken, Shri Lala Ram
Keyur Bhusan, Shri
Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad
Khan, Shri Malik M.M.A.
Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali
Kharlukhi, Shri Bajuban R.
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Kodiyan, Shri P.K.
Kosalram, Shri K.T.
Krishna, Shri S.M.
Krishna Pratap Singh, Shri
Krishnau, Shri G.Y.
Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai
Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.
Kulandaivelu, Dr. V.
Kunhambu, Shri K.
Kunwar Ram, Shri
Kurien, Prof. P.J.
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Lakshmanan, Shri G.
Laskar, Shri Nihar
Madhuri Singh, Shrimati
Mahabir Prasad, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Mahajan, Shri Y.S.
Mahala, Shri R.P.
Mahata, Shri Chitta
Mahendra Prasad, Shri
Maitra, Shri Sunil
Makwana, Shri Narsinh
Mallanna, Shri K.
Mallick, Shri Lakshman
Mallikarjun, Shri
Mallu, Shri A.R.
Mane, Shri R.S.
Mani, Shri K.B.S.
Manni Lal, Shri
Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed
Mavani, Shri Ramjibhai
Mehta, Prof. Ajit Kumar
Mishra, Shri Gargi Shankar
Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina
Mishra, Shri Uma Kant
Misra, Shri Harinatha
Misra, Shri Nityananda
Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan
Mohite, Shri Yashawantrao
Mohsin, Shri F.H.
More, Shri Ramkrishna
Motilal Singh, Shri
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ananda Gopal

Murthy, Shri Kusuma Krishna
Murthy, Shri M. Rajashekhara
Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekhara
Muttemwar, Shri Vilas
Muzaffar Hussain, Shri Syed
Nagina Rai, Shri
Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal
Naik, Shri G. Devaraya
Naikar, Shri D.K.
Nair, Shri B.K.
Namgyal, Shri P.
Nandi Yellaiah, Shri
Narayana, Shri K.S.
Nayak, Shri Mrutyunjaya
Nehru, Shri Arun Kumar
Netam, Shri Arvind
Ngangom Mohendra, Shri
Nihal Singh, Shri
Nihalsinghwala, Shri G.S.
Nikhra, Shri Rameshwar
Nurul Islam, Shri
Oraon, Shrimati Sumati
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Panika, Shri Ram Pyare
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Pardhi, Shri Keshaorao
Parmar, Shri Hiralal R.
Parthasarathy, Shri P.
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
Patel, Shri Ahmed Mohammed
Patel, Shri C.D.
Patel, Shri Mohan Lal
Patel, Shri Shantubhai
Pathak, Shri Ananda
Patil, Shri A.T.
Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe
Patil, Shri Chandrabhan Athara
Patil, Shrimati Shalini
Patil, Shri Shankarrao
Patil, Shri Shivraj V.
Patil, Shri Uttamrao
Patil, Shri Veerendra
Patil, Shri Vijay N.
Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti
Pattabhi Ram Rao, Shri
Pattuswamy, Shri D.
Pawar, Shri Balasaheb
Penchalaiah, Shri Pasala
Phulwariya, Shri Virda Ram
Pilot, Shri Rajesh
Poojary, Shri Janardhana
Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram
Pradhani, Shri K.
Prasan Kumar, Shri S.N.
Pullaiah, Shri Darur
Quadri, Shri S.T.
Rajesh Kumar Singh, Shri
Raju, Shri P.V.G.
Ram, Shri Ramswaroop
Ram Kinkar, Shri
Ramalingam, Shri N. Kudanthai
Ramamurthy, Shri K.
Ramulu, Shri H.G.
Rana Vir Singh, Shri
Ranga, Prof. N.G.
Ranjit Singh, Shri
Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai Ananda
Rao, Shri Jalagam Kondala
Rao, Shri M. Nageswara
Rao, Dr. M.S. Sanjeevi
Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
Rao, Shri P.V. Narasimha
Rath, Shri Rama Chandra
Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh
Rathod, Shri Uttam
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ravani, Shri Navin

Rawat, Shri Harish
Reddi, Shri G.S.
Reddy, Shri G. Narsimha
Reddy, Shri K. Brahmananda
Reddy, Shri K. Obul
Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Reddy, Shri P. Venkata
Reddy, Shri T. Damodar
Riyan, Shri Baju Ban
Rizaq Ram, Shri
Roat, Shri Jai Narain
Rothuama, Dr. R.
Roy, Shri A.K.
Roypradhan, Shri Amar
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Sahi, Shrimati Krishna
Sahu, Shri Narayan
Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad
Sajjan Kumar, Shri
Saminuddin, Shri
Sangma, Shri P.A.
Sankhawar, Shri Ashkaran
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Satish Prasad Singh, Shri
Satya Deo Singh, Prof.
Sawant, Shri T.M.
Sebastian, Shri S.A. Dorai
Sen, Shri Subodh
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Shailani, Shri Chandra Pal
Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari
Shakyawar, Shri Nathuram
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Shanmugam, Shri P.
Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal
Sharma, Shri Kali Charan
Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu
Sharma, Dr. Shanker Dayal
Shastri, Shri Dharam Dass
Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna
Shejwalkar, Shri N.K.
Shingda, Shri D.B.
Shiv Shankar, Shri P.
Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidyacharan
Sidnal, Shri S.B.
Singaravadivel, Shri S.
Singh, Shri C.P.N.
Singh, Shri D.G.
Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi
Singh Deo, Shri K.P.
Sinha, Shri Nirmal
Sinha, Shri Pitambar
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Solanki, Shri Babu Lal
Soren, Shri Harihar
Soundararajan, Shri N.
Soz, Prof. Saifuddin
Sparrow, Shri R.S.
Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.
Subburaman, Shri A.G.
Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati
Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt
Sunder Singh, Shri
Suryawanshi, Shri Narsingrao
Swami, Shri K.A.
Swaminathan, Shri R.V.
Tapeshwar Singh, Shri
Tayeng, Shri Sobeng
Tewari, Shri K.P.
Tewary, Prof. K.K.
Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb
Thungon, Shri P.K.
Tirkey, Shri Pius
Tiwari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani

Tiwari, Shri R.G.

Tripathi, Shri Kamalapati

Tudu, Shri Manmohan

Tytler, Shri Jagdish

Uike, Shri Chhote Lal

Unnikrishnan, Shri K.P.

Vairale, Shri Madhusudan

Varma, Shri Jai Ram

Varma, Shri Ravindra

Velu, Shri A.M.

Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.

Verma, Shri Deen Bandhu

Verma, Shri R.L.P.

Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh

Verma, Shrimati Usha

Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.

Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal

Wagh, Dr. Pratap

Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna Ramchandra

Yadav, Shri D.P.

Yadav, Shri R.N.

Yadav, Shri Ram Singh

Yadav, Shri Subhash Chandra

Yazdani, Dr. Golam

Zainal Abedin, Shri

Zainul Basher, Shri

NOES

Nil

MR. SPEAKER : Subject to correction, the result* of the division is : Ayes—373 ; Noes—*Nil*.

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two thirds of the members present and voting.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I beg to move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. SPEAKER : Now I have got names of four members who want to speak at the Third reading.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : At least you can read out their names if they are not allowed to speak.

MR. SPEAKER : They are : Shri Baju Ban Riyan, Shri Saifuddin Soz, Shri Anand Pathak and Shri Sunil Maitra.

AN HON. MEMBER : At least you may permit Shri Baju Ban Riyan to speak as he comes from Tripura.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, Mr. Baju Ban Riyan.

Motion moved :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

**SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN (Tripura East) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support and welcome this Bill that has been brought f orth for applying the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution to the State of Tripura, although it has come very late. I awail this opportunity to pay my homage and respects to all those democratic people of Tripura, Bengalis as well as tribals who waged prolonged struggle and agitations for this Bill under the leadership of CPI(M) party. Many of them have made significant sacrifices and some have laid down their lives and have become martyrs for the cause. I salute them.

*Sarvashri P.C. Sethi and Ramayan Rai also recorded their votes for *AYES*.

**The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

If they, who were in power in Tripura upto 1977, were interested in bringing this Bill for the upliftment of the tribals and were sincere about applying the Sixth Schedule to Tripura then this Bill could have come long ago. But unfortunately those who were in power till 1977 did not feel it necessary to bring forth this Bill, we have never heard them to make any statement even in favour of such a Bill. We have never heard any one from their party supporting this Bill. But the CPI(M) party, the Gana Mukti Parishad and such other democratic parties have all along agitated for this cause even when they were not in power but were in the opposition only. But because they were not in power, they could not do anything. After the left front Government came to power in Tripura in 1977, the State Government passed a resolution in favour of this demand and sent the same to the Central Government for approval. At that time Janata Government was in power at the Centre. Since the Central Government did not approve the extension of the Sixth Schedule to Tripura, the State Government set up the Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. It is a matter of great joy to us that today at long last we are going to apply the provisions of the Sixth Schedule to the State of Tripura. Sir, it is a matter of further gratification that this cherished Bill has been passed by this House unanimously. I hope that in the coming days the Central Government will come forward with liberal assistance to enable us to implement the same effectively. The provisions of this Bill are already in force in Assam, Meghalaya etc. But sufficient funds and power are not being provided to them and as a result the implementation is not adequate or satisfactory. Sir, I will sound a note of caution that if sufficient funds and assistance are not provided by the Central to Tripura for implementing the provisions of this Bill, then the people of Tripura will wage a fight to extract funds from the Centre and you should be prepared for that.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Minister, have you to say anything on this ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : No, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Before I put the motion that the Bill, as amended, be passed to the vote of the House, this being a Constitution Amendment Bill, voting has to be by division.

Let the Lobbies be cleared....

The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 18] **[19.12 hrs.**

AYES

Abbasi, Shri Kazi Jalil

Agarwal, Shri Satish

Ahmad, Shri Mohammad Asrar

Ahmed, Begum Abida

Ahmed, Shri Gulsher

Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin

Ajit Pratap Singh, Shri

Alluri, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose

Anand Singh, Shri

Ankineedu, Shri M.

Ankineedu Prasada Rao, Shri P.

Ansari, Shri Z.R.

Anuragi, Shri Godil Prasad

Anwar Ahmad, Shri

Appalanaidu, Shri S.R.A S.

Arakal, Shri Xavier

Arunachalam, Shri M.

Ashfaq Hussain, Shri

Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha

Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi

Azmi, Dr. A.U.

Bagun Sumbrui, Shri

Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal

4915

Baitha, Shri D.L.

Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari

Baleshwar Ram, Shri

Banatwalla, Shri G.M.

Bansi Lal, Shri

Barman, Shri Palas

Basu, Shri Chitta

Behera, Shri Rasabehari

Bhagat, Shri B.R.

Bhagat, Shri H.K.L.

Bhagwan Dev, Acharya

Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan

Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram

Bhatia, Shri R.L.

Bheekhabhai, Shri

Bhim Singh, Shri

Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu

Bhole, Shri R.R.

Bhoye, Shri Reshma Motiram

Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh

Bhuyan, Shri Bhubaneswar

Birbal, Shri

Birender Singh, Rao

Bishnu Prasad, Shri

Biswas, Shri Ajoy

Boddepalli, Shri Rajagopala Rao

Brar, Shrimati Gurbrinder Kaur

Brijendra Pal Singh, Shri

Buta Singh, Shri

Chakraborty, Shri Satyasadhan

Chakradhari Singh, Shri

Chandrakar, Shri Chandu Lal

Chandrashekharappa, Shri T.V.

Charanjit Singh, Shri

Chatterjee, Shri Somnath

Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyawati

Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh

Chaudhuri, Shri A.B.A Ghani Khan

Chavan, Shri S.B.

Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao

Channupati, Shrimati Vidya

Chingwang Konyak, Shri

Chinnaswamy, Shri C.

Choubey, Shri Narayan

Choudhari, Shrimati Usha Prakash

Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin

Chouhan, Shri Fatehbhan Singh

Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh

Daga, Shri Mool Chand

Dalbir Singh, Shri

Dalbir Singh, Shri

Damor, Shri Somjibhai

Dandavate, Prof. Madhu

Dandavate, Shrimati Pramila

Das, Shri A.C.

Datta, Shri Amal

Dennis, Shri N.

Desai, Shri B.V.

Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan

Devarajan, Shri B.

Dhandapani, Shri C.T.

Dogra, Shri G.L.

Doongar Singh, Shri

Dubey, Shri Bindeshwari

Dubey, Shri Ramnath

Ekka, Shri Christopher

Engti, Shri Biren Singh

Era Anbarasu, Shri

Faleiro, Shri Eduardo

Fernandes, Shri Oscar

Gadgil, Shri V.N.

Gadhavi, Shri Bheravadan K.

Gaekwad, Shri R.P.

Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao
Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Gandhi, Shri Rajiv
Gangwar, Shri Harish
Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya
Gehlot, Shri Ashok
Ghorpade, Shri R.Y.
Ghosh Goswami, Shrimati Bibha
Ghufran Azam, Shri
Gireraj Singh, Shri
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Gohil, Shri G.B.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela
Gounder, Shri A. Senapathi
Gouzagin, Shri N.
Gowda, Shri D.M. Putte
Gowda, Shri H.N. Nanje
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Hakam Singh, Shri
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Hannan Mollah, Shri
Hembrom, Shri Seth
Horo, Shri N.E.
Jadeja, Shri Daulatsinhji
Jaffer Sharief, Shri C.K.
Jain, Shri Bhiku Ram
Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander
Jakkayan, Shri S.T.K.
Jamilur Rahman, Shri
Jena, Shri Chintamani
Jitendra Prasad, Shri
Kahandole, Shri Z.M.
Kailash Pati, Shrimati
Kamal Nath, Shri
Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Kandaswamy, Shri M.
Karma, Shri Laxman
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Ken, Shri Lala Ram
Keyur Bhusan, Shri
Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad
Khan, Shri Malik M.M.A.
Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali
Kharlukhi, Shri Bajuban R.
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Kodiyan, Shri P.K.
Kosalram, Shri K.T.
Krishna, Shri S.M.
Krishna Pratap Singh, Shri
Krishnan, Shri G.Y.
Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai
Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.
Kulandaivelu, Dr. V.
Kunhambu, Shri K.
Kunwar Ram, Shri
Kurien, Prof. P.J.
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Lakshmanan, Shri G.
Laskar, Shri Nihar Ranjan
Madhuri Singh, Shrimati
Mahabir Prasad, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Mahajan, Shri Y.S.
Mahala, Shri R.P.
Mahata, Shri Chitta
Mahendra Prasad, Shri
Maitra, Shri Sunil
Makwana, Shri Narsinh
Mallana, Shri K.
Mallick, Shri Lakshman
Mallikarjun, Shri
Mallu, Shri A.R.
Mane, Shri R.S.
Mani, Shri K.B.S.
Manri Lal, Shri
Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed

Mavani, Shri Ramjibhai
Mehta, Prof. Ajit Kumar
Mishra, Shri Gargi Shankar
Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina
Mishra, Shri Uma Kant
Misra, Shri Harinatha
Misra, Shri Nityananda
Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan
Mohite, Shri Yashawantrao
Mohsin, Shri F.H.
More, Shri Ramkrishna
Motilal Singh, Shri
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ananda Gopal
Murthy, Shri Kusuma Krishna
Murthy, Shri M. Rajashekhara
Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekhara
Muttemwar, Shri Vilas
Muzaffar Hussain, Shri Syed
Nagina Rai, Shri
Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal
Naik, Shri G. Devaraya
Naikar, Shri D.K.
Nair, Shri B K.
Namgyal, Shri P.
Nandi Yellaiah, Shri
Narayana, Shri K.S.
Nayak, Shri Mrutyunjaya
Nebru, Shri Arun Kumar
Netam, Shri Arvind
Ngangom Mohendra, Shri
Nihal Singh, Shri
Nihalsingwala, Shri G.S.
Nikhra, Shri Rameshwar
Nurul Islam, Shri
Oraon, Shrimati Sumati
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Panika, Shri Ram Pyare
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Pardhi, Shri Keshaorao
Parthasarathy, Shri P.
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
Patel, Shri Ahmed Mohammed
Patel, Shri C.D.
Patel, Shri Mohan Lal
Patel, Shri Shantubhai
Pathak, Shri Ananda
Patil, Shri A.T.
Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe
Patil, Shri Chandrabhan Athara
Patil, Shrimati Shalini
Patil, Shri Shankarrao
Patil, Shri Shivraj V.
Patil, Shri Uttamrao
Patil, Shri Veerendra
Patil, Shri Vijay N.
Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti
Pattabhi Rama Rao, Shri
Pattuswamy, Shri D.
Pawar, Shri Balasaheb
Penchalaiah, Shri Pasala
Phulwariya, Shri Virda Ram
Pilot, Shri Rajesh
Poojary, Shri Janardhana
Pradhani, Shri K.
Prasan Kumar, Shri S.N.
Pullaiah, Shri Darur
Quadri, Shri S.T.
Rajesh Kumar Singh, Shri
Raju, Shri P.V.G.
Ram, Shri Ramswaroop
Ram Kinkar, Shri
Ramamurthy, Shri K.
Ramulu, Shri H.G.
Rana Vir Singh, Shri
Ranga, Prof. N.G.
Ranjit Singh, Shri

Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai Ananda
Rao, Shri Jalagam Kondala
Rao, Shri M. Nageswara
Rao, Dr. M.S. Sanjeevi
Rao, Shri M Satyanarayan
Rao, Shri P.V. Narasimha
Rath, Shri Rama Chandra
Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh
Rathod, Shri Uttam
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ravani, Shri Navin
Rawat, Shri Harish
Reddi, Shri G.S.
Reddy, Shri G. Narsimha
Reddy, Shri K. Brahmananda
Reddy, Shri K. Obul
Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Reddy, Shri P. Venkata
Reddy, Shri T. Damodar
Riyan, Shri Baju Ban
Rizaq Ram, Shri
Roat, Shri Jai Narain
Roy, Shri A K.
Roypradhan, Shri Amar
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Sahi, Shrimati Krishna
Sahu, Shri Narayan
Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad
Sajjan Kumar, Shri
Saminuddin, Shri
Sangma, Shri P.A.
Sankhawar, Shri Ashkaran
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Satish Prasad Singh, Shri
Satya Deo Singh, Prof.
Sawant, Shri T.M.
Sebastian, Shri S.A. Dorai
Sen, Shri Subodh
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Shailani, Shri Chandra Pal
Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari
Shakyawar, Shri Nathuram
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Shanmugam, Shri P.
Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal
Sharma, Shri Kali Charan
Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu
Sharma, Dr. Shanker Dayal
Shastri, Shri Dharam Dass
Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna
Shejwalkar, Shri N.K.
Shingda, Shri D.B.
Shiv Shankar, Shri P.
Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidyacharan
Sidnal, Shri S.B.
Singaravadivel, Shri S.
Singh, Shri C.P.N.
Singh, Shri D.G.
Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi
Singh Deo, Shri K.P.
Sinha, Shri Nirmal
Sinha, Shri Pitambar
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Solanki, Shri Babu Lal
Soren, Shri Harihar
Soundararajan, Shri N.
Soz, Prof. Saifuddin
Sparrow, Shri R.S.
Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.
Subburaman, Shri A.G.
Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati
Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt
Sunder Singh, Shri
Suryawanshi, Shri Narsingrao
Swami, Shri K.A.

Swaminathan, Shri R.V.
Tapeshwar Singh, Shri
Tayeng, Shri Sobeng
Tewari, Shri K.P.
Tewary, Prof. K.K.
Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb
Thungon, Shri P. K.
Tirkey, Shri Pius
Tiwari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani
Tiwari, Shri R.G.
Tripathi, Shri Kamalapati
Tudu, Shri Manmoha n
Tytler, Shri Jagdish
Uike, Shri Chhote Lal
Unnikrishnan, Shri K P.
Vairale, Shri Madhusudan
Varma, Shri Jai Ram
Varma, Shri Ravin dra
Velu, Shri A M
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Verma, Shri Deen Bandhu
Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh
Verma, Shrimati Usha
Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.
Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal
Wagh, Dr. Pratap
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna Ramchandra
Yadav, Shri D.P.
Yadav, Shri R N.
Yadav, Shri Ram Singh
Yadav, Shri Subhash Chandra
Yazdani, Dr. Golam
Zainal Abedin, Shri
Zainul Basher, Shri

NOES

Nil

MR. SPEAKER : Subject to correction, the result* of the division is : Ayes-365 ; Noes—*Nil.*

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting. The Bill, as amended, is passed by the requisite majority in accordance with the provisions of Article 368 of the Constitution.

The Motion was adopted.

———

19.12 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (FIFTY-SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. SPEAKER : Now, the House will take up item 22 of the agenda.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move :

> "That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

Sir, by Article 33 of the Constitution, Parliament is empowered to enact laws determining to what extent any of the rights conferred by Part III of the Constitution shall, in their application to the members of the armed forces or the forces charged with the maintenance of public order be restricted or abrogated so as to ensure the proper discharge of their duties and the maintenance of discip line among them.

There are certain other organisations whose charter of duties is akin or complementary to that of the forces charged with the maintenance of public order. These organisations are meant for collection of intelligence and for transmission and reception of messages relating to law and

*The following Members also recorded their votes for AYES :

Sarvashri Chitturi Subba Rao Chowdari, Shantaram Potdukhe, Ramayan Rai, H.R. Parmar and N. Kudanthai Ramalingam.

order. The maintenance of discipline among personnel working in these organisations is as vital in the national interest as maintaining of discipline by members of armed forces or police forces. It is, therefore, proposed to amend Article 33 of the Constitution to bring within its ambit personnel working in the aforesaid categories of organisations.

Sir, I would like to add at this stage that with the hope that my reasonableness will be matched by the reasonableness from the other side, I have tabled an amendment to delete (c) which is not really related to security. It is important in itself but we thought that it will be reasonable to delete it. So, all the other items are directly related to security and that is why I expect from the Opposition that the same reasonableness would be shown and there will be no difficulty in accepting this amendment.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

> "That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : Madam, before I come to the Bill directly, to the Fifty-Second Amendment Bill, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Home Minister to the fact that there are various Constitutional amendments which we have been supporting, as he has seen like the one we have passed just now. We would have welcomed similar amendment to the Bill to extend the provisions of the Sixth Schedule to the Hill areas of Darjeeling in West Bengal. The State Assembly of West Bengal has unanimously—all the parties in the Assembly including, the Congress-I—passed a resolution requesting the Central Government for application, extension of Schedule-VI to the Hill areas of Darjeeling. I hope he will consider that Resolution favourably.

Sir, we are told that in view of the supposedly great concessions made by him in proposing the deletion of Clause-C from the proposed amendments we should be reasonable and by being reasonable, he thinks, he assumed that we ought to support this Bill. I am afraid, Madam, we cannot oblige my right hon. friend. Madam, in a sense, I welcome this Bill because it will accelerate the process of the final eclipse of this anti-people Government. This Bill exposes once again, once more the authoritarian character of this Government during these last days when it is fighting to stop disintegration of its party, gasping for breath for survival. Madam, I feel it is political impropriety and moral perversity to assume more and more draconian powers by amendment to the Constitution. Of course, we are not surprised that such types of anti-people laws should be brought forward in this House by this Government because enforcement of the people's the Fundamental Rights, even though minimal—as they are in our Constitution—is always considered to be an abuse of the powers by this Government. That is why we find greater and greater restraint, greater and greater control by the executive on the exercise of the minimal Fundamental Rights. Madam, you are aware that Fundamental Rights which are contained in Article 19 of the Constitution there are exceptions provided on the ground of reasonable restrictions, almost all the Fundamental Rights as provided in Article 19 of the Constitution are subject to control, subject to restriction and subject to curb and greater and greater use of this restrictive clause have been taken recourse to for the purpose of reducing the ambit of the Constitutional and Fundamental Rights of the people of this country. We consider that it is unfortunate that our founding fathers did not repose faith in the people of this country, who fought for the emancipation of the country from the British foreign rule, foreign domination, and the whole Constitution in some aspects has assumed that the people of this country will misuse the very limited power that has been given to them under the Constitution. Unfortunately, what has been done during the last 34 years, since the Constitution came into force ? What we find is no enlargement of the rights of the people. No amendment has been brought by this Government or the earlier Government for the enlargement of the rights of the people. Workers' rights have been restricted, common peoples, rights have

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

been restricted, preventive detention law is now a permanent feature of this country. I would like the Home Minister to show if they have brought about any changes either in the law or in the Constitution, where they have conceded any greater right to the people.

What our Constitution-makers thought to be sufficient, we feel that it was unfortunate even then, that the Parliament in the exercise of its legislative power can impose restrictions on the exercise of the Fundamental Rights—by whom—by members of the Armed Forces or the Forces charged with maintenance of public order which includes the police. It was thought sufficient and, of course, I consider it unfortunate.

These are some of the provisions which are the black spots on our Constitution like Article 22(4) which permits preventive detention. These are the black spots, and we should have changed them as we have changed so many other provisions of the Constitution. We have changed those provisions of the Constitution which perpetuated privy purses and princely system in this country, because it was found that it went against the very concept of a democratic society, egalitarian society ; it perpetuated vested interests. That is why this Parliament in its constituent power has changed these provisions, obliterated them. We have obliterated provisions like Article 31(B) where zamindari was, in a sense, perpetuated. By experience, people have changed those provisions of the Constitution which were standing in the way of the country's progress, although many other provisions still remain. This Government ought to have a commitment to the rights of the people, but we find that somehow, their whole attitude is that the people should have least rights and their rights should be as minimal as possible. That is why one such law has been passed which takes away the peoples' rights. What is ESMA, Essential Services Maintenance Act ? This is nothing but what takes away the very very limited rights which the working class in this country has been enjoying. Article 19, with its various sub-Articles, make the exercise of Fundamental Rights possible not in a very wide manner, but in a restricted manner. Now, in the name of security of the country - it is always easy to mention security of the country—what is being proposed to be done is to confer power on the Parliament to make laws to take away the rights of any and every so-called security force in this country. Why ? Are the people in the Security Services of the country all anti-nationals ? Do they not have any sense of patriotism ? For the sake of their service conditions, for the improvement of their service conditions or for removal of certain grievances, can they not be allowed to form associations or be permitted to project their grievances before the authorities ? Can they not be expected to act with a sense of responsibility ? Why do you distrust them ? You are creating a chasm between them and the Government. How do you help in the instilling in them of a spirit of service to the country and its people ? You are alienating them from the Government by putting greater and greater restraints on their minimal rights.

This is our opposition, in principle, to this Bill. I would like to know one very significant fact : the hon. Minister has not stated in what manner he wants to exercise this power. What are the rights affected ? Kindly see the Constitution, and what is being proposed to be done.

It says here that the fundamental rights "...can be restricted or abrogated so as to ensure the proper discharge of their duties and maintenance of discipline among them." That is what you say. If so, you have to make a law. It cannot be done by a mere amendment. This session is coming to an end on the 27th of this month ; and we take it that this House is coming to an end on that day. Thereafter, Parliament will not sit for the purpose of passing any law. It is all clear that thereafter, all sorts of ordinances will be issued, which will not be the subject of legislative scrutiny ; nobody will have any say on them. They will not be brought before the House. The hon. Minister does not promise that whatever legislations he is thinking of, will be brought in before the 27th of this month, so that Members can make their views known.

So, you want to issue ordinances, taking away rights. What are the rights which you will take away ? The Army Act is an illustration. Under Article 33 of the Constitution, rules have been framed, taking away their trade union rights. Even the civilian employees of the Defence Services are not being considered fit to have the right to form associations. How, then, do they project their views ? Do you want to make them deaf and dumb, and to stifle their views, even if they have a reasonable demand ?

I would like to tell the hon. Minister : In a part of this country, viz. West Bengal, police have been given all trade union rights. Has that affected the efficiency of the police ?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar) : Definitely.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Let there be a serious discussion. Don't always be flippant.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : It has been said so by one of your Ministers.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : If, in a particular case, our police had been inefficient, our Minister is honest enough to admit it. Not like you. I can cite cases where the Supreme Court has passed strong strictures against the police in States ruled by Congress(I) Governments. Therefore, you should educate yourself first.

So, I am proud to say that in West Bengal which is a part of this country, we have conceded the minimum right of the police to form trade unions, to participate in the process of consideration of their rights as responsible citizens of India, and as responsible members of the police force. It has not created any difficulty. Therefore, I say that the Government of India thrives on authoritarianism. This government excels in taking away the rights of the people. I am sorry I cannot support this Bill. We shall oppose it in spite of this proposed amendment of the hon. Minister. We think this is another piece of draconian legislation ; and this type of legislation will do nothing but denude the rights of the people, which means it is an anti-people legislation. I oppose it.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, जहां तक अनुशासन की बात सेना में या आर्म्ड फोर्सेज में होने की बात है, तो इसमें दो राय नहीं हो सकती है कि ऐसा होना चाहिए। इसलिए संविधान निर्माताओं ने आर्टीकिल 33 में यह लिखा था :

> "संसद् विधि द्वारा अवधारण कर सकेगी कि इस भाग द्वारा प्रदत्त अधिकारों में से किसी को, सशस्त्र बलों या लोक व्यवस्था बनाए रखने का भारसाधन करने वाले बलों के सदस्यों को लागू होने में, किस परिमाण तक निर्बन्धित या निराकृत किया जाए ताकि उनके कर्त्तव्यों का उचित पालन और उनमें अनुशासन बना रहना सुनिश्चित रहे।"

यह अपने में काफी था और संविधान के संशोधन की कोई खास आवश्यकता नहीं थी लेकिन आपने इस संशोधन विधेयक के ओबजेक्ट्स एण्ड रीजन्स में यह लिखा है :

> "अनुभव से यह प्रतीत हुआ है कि राष्ट्र के हित में उनके कर्त्तव्यों का उचित पालन और उनमें अनुशासन बना रहना अति महत्व का विषय है।"

आर्म्ड फोर्सेज में पीछे कुछ घटनाएं देश के अन्दर देखने को मिली हैं और उसकी जिम्मेदारी इसलिए नहीं कि सेना का कोई नियम नहीं है, कोई रूल नहीं है, कानून नहीं है, आर्टीकिल 33 में अधिकार प्रदत्त नहीं है। सरकार की लापरवाही की वजह से अनुशासनहीनता कहीं-कहीं देखने को मिली है और मैं उस पर चर्चा नहीं करना चाहूंगा। मेरे ख्याल में माननीय मंत्री जी के दिमाग में एक बात आई होगी क्योंकि पंजाब की घटना के बाद सेना में कुछ प्रतिक्रिया कुछ लोगों में देखने को मिली और इस कारण यह आवश्यक हो गया कि कानून का संशोधन किया जाए लेकिन जिस तरह से बार-बार आप कानून ला रहे हैं और

[श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह]

कभी टेरोरिस्ट्स इफेक्टेड एरियाज के लिए स्पेशल कोर्ट्स का कानून और कभी नेशनल सेक्यूरिटी एक्ट में संशोधन, तो इससे लगता है कि सरकार की नीयत कहीं साफ नहीं है। क्या वजह है कि बार-बार जो मौलिक अधिकार प्रदत्त हैं संविधान में संविधान निर्माताओं के द्वारा, उन मौलिक अधिकारों पर चोट पहुंचाई जा रही है, कुठाराघात किया जा रहा है। मंत्री जी ने कहा कि वे इसमें कुछ संशोधन करना चाहेंगे, तो यह अच्छी बात है, स्वागत की बात है लेकिन इसे आपने इतना व्यापक बना दिया कि इसमें शंका पैदा होने लगती है कि इसका दुरुपयोग किसी जगह किया जा सकता है।

मैं ग्रिवान्सेज के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। इन सर्विसेज में जो लोग हैं, जिनका उल्लेख आपने इस बिल के अन्दर किया हैं, उन लोगों की कुछ शिकायतें हैं, उनकी कुछ ग्रिवान्सेज हैं, उनके बारे में आप थोड़ा सा इस बिल में साफ कर देते कि उनकी उचित सुनवाई के लिए कोई रास्ता निकलेगा, कोई रेमेडी मिलेगी और अगर रेमेडी मिलेगी, तो कैसे मिलेगी। क्या उनकी एसोसियेशन के द्वारा, उनके संघों के द्वारा कहीं इसको मान्यता मिलेगी। आपने एक कौंसिल की बात की है और जिस दिन आप इस बिल को इन्ट्रोड्यूस कर रहे थे, उस दिन आपने इसके बारे में कहा था। क्या सही माइने में इन लोगों को सुनवाई हो सकेगी। एक बात मैं यह साफ कहना चाहता हूं कि लोकशाही के अन्दर सेना या सैनिक बल के जो लोग होते हैं, उनकी आस्था भी होती है क्योंकि अगर ऐसा न हो, तो प्रवृत्ति दूसरी बन जाती है। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि कानून को इतना सख्त नहीं बनाना चाहिए कि वे अपनी न्यायसंगत बात को भी सरकार के सामने न रख सकें। माननीय मंत्री जी जब उत्तर दें, तो मैं उनसे यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या आपने उनकी ग्रिवान्सेज के मामले में कोई रास्ता अख्तियार किया है, जिसके माध्यम से वे अपनी बात आप तक पहुंचा सकें क्योंकि उन को अपनी बात को पहुंचाना और आपका सुनना दोनों सम्बन्ध रखते हैं। इसलिए यह बात साफ होनी चाहिए।

एक बात यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि एक प्रवृत्ति मौलिक अधिकारों पर चोट करने की बनती जा रही है और इन दिनों जबकि चुनाव नजदीक आ रहे हैं, पता नहीं किस मंशा से आप यह सब काम कर रहे हैं। इसलिए इस बिल का समर्थन करने में मुझे बहुत दुःख होता है। मैंने पहले कहा है कि मेरी पार्टी के नेता आर्म्ड फोर्सेज में अनुशासन चाहते हैं लेकिन आपकी मंशा पर शक करते हैं।

इतना कहकर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North) : I have profound respect for the Rt. hon. Home Minister. In fact, the ardent and effective manner in which he advocated the cause of human rights in the United Nations has enhanced the respect in which he is held all over the country. It is, therefore, a sad conspiracy of circumstances that has occasioned the sight of the Rt. hon. gentleman coming before the House with four Bills in succession aimed at restricting the Fundamental Rights of the citizens of this country. Article 33 of the Constitution does confer the right on Parliament to enact laws to restrict and abridge the Fundamental Rights of certain categories of citizens. My hon. friend from Jadhavpur has already pointed out to the fact that once this amendment is adopted, the Government will be empowered to bring in Bills to the House or use the authority or abuse the authority to bring proposals before the House which can be adopted with a simple majority, which, therefore, will not reguire the majority needed to amend a constitutional provision. Though there are many Fundamental Rights enumerated in Part III, the target of Article 33—as my hon. friend from Jadhavpur will bear me out—is the Fundamental Right in Article Number 19 which deals with the freedom of speech, freedom of association, etc. It is not the freedom to profess one's religion, freedom to hold property, freedom to reside anywhere in India, freedom to follow any profession you like, which is under attack

with the use Article 33. The target of attack is the Fundamental Right in Article 19, which is the freedom of association and freedom of speech to which my hon. friend has referred. Any restriction imposed on the Fundamental Right of a citizen can be justified only if it can be proved that it is in the interest of the Collective the society and the State and only if the restriction imposed is minimal, the people affected by the restriction are minimal and the quantum or degree of abridgement is minimal. Unfortunately, I beg to submit for your consideration what my Rt. hon. friend has brought before the House enlarges the area, the number of categories which are affected by this restriction or abridgement of the Fundamental Rights. Moreover, the Bill as it is now before the House leaves the criteria for justification vague.

The enlargement is not a minimal enlargement. My hon. friend knows very well that 33 (a) and (b) as they are today in the existing article of the Constitution themselves cover about three million people. I do not have the time to read out to you. But my hon. friend may well be aware that the Army, the Navy and the Air Force which are covered by 33 (a) account for nearly 12 lakhs. The CRPF has about 90,000, CISF 54,000, BSF 1 lakh, ITBP 50,000 to 60,000, the Territorial Army 50,000, RPF—I do not know whether it will be covered by this in the light of my hon. friend's statement that (c) would be deleted—30,000, the Home Guards—I do not know whether they in the performance of certain duties will be affected by the proposals contained in this Bill ; if so, that would affect another 4.39 lakhs, then the civil defence volunteers 3.90 lakhs, the Intelligence Bureau and the RAW. Of course, the actual number of people employed in the RAW is a secret but going by the figures that have been made available that also will amount to another 10,000.

Thus, nearly three million people will be affected and the Fundamental Rights of three million citizens of this country will be affected by this Bill as it is now before the House. This is not a small number. I cannot quote the exact number of employees in the Central Government, it must be something like 40 lakhs. Therefore, the proportion or the disproportionate manner of the increase can be inferred from the figures that I have cited. In addition.....(*Interruptions*).

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will you kindly yield ?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Madam, I will sit down but that should not erode my time.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Your time will be made up.

Armed Forces and the Forces charged with the maintenance of public order, are already there. What, according to you, is the addition by this ?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : I have already said. I think my hon. friend did not listen to me with the alacrity which is a usual characteristic of his. I did say that the total effect of the Bill, as it is today, I did not say, that three million will be added by the additional clause that my hon. friend.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I am asking you to tell me what is the additional .....(*Interruptions*).

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : If I have the statistical resources that my hon. friend has, I would have regaled the statistical details of the numbers involved, but unfortunately, I am not in his seat.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : But you have already given some.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : That is from the figures that have been given to this House by your Government. Is it a crime to quote you ? Or do you have second thoughts about these figures ? Why do you grudge the fact that I am quoting your figures ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I am only saying, please let us know if you have any idea of the addition involved.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : My answer to that is that I am not ni a

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

position to compute the total number. I must say that my hon. friend, when he wielded an olive branch, was almost a monument of patience but since circumstances have changed, the olive branch has been taken away and he has been given a club to him, I see the weight the club is telling on his patience.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Not at all.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please go on, he will answer you.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Yes, he will, but he wants to interrupt. That is why I said, the weight of the club.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: I used to interrupt earlier also. Please don't start this.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : I am not starting this. If you are an inveterate interrupter, I think the Chair should take care of you.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I am not an inveterate interrupter, I am an occasional interrupter.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Well, then let those occasions be rare, especially when the time of the Member who is speaking, is not as unlimited as that of the Right hon. gentleman.

The rationale of the restriction has been put down in the Article as it is. There are two objectives that have been mentioned, one is the proper discharge of their duties and the other is the maintenance of discipline. These are impeccable, these are understandable but we do not grudge these, we do not cavil at them. We agree specially because of the special nature of these services, their relation to security and public order, to which we are as committed as the Right hon. gentleman, the need for immediate and implicit obedience of orders of superiors, the need for full-hearted and earnest compliance, even at the cost of one's life and limb, there must be a special consideration to the Forces and some other categories that have already been listed by the founding fathers of the Constitution.

But are these additional restrictions necessary ? What are the restrictions that are necessary ? I would like to submit for the consideration of my Right hon. friend that this Bill itself is unnecessary. Why ? Because the Army, the Air Force and the Navy rre covered by Sections 20 and 21 of the Army Act, to which my hon. friend from Jadavpur referred. It very clearly says that :

> The Central Government, by notification, can make rules restricting, to such extent and in such manner as may be necessary, the right of any person subject to this Act—
>
> (a) to be a member of, or to be associated in any way with, any trade union or labour union or any class of trade or labour unions, or any society, institution or association, or any class of institutions or associations ;
>
> (b) to attend or address any meeting, to take part in any demonstration organised by any body of persons for any political or other purposes ;
>
> (c) to communicate with the press or to publish or cause to be published any book, letter or other document.

This applies to the army, navy and air force.

Now I want to point out to the right hon. friend from Hanamkonda that, besides this, there is a piece of legislation, passed by this House, which is called the Police Forces (Restriction of Rights) Act, 1966. This is very germane to the point that I am trying to make and I would like even the Home Minister to lend his ears to what I am saying. What is that ? Madam, this Police Forces (Restriction of Rights) Act, section 3, imposes similar restrictions, exactly similar restrictions.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He should conclude soon. I am giving the first bell.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Section 3 of the Act, is a virtual repetition with annotation of these very restrictions, imposed by section 20 of the Army Act. The Police Forces (Restriction oi Rights) Act, 1966 has a long Schedule, which contains 23 Acts, some of the States and some of the Centre. Madam, if you will permit me, I will read out to you section 3 of that Act, which says...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Do not go into the details.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : It is not the details ; it is very important, My case is that the right which he is seeking from the House is already with him. He has come here in a somnolent mood, or in a fit of amnesia. You must permit me to take this case. It says :

> "No member of the police force shall, without the express sanction of Central Government, or of the prescribed authority :
>
> (a) be a member of, or be associated in any way with, any trade union, labour union, political association or with any class of trade unions.....
>
> (b) a member of, or be associated in any way with, any other society, institution, association, or organisation that is not recognized as part of the force, of which he is a member, or is not purely social, recreational or religious in nature ; or
>
> (c) communicate with the press or publish...."

What arises from that ? The question of the nature of the organisation or association, whether it is banned or not allowed is decided by the Central Government.

Added to section 3, comes another section, section 5, which is very important. It says :... (*Interruptions*) The hon. Member from Bhilwara must always rush in where angels fear to tread. Section 5 reads :

> "The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, amend the Schedule by including therein any other enactment relating to a force charged with the maintenance of public order, or by omitting therefrom any enactment already specified therein...."

It means that any of these forces ; covered by your clause, can be included in the schedule by a notification.

The CRPF was created by an Act of this House in 1949, the Border Security Force by an Act of 1968, the Territorial Army by an Act of 1948. Section 9 of the Territorial Army Act says that the Army Act is applicable to the members of the territorial army. The Railway Protection Force was created by an Act in 1957 and the Central Industrial Security Force by an Act of 1968. Therefore, it can be seen that all these forces were created by Acts passed by this House and there is already power vested in this Government, vested by the Act that I have referred to, by sheer notification, by mere notification, to include these forces within the purview of the restrictions which I have referred to.

Here comes the main question. If these are the restrictions which my hon. friend, who is now whispering elsewhere, has in mind....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Or whispered to.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He will reply to it.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : I do not want him to read my speech tomorrow. He is not listening to me. This is downright disrespect to the House..... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Others are listening to you.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Madam, I must be on your right side ; otherwise, you would not allow me to continue.

Therefore, if these are all the restrictions we have in mind, then he has the powers already. Therefore, an apprehension arises in our mind, an inference arises in our mind that perhaps these are not the restrictions that he has in mind.

Madam, there is a distinction which you should have in mind between the needs of the State and the needs of the Government as an employer. Why employer ? We have witnessed so many revolts in the Provincial Armed Constabulary. My hon. and venerable friend from Varanasi will remember what happened in 1973, or in 1977 or in 1979 in Delhi, in Kerala, in Andhra ? What were the reasons for these mutiness and revolts ? Inquiry Committees were appointed. What causes did they detect? They were not political. They were not the result of subscribing to political associations, but they were related to demands regarding conditions of work emoluments, prospects for promotions. Now, these are therefore, needs which are agitating the police and people in these forces. Therefore, I say there should be a distinction between the demands of the State as the repository of the sovereignty of the nation and the demands of the Government as an employer. If he wants to use this law as a shield to protect himself from the duties cast on the Government as an employer, then it is a matter that should compel the House to consider very seriously whether this Bill should be adopted at all.

Now, as far as grievances are concerned, there are individual and collective grievances. Collective grievances need formulation, articulation, representation and in some cases, of course, there arises the problem of agitation. I can very well understand that there should be nothing done which would create disharmony, create tension, or rivalry or which would affect the spirit of discipline and camaraderie which such forces require. I agree with the hon. gentleman if these are his objectives. But to serve these objectives it is not necessary to create a twilight zone where you hover between mortality and immortality, where you do not know whether these rights exist or do not exist, and the decision is to be left at the sweet mercy of my Rt. Hon. friend.

Now, the Police Commission has gone into this question. Madam there is one more point I want to make. He has suggested that he would delete (c). So far so good. But if almost all the forces necessary are already covered by the existing legislation, than is it only to cover the Intelligence Bureau and the RAW that you have brought this Bill ? Is it so ? Some mosquitoes can create trouble by murmuring in your ears all through the night, and I can see the hon. gentleman throwing his arms about to deal with these mosquitoes. But is it necessary to bring such a Bill which will affect the Fundamental rights of so many millions of people just because you want to deal with some people ? If that is so, why don't you specify that ?

Then there is only one more point that I would like to make. The hon. Member from Ajmer is showing his characteristic impatience. While answering the objection raised by the Rt. hon. gentleman from Rajapur at the stage of introduction, my hon. friend said that a machinery for the settlement of grievances already exists. I read his speech. Unfortunately I was not given the opportunity to be present at that time. But Madam I shall only wish to quote from the National Police Commission and I will conclude.

> "We have carefully examined the existing facilities in the police for identification and redressal of policemen's grievances. Presently there is the system of holding weekly orderly room and monthly Sammelan/Darbar Alochana Sabha in different police units etc...At the monthly Sammelan and Darbars some collective grievances get ventilated and superior officers get an opportunity to know them and initiate suitable collective steps, whatever."

I do not repeat the whole paragraph. I shall refer to the pages that will make it

unnecessary for me to read the whole thing.

> "Moreover, the system of orderly room has, over the years, acquired a punitive character, and is now used mainly for awarding punishments for delinquencies which are announced by the intermediary officer who marches the delinquent into the orderly room. There is an urgent need for devising a satisfactory system through which grievances can be effectively voiced..."

Now, on page 44 - because you are not allowing me to read – of the Report of the National Police Commission which had a very unfortunate parentage and therefore, the child has to suffer because of the parents, because it was appointed during the days when the Janata Party was in power—on page 44 the Police Commission has given guidelines as to what the machinery for the settlement of grievances should be. This shows that the existing machinery is inadequate and my fear is that this limitation may even militate against the spirit of the ILO convention that no restriction on the right of freedom of association etc. of workers can be imposed without simultaneously providing for an effective machinery for the expeditious disposal of their grievances through negotation or concilation. That is why, Madam, I have moved an amendment to this Bill. I, therefore, oppose the Bill in the present form and I hope the House will reject it.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior): Madam Chairman, I also stand to oppose this Amendment.

Madam, the first point which I want to make is as to what are the circumstances and what are the instances or circumstances due to which this Amendment has been brought. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons nothing has been made out. Only in the last paragraph it was stated :

> "Experience has revealed that the need for ensuring proper discharge of their duties and the maintenance of discipline among them is of paramount importance in the national interest."

This is just a repetition of the earlier provision of Article 33. What were the circumstances or can he cite any examples ? He could have shown that these are the circumstances and these are the instances for which this particular Amendment is needed. That has not been made out.

Madam, actually, as pointed by earlier hon. speakers on the subject, what was the necessity of this Amendment at this fag end of the Session ? I can understand if any further right is being granted, as for example if the fundanental right to work is brought under the Constitution by way of amendment. If there is any fundamental right to have food, if there is any fundamental right to give minimum residence to an Indian citizen, if such fundamental rights are added, then I can understand that this is something for the good of the citizens. But after 37 years of our Independence we are unable even to give food to everybody, leave alone the question of residence. On the other hand, if this is the law which is being brought in. We are seeing a host of defections, but up till now the law on defection has not been brought in. (*Interruptions*). It is not relevant, it is not necessary.

Similarly, there is the amendment to the Representation of People Act. The matter is under consideration of the Government for long, but no amendment has been brought in to the Representation of People Act. Instead, this legislation is brought in. Gracefully, our hon. Home Minister has been kind enough to say that (c) should be withdrawn. What is the result of that ? If (a) and (b) of Article 33 are taken together omitting (d) and (e), it is just Article 33 as it is. What has been added is categories of persons mentioned in (d) and (e). Why are these persons included ? The reason for including these personnel is not clear. I also cannot understand the category mentioned in (d) which says, 'persons employed in any bureau or other organisation established by the State for purposes of intelligence or counter-intelligence.'

What is the difficulty being faced by the

[Shri N.K. Shejwalkar]

Government ? It is not clear. Similar is the case in tele-communication system. What the Government wants to gain from this amendment is not clear. Actually, I am against the very fundamental principle of discriminating between (a) and (b) and even Article 33. Of course, it is there, but that too I am not in favour of.

20 hrs.

As has been stated by Shri Ravindra Verma and others the mischief is not only restricted to Article 19—i.e. forming of Association and other things. I understand the Government may not have the intention to take away all the Fundamental Rights in Part III of the Constitution, but by this they will have this power. So, I am 100% opposed to this. By this amendment, all the fundamental rights can be taken away. The Government need not come to Parliament. We are seeing that ordinances are being passed when the Parliament is not in Session. By ordinances they can curtail the rights of citizens. There is no restriction. I am totally opposed to such sort of power being given.

There are so many laws, as has been mentioned by Shri Ravindra Verma, to control the behaviour of the Police and the Armed Forces. There are sufficient provisions. After all all, the provisions will be subject to the provision of Article 33. More rights are being taken away than what have been given or provided in Article 33. My submission is that such a law which is giving vast powers for no reason is not justified. I, therefore, oppose it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : I oppose this Bill.

I am grateful to my colleague from Bombay North for the really painstaking and exhaustive study that he has made of all the different aspects of this Bill and the various legislative measures which already exist and their implications in relation to this Bill.

The hon. Home Minister has come forward with an amendment to delete clause (c). (a) and (b) are already covered by Article 33 of the Constitution. So, we are left only with (d) and (e). All this exercise is being made for categories who are covered in (d) and (e).– persons employed in various intelligence organisations and persons employed with telecommunication systems set up for the purposes of any Force, bureau or organisation referred to in clauses (a) to (d).

I would like him to tell the House approximately, if not accurately, what is the total number of people involved in these two categories– people employed in the Intelligence organisation and Telecommunication services connected with the Armed Forces. How many people are involved for which you are coming forward to amend the Constitution ? It is not the Armed Forces, it is not the para-military force. It is not the other people who are concerned with maintaining law and order because they are already covered. They have no rights, anyhow as far as article 19 is concerned already. What is the purpose of the Government except to create a sort of intimidatory atmosphere ? I do not understand. We have to take into consideration here, I think which is very real the practice and attitude of the Government that we find on this question every day now. My memory now goes back to 1979 to which the hon. Member from Bombay North has also referred briefly. In 1979, you remember that there was a wave of disaffection, discontent and agitation in various parts of the country mainly among the members of the Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) and also C.R.P. to some extent. And it went to such an extent that in the Bokaro Steel Plant, there was an exchange of fire between the Armed Forces and the CISF. You remember all these incidents. Now, the demands which they put forward, as a trade-unionist, I will never forget. The demands were not political demands of any kind.

20.06 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

You may not agree with those demands. They were demands relating to their conditions of service, to their promotional chan-

nels, to their different emoluments, to the behaviour of the officers towards the jawans or rather the misbehaviour of some officers towards the jawans of the CISF, a practice which is followed in many places even now where illegally jawans are made to perform domestic duties in the houses of officers, taking the dogs for a morning walk, accompanying the Memsaheb to the bazar every morning. These are not jobs for which the jawans are recruited. But they are made to do it under compulsion. They were protesting against these things. And I remember that in those days, the Congress Party was out of power and some of these CISF people approached various people for redressal. They also approached Mrs. Indira Gandhi. She was very much in the wilderness at that time. I met some of those people. After that, they met Mrs. Gandhi and they told me: "When we approached her, she said, 'What can I do because I am not in power. If I had been in power, I would have taken steps to see that your legitimate grievances are redressed." It is very good. After that she has come back to power and you are sitting here by virtue of that. Now, what do you do ? Instead of first applying your mind, as Mr. Ravindra Varma tried to point out in the amendment which he has tabled the first thing is not this. The first thing is not to take away their rights or suppress their rights. That can come only later as a corollary, to provide them with some proper channel for representation of their demands and grievances and a machinery for redressal. Without that you have no right. The Government has no right to try and suppress and repress these people. And what is happening, I do not understand. The CISF personnel were assured in 1979 by the Director General that local unit levels or the level which is not higher than the local unit level will be permitted to set up associations. Welfare associations or something like them, they will be not called—trade-union. At the unit level, through their associations, they can make representations of their demands and grievances and they will be considered and speedy redress will be attempted. And subsequently, nothing was done. Those associations were not allowed to be set up ; not recognised and nothing. If you try to bottle up people's grievances in this way without any possible way of outlet, then later on some trouble takes place. Something erupts in the form of some agitation or something and then the Government becomes more panicky. It is more sensible to consider the other thing which is not provided by you at all. I know that will come as a separate Bill. That will not come as a part of the Constitution (Amendment) Bill. But you see the whole way you have approached the question, you have not outlined anything about that. Now, there are so many anomalies in the situation. You have said, we want to deal with those people whose duties are concerned with the security of the country.

Now, the civilian employees of the Defence establishments—the new Defence Minister is sitting here ; of course, he knows and I am reminding him—have got every right to set up trade unions. They have got trade unions at every level. They have got all-India federations and all that. The civilian employees who are working in the Defence factories, manufacturing ammunition, manufacturing weapons, for the armed forces have got trade unions. The workers of the Rifle factory at Ishapore, the workers of the Gun Shell factory at Cossipore and workers of so many other establishments who are under the Defence Ministry are producing vital ammunition, weapons and other things for the armed forces. They have been allowed to have trade unions. He has behaved in quite a sensible way towards them. Has that affected their discipline in any way ? Every Report of the Defence Ministry presented here, every year, pays glowing tributes to the work of the civilian employees of Defence establishments and points out a very good record of their work, the quality of their production and how production has been going up. When they have got trade union rights just like Central Government employees, has that affected their discipline ? Are they not going good work ? Are they not making all these weapons for the Defence forces ? This is important for the security of the country.

What an anomalous position it is I do not understand. You take the case of

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

GREF, the General Reserve Engineering Force, also known as the Border Roads Organisation. There are a large number of people employed there, working on the border roads. It is an anomalous position that the GREF comes under the Transport Ministry but this is dealt with for all purpose by the Defence Ministry. Nobody has been able to resolve this peculiar legal anachronism up till today. Under whom are they ?

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East) : They are subjected to army discipline also.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Having been put under the Ministry of Transport, they are dealt with by the Ministry of Defence and then they are subjected to army rules and military rules also. Why don't you take them over and regard them as para military forces ? They are working in very difficult conditions, constructing and maintaining border roads. They have no right of representing their grievances at all. Their only agitation was that they should be allowed some machinery, some channel, by which they can express their demands and grievances. We raised it in the Consultative Committee of the Defence Ministry. We were told, "It is not necessary." We asked why. They said that because the officers are holding darbars, what they used to do in the days of British, the GREF, the Border Roads Organisation people can come to these darbars...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Are they Participants of the Joint Consultative Machiney or not ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : No. They are not given any rights like that. They are not covered under the Joint Consultative Machinery.

They are also doing work which is vital for the security of the country. They are constructing and maintaining border roads in those areas. But up till now, these poor people do not know whether they are under Mr. Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy or Mr. S.B. Chavan.

Once a couple of years ago, and, I hope, you will remember the incident—it was exposed in certain sections of the press —and, I think, it was somewhere in Assam and in a foolish way, I suppose, when they took a demonstration to some high ranking military officer to represent their grievances, the whole lot of them were arrested and they were subjected to a court martial just like military personnel. Why was that done ? They are not the people to be court martialled. They are not the members of the armed forces.

Now, are these people doing work which is any way more important for the country than that the civilian employees of the Defence factories are doing ? I do not understand this. The whole thing is a mess ; it is a chaotic thing. Nobody has got any clear idea of what they are supposed to be doing.

The only thing that I find here from this Memorandum which has been circulated for the consideration of the Speaker is :

> "Of late, there has been a growing tendency among employees of certain organisations to adopt agitational methods in their dealings with the Government. This has seriously affected the efficiency and can undermine the security of the State."

Well, there are two recent examples that I can think of which may have unnerved the Government. One is the mutiny which took place in Ramgarh by recruits of the Sikh Regimental Centre. It took place recently. Everybody remembers it. I do not know how the Government did cope with that. That is already covered. They are members of the armed forces. They can be apprehended, court-martialled and, I am sure, these are being done. We do not know what is happening after that Ramgarh incident. It is a very serious matter, no doubt. That may have shaken the Government a bit because, particularly, I suppose hundreds of thousands of Sikhs are still in uniform. There is a panicky feeling now among many people and among Government circles because there are

hundreds of thousands of Sikhs in uniform. They are the people who were in the forefront of the defence of our country every time we have suffered from aggression.

The second agitation which took place is of the employees of RAW, the Research and Analysis Wing. They have got some demands. The demands may or may not always be justified but they are ordinary type of normal demands which employees have everywhere about various things like their recruitment, their promotional opportunities and so on and so forth and they have put forward some demands. They have got an Association and they have been conducting some peaceful agitation with some memorandum and so on.

So, now these Intelligence Agency employees are being brought under this new Bill.

It is not only an unnecessary legislation but it is a thoroughly confused, anomalous and chaotic piece of legislation which is being brought on the spur of the moment without any proper thought being given to it and it is just bound to create some kind of an intimidatory atmosphere by stating that you will not be allowed to do this and that.

I am totally opposed to this Bill. I do not think it is necessary at all. You have got enough legislation already in force by which you can control or curb any of these rights which are given to these people.

Why are you bringing this ? I do not understand specially when now you are limiting it in practice only to two categories. They began with five categories. Now they have come down to 2 categories. He has not even told us what is the total number of people who are involved. I think it is a very small number. For the sake of that, it is certainly invidious to come and change the Constitution.

I am totally opposed to it.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : Article 33 of the Constitution, as it stands today, empowers this Parliament to pass a law restricting or abrogating the fundamental rights in respect of armed forces and the police forces.

Under Article 33, we already have many Acts passed restricting the fundamental rights of the armed forces and the police force. After 34 years during which the Constitution has been inforce, the Government has now found it necessary to come forward with a Bill to widen the scope of Article 33 and to include some other organisations also for the purposes of restricting or abrogating their fundamental rights. This attempt to widen the scope of Article 33 shows that all is not well and, therefore, it is a matter of serious concern.

I must submit that every right thinking person will definitely be deeply interested and anxious about maintenance of discipline in armed forces, police force, Intelligence machinery and so on. However, that does not mean we should create and promote an atmosphere which generates frustration and thus undermine the cause of discipline itself. An atmosphere of suffocation will defeat the purpose for which the Bill has been brought forward.

I must say that there are sufficient instances of dissatisfaction brewing among the various forces mentioned in this particular Bill. I do not want to go into the details of all that. But it is necessary to have a hard look at all of them. For example, even the Supreme Court has passed strictures in the past with respect to the system of dispensation of justice for our military personnel. Justice Chandrachud, Justice D.A. Desai and Justice A.N. Sen have argued forcefully for a comprehensive review of the various Acts, the Indian Army Act, the Air Force Act, and so on in order to ensure that disciplined and dedicated Indian Army, Navy and Air Force personnel may not nurse a grievance that justice and fairplay is denied to them. These are things that must be taken into serious consideration. As I said, we must not only refrain from promoting an atmosphere that may suffocate the personnel in these military services but also see that fairplay and justice is given to them. Considerable dissatisfaction, as I said, is brewing with respect to the numerous aberrations in military justice. I need hardly dwell at length on this particular

[Shri G.M. Banatwalla]

point. In a very refrain language I may say that the very court martial proceedings are also used in furtherance of petty, personal vengeance. Sir, we find that even in court martial there is not written even a brief, reasoned order in support of their conclusions even in cases where death sentence is imposed. These are all various things which are to be considered. The various Acts which have already been made under article 33 need a particular review in order to provide for justice. Instead of having a review of all these Acts under article 33 as it stands at present, we are having a Bill which widens its scope and generates an atmosphere that will suffocate the personnel there. This is a matter that must be taken into serious consideration.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Mr. Speaker, Sir, when I said that I expected reasonableness from the Opposition, I thought that my expectation was well-founded when I made it, but now I see that whatever reasonableness I have shown is unreciprocated....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Are you withdrawing your Amendment ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : That is precisely what I was going to say : in spite of the fact that I do not find any echo, any reciprocation, from the other side, I stick to the amendment which I have tabled because, as I said, I found on a second, third, reading of the amendment that clause (c) could be deleted since it does not really fit into this scheme of Constitutional Amendment. So, I have to conclude that the Government will have to go ahead with it on its own steam. As has been pointed out, clauses (a) and (b) are already there. This Amendment has been put in the form of the whole article as amended being incorporated and not in the form of an amendment which is in addition to, or deletion of, what is contained in the original provision.

(a) and (b) are already covered. In effect what we have now done is to add 'person employed in any bureau or other organisation established by the State for the purpose of intelligence or counter intelligence and persons employed in or in connection with the telecommunications systems set up for the purpose of any force, bureau or organisation referred to in clauses (a) to (d)'. I would like to submit that these are more or less provisions which flow from the original provisions. Actually the telecommunications system is something which is absolutely vital to the working of the organisations whether it is the Army or the Police or the Bureau or organisation established for the purposes of intelligence or counter intelligence. No intelligence work can be done without tele-communications. So (d) and (e) which now after amendment become (c) and (d) go together because without (e), (d) cannot work and (a) cannot work. When it comes to tele-communications I do not consider it as a positive addition. It is consequential and operational in nature and not substantive. So I do not see what objection there can be to this. Of course, objections on principles, so on and so forth have been aired....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Regarding tele-communication, so long as its relations with the other forces are concerned, I think it would be covered even without that.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I do not know whether it would be covered. The wording is quite clear—'Persons employed in or in connection with the tele-communications system set up for the purpose of any force, bureau or organisation referred to in clauses (a) to (d)'. I am not sure whether this is covered and even if it is covered, it is covered once again here and you cannot have any objection.

This is the scheme of the constitutional amendment. Now about human rights much was said. I would like to submit that the Government is as much wedded to human rights as anyone-else. These laws that have been made—the Army Act, etc., have been made with the security of the country in view and whatever rules have been made, have been upheld by the Supreme Court and there is no question of abridging the rights of these people for

considerations which are not eminently connected with the security of the country. This is the scheme of the law and I do not think there can be any objection to that.

We have heard certain experiences. Mr. Indrajit Gupta referred to some of them. I do not have to go into details. But I would like to assure the House that based on these experiences this constitutional amendment is being brought.

The other important aspect which was raised at the time of introduction of the Bill is the redressal of grievances. I already stated that there is a machinery in respect of redressal of grievances and if there are any suggestions to strengthen it, to streamline it and to make it more effective, I am prepared to consider them. I have not gone into all the details of what machinery exists. I can read out whatever note I have got from the authorities concerned, but I would like to go deeper into the ramifications of that machinery and I would again like to state that I believe in the redressal of grievances. I believe in the contentment of these forces. I do not believe in suppressing them or bottling up their dissatisfaction. I am one with the hon. Members who have raised these points. The main point is that having done that, I have to see that discipline is maintained. That is absolutely a must.

Now, that will come, as Mr. Indrajit Gupta pointed ont, by law, by rules and by making these organisations become useful, positive and strengthened. That is a different process altogether and I would like to say that I entirely believe in that process and we shall see to it that that process is strengthened.

Shri Ravindra Varma's amendment—my hon. friend from Bombay-North—does not belong here. I would like to respectfully submit to him that this is a Constitutional amendment. The Constitutional amendment, within the framework of Article 33, has to have certain parameters. His amendment does not fit in here. This can come only later either by law or by exercise of powers vested in the Government. That would be seen. I would respectfully submit to him that he should withdraw this amendment which just does not fit into this context at all.

So, Sir, with these few words, I would like to commend this to the unanimous, if possible, acceptance of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : Before I put the Motion for consideration to the vote of the House, this being a Constitution Amendment Bill, voting has to be by division.

Let the Lobbies be cleared...

The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 19] **[20.37 hrs.**

AYES

Abbasi, Shri Kazi Jalil

Ahmad, Shri Mohammad Asrar

Ahmed, Begum Abida

Ahmed, Shri Gulsher

Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin

Ajit Pratap Singh, Shri

Alluri, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose

Anand Singh, Shri

Ankineedu, Shri M.

Ankineedu Prasada Rao, Shri P.

Ansari, Shri Z.R.

Anuragi, Shri Godil Prasad

Anwar Ahmad, Shri

Appalanaidu, Shri S.R.A.S.

Arakal, Shri Xavier

Arunachalam, Shri M.

Ashfaq Hussain, Shri

Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha

Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi

Azmi, Dr. A.U.

Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal
Baitha, Shri D.L.
Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari
Baleshwar Ram, Shri
Bansi Lal, Shri
Behera, Shri Rasabehari
Bhagat, Shri B.R.
Bhagat, Shri H.K.L.
Bhagwan Dev, Acharya
Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan
Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram
Bhatia, Shri R.L.
Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu
Bhole, Shri R.R.
Bhoye, Shri Reshma Motiram
Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh
Bhuyan, Shri Bhubaneswar
Birbal, Shri
Birender Singh, Rao
Bishnu Prasad, Shri
Boddepalli, Shri Rajagopala Rao
Brar, Shrimati Gurbrinder Kaur
Buta Singh, Shri
Chakradhari Singh, Shri
Chandrakar, Shri Chandu Lal
Chandrashekharappa, Shri T.V.
Charanjit Singh, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyawati
Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh
Chaudhuri, Shri A.B.A. Ghani Khan
Chavan, Shri S.B.
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chennupati, Shrimati Vidya
Chingwang Konyak, Shri
Choudhari, Shrimati Usha Prakash
Chouhan, Shri Fatehbhan Singh
Chowdari, Shri Chitturi Subba Rao
Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh
Daga, Shri Mool Chand
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Damor, Shri Somjibhai
Das, Shri A.C.
Dennis, Shri N.
Desai, Shri B.V.
Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
Devarajan, Shri B.
Dhote, Shri Jambuwant
Dogra, Shri G.L.
Doongar Singh, Shri
Dubey, Shri Bindeshwari
Dubey, Shri Ramnath
Ekka, Shri Christopher
Engti, Shri Biren Singh
Era Anbarasu, Shri
Faleiro, Shri Eduardo
Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Gadgil, Shri V.N.
Gadhavi, Shri Bheravadan K.
Gaekwad, Shri R.P.
Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao
Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Gandhi, Shri Rajiv
Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya
Gehlot, Shri Ashok
Ghorpade, Shri R.Y.
Ghufran Azam, Shri
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Gohil, Shri G.B.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gounder, Shri A. Senapathi
Gouzagin, Shri N.
Gowda, Shri D.M. Putte
Gowda, Shri H.N. Nanje
Hakam Singh, Shri
Hembrom, Shri Seth

Jadeja, Shri Daulatsinhji
Jaffer Sharief, Shri C.K.
Jain, Shri Bhiku Ram
Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander
Jakkayan, Shri S.T.K.
Jamilur Rahman, Shri
Jena, Shri Chintamani
Jitendra Prasad, Shri
Kahandole, Shri Z.M.
Kailash Pati, Shrimati
Kamal Nath, Shri
Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Karma, Shri Laxman
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Ken, Shri Lala Ram
Keyur Bhusan, Shri
Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad
Khan, Shri Malik M.M.A.
Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali
Kharlukhi, Shri Bajuban R.
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Kosalram, Shri K.T.
Krishna, Shri S.M.
Krishna Pratap Singh, Shri
Krishnan, Shri G.Y.
Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai
Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.
Kunhambu, Shri K.
Kunwar Ram, Shri
Kurien, Prof. P.J.
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Lakshmanan, Shri G.
Laskar, Shri Nihar
Madhuri Singh, Shrimati
Mahabir Prasad, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Mahajan, Shri Y.S.
Mahala, Shri R.P.
Mahendra Prasad, Shri
Makwana, Shri Narsinh
Mallanna, Shri K.
Mallick, Shri Lakshman
Mallikarjun, Shri
Mallu, Shri A.R.
Mane, Shri R.S.
Mani, Shri K.B.S.
Manni Lal, Shri
Mavani, Shri Ramjibhai
Mishra, Shri Gargi Shankar
Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina
Mishra, Shri Uma Kant
Misra, Shri Harinatha
Misra, Shri Nityananda
Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan
Mohite, Shri Yashawantrao
Mohsin, Shri F.H.
More, Shri Ramkrishna
Motilal Singh, Shri
Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ananda Gopal
Murthy, Shri Kusuma Krishna
Murthy, Shri M. Rajashekhara
Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekhara
Muttemwar, Shri Vilas
Muzaffar Hussain, Shri Syed
Nagina Rai, Shri
Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal
Naik, Shri G. Devaraya
Naikar, Shri D.K.
Nair, Shri B.K.
Namgyal, Shri P.
Nandi Yellaiah, Shri
Narayana, Shri K.S.
Nayak, Shri Mrutyunjaya
Nehru, Shri Arun Kumar
Netam, Shri Arvind
Nihalsinghwala, Shri G.S.
Nikhra, Shri Rameshwar

Nurul Islam, Shri

Oraon, Shrimati Sumati

Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra

Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani

Panika, Shri Ram Pyare

Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand

Pardhi, Shri Keshaorao

Parmar, Shri Hiralal R.

Parthasarathy, Shri P.

Patel, Shri Ahmed Mohammed

Patel, Shri C.D.

Patel, Shri Mohan Lal

Patel, Shri Shantubhai

Patil, Shri A.T.

Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe

Patil, Shri Chandrabhan Athara

Patil, Shrimati Shalini

Patil, Shri Shankarrao

Patil, Shri Shivraj V.

Patil, Shri Uttamrao

Patil, Shri Veerendra

Patil, Shri Vijay N.

Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti

Pattabhi Rama Rao, Shri

Pattuswamy, Shri D.

Phulwariya, Shri Virda Ram

Pilot, Shri Rajesh

Poojary, Shri Janardhana

Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram

Pradhani, Shri K.

Prasan Kumar, Shri S.N.

Pullaiah, Shri Darur

Quadri, Shri S.T.

Raju, Shri P.V.G.

Ram, Shri Ramswaroop

Ramalingam, Shri N. Kudanthai

Ramamurthy, Shri K.

Ramulu, Shri H.G.

Ranga, Prof. N.G.

Ranjit Singh, Shri

Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai Ananda

Rao, Shri Jalagam Kondala

Rao, Dr. M.S. Sanjeevi

Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan

Rao, Shri P.V. Narasimha

Rath, Shri Rama Chandra

Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh

Rathod, Shri Uttam

Raut, Shri Bhola

Ravani, Shri Navin

Rawat, Shri Harish

Reddi, Shri G.S.

Reddy, Shri G. Narsimha

Reddy, Shri K. Brahmananda

Reddy, Shri K. Obul

Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara

Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal

Reddy, Shri P. Venkata

Reddy, Shri T. Damodar

Roat, Shri Jai Narain

Sahi, Shrimati Krishna

Sahu, Shri Narayan

Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad

Sajjan Kumar, Shri

Saminuddin, Shri

Sangma, Shri P.A.

Sankhawar, Shri Ashkaran

Sathe, Shri Vasant

Satish Prasad Singh, Shri

Satya Deo Singh, Prof.

Sawant, Shri T.M.

Sebastian, Shri S.A. Dorai

Sethi, Shri Arjun

Shailani, Shri Chandra Pal

Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari

Shakyawar, Shri Nathuram

Shankaranand, Shri B.

Shanmugam, Shri P.
Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal
Sharma, Shri Kali Charan
Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu
Sharma, Dr. Shanker Dayal
Shastri, Shri Dharam Dass
Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna
Shingda, Shri D.B.
Shiv Shankar, Shri P.
Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidyacharan
Sidnal, Shri S.B.
Singaravadivel, Shri S.
Singh, Shri C.P.N.
Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi
Singh Deo, Shri K.P.
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Solanki, Shri Babu Lal
Soren, Shri Harihar
Soundararajan, Shri N.
Sparrow, Shri R.S.
Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.
Subburaman, Shri A.G.
Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati
Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt
Sunder Singh, Shri
Suryawanshi, Shri Narsingrao
Swami, Shri K.A.
Swaminathan, Shri R.V.
Tapeshwar Singh, Shri
Tayeng, Shri Sobeng
Tewari, Shri K.P.
Tewary, Prof. K.K.
Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb
Thungon, Shri P.K.
Tiwari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani
Tiwari, Shri R.G.
Tripathi, Shri Kamalapati
Tudu, Shri Manmohan
Tytler, Shri Jagdish
Uike, Shri Chhote Lal
Vairale, Shri Madhusudan
Velu, Shri A.M.
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Verma, Shri Deen Bandhu
Verma, Shrimati Usha
Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.
Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal
Wagh, Dr. Pratap
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna Ramchandra
Yadav, Shri D.P.
Yadav, Shri R.N.
Yadav, Shri Ram Singh
Yadav, Shri Subhash Chandra
Yazdani, Dr. Golam
Zainul Basher, Shri

NOES

Agarwal, Shri Satish
Barman, Shri Palas
Basu, Shri Chitta
Bhim Singh, Shri
Biswas, Shri Ajoy
Chakraborty, Shri Satyasadhan
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
Choubey, Shri Narayan
Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Dandavate, Shrimati Pramila
Datta, Shri Amal
Dhandapani, Shri C.T.
Ghosh Goswami, Shrimati Bibha
Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Hannan Mollah, Shri

Horo, Shri N.E.

Kodiyan, Shri P.K.

Kulandaivelu, Dr. V.

Mahata, Shri Chitta

Maitra, Shri Sunil

Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar

Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed

Mehta, Prof. Ajit Kumar

Mukherjee, Shri Samar

Ngangom Mohendra, Shri

Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas

Pathak, Shri Ananda

Riyan, Shri Baju Ban

Roy, Shri A.K.

Roypradhan, Shri Amar

Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar

Sen, Shri Subodh

Shejwalkar, Shri N.K.

Sinha, Shri Nirmal

Tirkey, Shri Pius

Unnikrishnan, Shri K.P.

Varma, Shri Ravindra

Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh

Zainal Abedin, Shri

MR. SPEAKER : Subject to correction the result* of the division is : Ayes—309 ; Noes—42.

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 2—(Substitution of Article 33)

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : I beg to move :

"Page 1,—

after line 22, *insert*—

"Provided that any such law applicable to persons specified in clauses (b), (c), (d) and (e) shall also provide an effective machinery for the expeditious settlement of the individual and collective grievances of those employed in the services affected by the law and shall not abrogate the right to seek redressal of collective grievances through representative associations." (2)

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : I beg tomove :

"Page 1,—

(i) *omit* lines 12 to 14 ;

(ii) in line 15, *for* "(d)" *substitute* "(c)" ;

(iii) in line 18, *for* "(e)" *substitute* "(d)" ;

(iv) in line 20, *for* "(d)" *substitute* "(c)". (3)

MR. SPEAKER : Now, I put amendment No. 2 moved by Shri Ravindra Varma to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 2 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"Page 1,—

(i) omit lines 12 to 14 ;

(ii) in line 15, *for* "(d)" *substitute* "(c) ;"

---

*The following Members also recorded their votes :

AYES : Sarvashri P.C. Sethi, Bagun Sumbrui, Ramayan Rai, Gireraj Singh and Pasala Penchallaiah.

NOES : Shri Pitambar Sinha.

(iii) in line 18, *for* "(e)" *substitute* "(d)" ;

(iv) in line 20, *for* "(d)" *substitute* "(c)". (3)

The Motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : Before I put Clause 2, as amended, to the vote of the House, this being a Constitution Amendment Bill voting has to be by division. Let the lobbies be cleared...

Now, the lobbies have been cleared. The question is :

"That clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 20] **[20.44 hrs.**

AYES

Abbasi, Shri Kazi Jalil

Ahmad, Shri Mohammad Asrar

Ahmed, Begum Abida

Ahmed, Shri Gulsher

Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin

Ajit Pratap Singh, Shri

Alluri, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose

Anand Singh, Shri

Ankineedu Prasada Rao, Shri P.

Ansari, Shri Z.R.

Anuragi, Shri Godil Prasad

Anwar Ahmad, Shri

Appalanaidu, Shri S.R.A.S.

Arakal, Shri Xavier

Arunachalam, Shri M.

Ashfaq Hussain, Shri

Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha

Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi

Azmi, Dr. A.U.

Bagun Sumbrui, Shri

Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal

Baitha, Shri D.L.

Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari

Baleshwar Ram, Shri

Bansi Lal, Shri

Behera, Shri Rasabehari

Bhagat, Shri B.R.

Bhagat, Shri H.K.L.

Bhagwan Dev, Acharya

Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan

Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram

Bhatia, Shri R.L.

Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu

Bhole, Shri R.R.

Bhoye, Shri Reshma Motiram

Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh

Bhuyan, Shri Bhubaneswar

Birbal, Shri

Birender Singh, Rao

Bishnu Prasad, Shri

Boddepalli, Shri Rajagopala Rao

Brar, Shrimati Gurbrinder Kaur

Brijendra Pal Singh, Shri

Buta Singh, Shri

Chakradhari Singh, Shri

Chandrakar, Shri Chandu Lal

Chandrashekharappa, Shri T.V.

Charanjit Singh, Shri

Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyawati

Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh

Chaudhuri, Shri A.B.A. Ghani Khan

Chavan, Shri S.B.

Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao

Channupati, Shrimati Vidya

Chingwang Konyak, Shri

Choudhari, Shrimati Usha Prakash

Chouhan, Shri Fatehbhan Singh

Chowdari, Shri Chitturi Subba Rao

Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh
Daga, Shri Mool Chand
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Damor, Shri Somjibhai
Das, Shri A.C.
Dennis, Shri N.
Desai, Shri B.V.
Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
Devarajan, Shri B.
Dhote, Shri Jambuwant
Dogra, Shri G.L.
Doongar Singh, Shri
Dubey, Shri Bindeshwari
Dubey, Shri Ramnath
Ekka, Shri Christopher
Engti, Shri Biren Singh
Era Anbarasu, Shri
Faleiro, Shri Eduardo
Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Gadgil, Shri V.N.
Gadhavi, Shri Bheravadan K.
Gaekwad, Shri R.P.
Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao
Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Gandhi, Shri Rajiv
Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya
Gehlot, Shri Ashok
Ghufran Azam, Shri
Gireraj Singh, Shri
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Gohil, Shri G.B.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gounder, Shri A. Senapathi
Gouzagin, Shri N.
Gowda, Shri D.M. Putte
Gowda, Shri H.N. Nanje
Hembrom, Shri Seth
Jadeja, Shri Daulatsinhji
Jaffer Sharief, Shri C.K.
Jain, Shri Bhiku Ram
Jain, Shri Nihal Singh
Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander
Jakkayan, Shri S.T.K.
Jamilur Rahman, Shri
Jena, Shri Chintamani
Jitendra Prasad, Shri
Kahandole, Shri Z.M.
Kailash Pati, Shrimati
Kamal Nath, Shri
Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Karma, Shri Laxman
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Ken, Shri Lala Ram
Keyur Bhusan, Shri
Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad
Khan, Shri Malik M.M.A.
Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali
Kharlukhi, Shri Bajuban R.
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Kosalram, Shri K.T.
Krishna, Shri S.M.
Krishna Pratap Singh, Shri
Krishnan, Shri G.Y.
Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai
Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.
Kunhambu, Shri K.
Kunwar Ram, Shri
Kurien, Prof. P.J.
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Lakshmanan, Shri G.
Laskar, Shri Nihar Ranjan
Madhuri Singh, Shrimati
Mahabir Prasad, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Mahajan, Shri Y.S.
Mahala, Shri R.P.
Mahendra Prasad, Shri

Makwana, Shri Narsinh
Mallanna, Shri K.
Mallick, Shri Lakshman
Mallikarjun, Shri
Mallu, Shri A.R.
Mane, Shri R.S.
Mani, Shri K.B.S.
Manni Lal, Shri
Mavani, Shri Ramjibhai
Mishra, Shri Gargi Shankar
Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina
Mishra, Shri Uma Kant
Misra, Shri Harinatha
Misra, Shri Nityananda
Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan
Mohite, Shri Yashawantrao
Mohsin, Shri F.H.
More, Shri Ramkrishna
Motilal Singh, Shri
Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ananda Gopal
Murthy, Shri Kusama Krishna
Murthy, Shri M. Rajashekhara
Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekhara
Muttemwar, Shri Vilas
Muzaffar Hussain, Shri Syed
Nagina Rai, Shri
Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal
Naik, Shri G. Devaraya
Naikar, Shri D.K.
Nair, Shri B.K.
Namgyal, Shri P.
Nandi Yellaiah, Shri
Narayana, Shri K.S.
Nayak, Shri Mrutyunjaya
Nehru, Shri Arun Kumar
Netam, Shri Arvind
Nihalsinghwala, Shri G.S.
Nikhra, Shri Rameshwar
Nurul Islam, Shri
Oraon, Shrimati Sumati
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Panika, Shri Ram Pyare
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Pardhi, Shri Keshaorao
Parmar, Shri Hiralal R.
Parthasarathy, Shri P.
Patel, Shri Ahmed Mohammed
Patel, Shri C.D.
Patel, Shri Mohan Lal
Patel, Shri Shantubhai
Patil, Shri A.T.
Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe
Patil, Shri Chandrabhan Athara
Patil, Shrimati Shalini
Patil, Shri Shankarrao
Patil, Shri Shivraj V.
Patil, Shri Uttamrao
Patil, Shri Veerendra
Patil, Shri Vijay N.
Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti
Pattabhi Rama Rao, Shri
Pattuswamy, Shri D.
Penchalaiah, Shri Pasala
Phulwariya, Shri Virda Ram
Pilot, Shri Rajesh
Poojary, Shri Janardhana
Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram
Pradhani, Shri K.
Prasan Kumar, Shri S.N.
Pullaiah, Shri Darur
Quadri, Shri S.T.
Raju, Shri P.V.G.
Ram, Shri Ramswaroop
Ramalingam, Shri N. Kudanthai
Ramamurthy, Shri K.

Ramulu, Shri H.G.
Rana Vir Singh, Shri
Ranga, Prof. N.G.
Ranjit Singh, Shri
Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai Ananda
Rao, Shri Jalagam Kondala
Rao, Shri M. Nageswara
Rao, Dr. M.S. Sanjeevi
Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
Rao, Shri P.V. Narasimha
Rath, Shri Rama Chandra
Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh
Rathod, Shri Uttam
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ravani, Shri Navin
Rawat, Shri Harish
Reddi, Shri G.S.
Reddy, Shri G. Narsimha
Reddy, Shri K. Brahmananda
Reddy, Shri K. Obul
Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Reddy, Shri P. Venkata
Reddy, Shri T. Damodar
Roat, Shri Jai Narain
Sahi, Shrimati Krishna
Sahu, Shri Narayan
Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad
Sajjan Kumar, Shri
Saminuddin, Shri
Sangma, Shri P.A.
Shankbawar, Shri Ashkaran
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Satish Prasad Singh, Shri
Satya Deo Singh, Prof.
Sawant, Shri T.M.
Sebastian, Shri S.A. Dorai
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Sethi, Shri P.C.
Shailani, Shri Chandra Pal
Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari
Shakyawar, Shri Nathuram
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Shanmugam, Shri P.
Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal
Sharma, Shri Kali Charan
Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu
Sharma, Dr. Shanker Dayal
Shastri, Shri Dharam Dass
Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna
Shingda, Shri D.B.
Shiv Shankar, Shri P.
Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidyacharan
Sidnal, Shri S.B.
Singaravadivel, Shri S.
Singh, Shri C.P.N.
Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi
Singh Deo, Shri K.P.
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Solanki, Shri Babu Lal
Soren, Shri Harihar
Soundararajan, Shri N.
Sparrow, Shri R.S.
Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.
Subburaman, Shri A.G.
Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati
Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt
Sunder Singh, Shri
Suryawanshi, Shri Narsingrao
Swami, Shri K.A.
Swaminathan, Shri R.V.
Tapeshwar Singh, Shri

Tayeng, Shri Sobeng

Tewari, Shri K.P.

Tewary, Prof. K.K.

Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb

Thungon, Shri P.K.

Tiwari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani

Tiwari, Shri R.G.

Tripathi, Shri Kamalapati

Tudu, Shri Manmohan

Tytler, Shri Jagdish

Uike, Shri Chhote Lal

Vairale, Shri Madhusudan

Varma, Shri Jai Ram

Velu, Shri A.M.

Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.

Verma, Shri Deen Bandhu

Verma, Shrimati Usha

Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.

Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal

Wagh, Dr. Pratap

Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna Ramchandra

Yadav, Shri D.P.

Yadav, Shri R.N.

Yadav, Shri Ram Singh

Yadav, Shri Subhash Chandra

Yazdani, Dr. Golam

Zainul Basher, Shri

NOES

Agarwal, Shri Satish

Barman, Shri Palas

Basu, Shri Chitta

Bhim Singh, Shri

Biswas, Shri Ajoy

Chakraborty, Shri Satyasadhan

Chatterjee, Shri Somnath

Choubey, Shri Narayan

Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin

Dandavate, Prof. Madhu

Dandavate, Shrimati Pramila

Datta, Shri Amal

Dhandapani, Shri C.T.

Ghosh Goswami, Shrimati Bibha

Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela

Gupta, Shri Indrajit

Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra

Hannan Mollah, Shri

Horo, Shri N.E.

Kodiyan, Shri P.K.

Kulandaivelu, Dr. V.

Mahata, Shri Chitta

Maitra, Shri Sunil

Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar

Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed

Mehta, Prof. Ajit Kumar

Mukherjee, Shri Samar

Ngangom Mohendra, Shri

Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas

Pathak, Shri Ananda

Riyan, Shri Baju Ban

Roy, Shri A.K.

Roypradhan, Shri Amar

Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar

Sen, Shri Subodh

Shejwalkar, Shri N.K.

Sinha, Shri Nirmal

Tirkey, Shri Pius

Unnikrishnan, Shri K.P.

Varma, Shri Ravindra

Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh

Zainal Abedin, Shri

MR. SPEAKER : Subject to correction, the result* of the Division is as follows : Ayes—315 ; Noes—42.

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 1—(Short title).

Amendment made

Page 1, line 3,—

for "Fifty-second" substitute "Fiftieth" (1)

(SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO)

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I beg to move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Sir, I have only one submission to make. Last month I had been to a hilly region. There the workers of the Border Roads Organisation are putting in eight hours a day at 12000 feet height. Their main grievance is that they are not getting the ration in the same way as the jawans are being given. Hon. Minister may kindly look into this question.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Sir, this is no time to go into individual cases. I have said that the approach of the Government has always been and will always be to consider these questions sympathetically.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is not an individual case.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Individual case does not mean on one man's case ; it is a case of individual category.

MR. SPEAKER : Before I put the motion that the Bill, as amended, be passed, to the vote of the House, this being a Constitutional amendment, voting has to be by division. Let the lobbies be cleared.....

The lobbies have been cleared.

The question is :

"That the bill, as amended, be passed."

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 21] **[20.52 hrs.**

AYES

Abbasi, Shri Kazi Jalil

Ahmad, Shri Mohammad Asrar

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*The following members also recorded their votes :

AYES : Sarvashri M. Ankineedu, R.Y. Ghorpade, Ramayan Rai and Hakam Singh.

NOES : Shri Pitambar Sinha.

Ahmed, Bagum Abida
Ahmed, Shri Gulsher
Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin
Ajit Pratap Singh, Shri
Alluri, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose
Anand Singh, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri M.
Ankineedu Prasada Rao, Shri P.
Ansari, Shri Z.R.
Anuragi, Shri Godil Prasad
Anwar Ahmad, Shri
Appalanaidu, Shri S.R.A.S.
Arakal, Shri Xavier
Arunachalam, Shri M.
Ashfaq Hassain, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi
Azmi, Dr. A.U.
Bagun Sumbrui, Shri
Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal
Baitha, Shri D.L.
Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari
Baleshwar Ram, Shri
Bansi Lal, Shri
Behera, Shri Rasabehari
Bhagat, Shri B.R.
Bhagat, Shri H.K.L.
Bhagwan Dev, Acharya
Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan
Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram
Bhatia, Shri R.L.
Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu
Bhole, Shri R.R.
Bhoye, Shri Reshma Motiram
Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh
Bhuyan, Shri Bhubaneswar
Birbal, Shri
Birender Singh, Rao
Bishnu Prasad, Shri
Boddepalli, Shri Rajagopala Rao
Brar, Shrimati Gurbrinder Kaur
Brijendra Pal Singh, Shri
Buta Singh, Shri
Chakradhari Singh, Shri
Chandrakar, Shri Chandu Lal
Chandrashekharappa, Shri T.V.
Charanjit Singh, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyawati
Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh
Chaudhuri, Shri A.B.A. Ghani Khan
Chavan, Shri S.B.
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chennupati, Shrimati Vidya
Chingwang Konyak, Shri
Choudhari, Shrimati Usha Prakash
Chouhan, Shri Fatehbhan Singh
Chowdari, Shri Chitturi Subba Rao
Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh
Daga, Shri Mool Chand
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Damor, Shri Somjibhai
Das, Shri A.C.
Dennis, Shri N.
Desai, Shri B.V.
Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
Devarajan, Shri B.
Dhote, Shri Jambuwant
Dogra, Shri G.L.
Doongar Singh, Shri
Dubey, Shri Bindeshwari
Dubey, Shri Ramnath
Ekka, Shri Christopher
Engti, Shri Biren Singh

Era Anbarasu, Shri
Faleiro, Shri Eduardo
Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Gadgil, Shri V.N.
Gadhavi, Shri Bheravadan K.
Gaekwad, Shri R.P.
Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao
Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Gandhi, Shri Rajiv
Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya
Gehlot, Shri Ashok
Ghorpade, Shri R.Y.
Ghufran Azam, Shri
Gireraj Singh, Shri
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Gohil, Shri G.B.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gounder, Shri A. Senapathi
Gouzagin, Shri N.
Gowda, Shri D.M. Putte
Gowda, Shri H.N. Nanje
Hembrom, Shri Seth
Jadeja, Shri Daulatsinhji
Jaffer Shrief, Shri C.K.
Jain, Shri Bhiku Ram
Jain, Shri Nihal Singh
Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander
Jakkayan, Shri S.T.K.
Jamilur Rahman, Shri
Jena, Shri Chintamani
Jitendra Prasad, Shri
Kahandole, Shri Z.M.
Kailash Pati, Shrimati
Kamal Nath, Shri
Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Karma, Shri Laxman
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Ken, Shri Lala Ram
Keyur Bhusan, Shri
Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad
Khan, Shri Malik M.M.A.
Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali
Kharlukhi, Shri Bajuban R.
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Kosalram, Shri K.T.
Krishna, Shri S.M.
Krishna Pratap Singh, Shri
Krishnan, Shri G.Y.
Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai
Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.
Kunhambu, Shri K.
Kunwar Ram, Shri
Kurien, Prof. P.J.
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Lakshmanan, Shri G.
Laskar, Shri Nihar Ranjan
Madhuri Singh, Shrimati
Mahabir Prasad, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Mahajan, Shri Y.S.
Mahala, Shri R.P.
Mahendra Prasad, Shri
Makwana, Shri Narsinh
Mallanna, Shri K.
Mallick, Shri Lakshman
Mallikarjun, Shri
Mallu, Shri A.R.
Mane, Shri R.S.
Mani, Shri K.B.S.
Manni Lal, Shri
Mavani, Shri Ramjibhai
Mishra, Shri Gargi Shankar
Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina

Mishra, Shri Uma Kant
Misra, Shri Harinatha
Misra, Shri Nityananda
Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan
Mohite, Shri Yashawantrao
Mohsin, Shri F.H.
More, Shri Ramkrishna
Motilal Singh, Shri
Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ananda Gopal
Murthy, Shri Kusuma Krishna
Murthy, Shri M. Rajashekhara
Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekhara
Muttemwar, Shri Vilas
Muzaffar Hussain, Shri Syed
Nagina Rai, Shri
Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal
Naik, Shri G. Devaraya
Naikar, Shri D.K.
Nair, Shri B.K.
Namgyal, Shri P.
Nandi Yellaiah, Shri
Narayana, Shri K.S.
Nehru, Shri Arun Kumar
Netam, Shri Arvind
Nihalsinghwala, Shri G.S.
Nikhra, Shri Rameshwar
Nurul Islam, Shri
Oraon, Shrimati Sumati
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Panika, Shri Ram Pyare
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Pardhi, Shri Keshaorao
Parmar, Shri Hiralal R.
Parthasarathy, Shri P.
Patel, Shri Ahmed Mohammed
Patel, Shri C.D.
Patel, Shri Mohan Lal
Patel, Shri Shantubhai
Patil, Shri A.T.
Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe
Patil, Shri Chandrabhan Athara
Patil, Shrimati Shalini
Patil, Shri Shankarrao
Patil, Shri Shivraj V.
Patil, Shri Uttamrao
Patil, Shri Veerendra
Patil, Shri Vijay N.
Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti
Pattabhai Rama Rao, Shri
Pattuswamy, Shri D.
Penchalaiah, Shri Pasala
Phulwariya, Shri Virda Ram
Pilot, Shri Rajesh
Poojary, Shri Janardhana
Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram
Pradhani, Shri K.
Prasan Kumar, Shri S.N.
Pullaiah, Shri Darur
Quadri, Shri S.T.
Raju, Shri P.V.G.
Ram, Shri Ramswaroop
Ramalingam, Shri N. Kudanthai
Ramamurthy, Shri K.
Ramulu, Shri H.G.
Rana Vir Singh, Shri
Ranga, Prof. N.G.
Ranjit Singh, Shri
Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai Ananda
Rao, Shri Jalagam Kondala
Rao, Shri M. Nageswara
Rao, Dr. M.S. Sanjeevi
Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
Rao, Shri P.V. Narasimha

Rath, Shri Rama Chandra
Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh
Rahod, Shri Uttam
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ravani, Shri Navin
Rawat, Shri Harish
Reddi, Shri G.S.
Reddy, Shri G. Narsimha
Reddy, Shri K. Brahmananda
Reddy, Shri K. Obul
Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Reddy, Shri P. Venkata
Reddy, Shri T. Damodar
Roat, Shri Jai Narain
Sahi, Shrimati Krishna
Sahu, Shri Narayan
Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad
Sajjan Kumar, Shri
Saminuddin, Shri
Sangma, Shri P.A.
Sankhawar, Shri Ashkaran
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Satish Prasad Singh, Shri
Satya Deo Singh, Prof.
Sawant, Shri T.M.
Sebastian, Shri S.A. Dorai
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Sethi, Shri P.C.
Shailani, Shri Chandra Pal
Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari
Shakyawar, Shri Nathuram
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Shanmugam, Shri P.
Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal
Sharma, Shri Kali Charan
Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu
Sharma, Dr. Shanker Dayal
Shastri, Shri Dharam Dass
Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna
Shingda, Shri D.B.
Shiv Shankar, Shri P.
Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidyacharan
Sidnal, Shri S.B.
Singaravadivel, Shri S.
Singh, Shri C.P.N.
Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi
Singh Deo, Shri K.P.
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Solanki, Shri Babu Lal
Soren, Shri Haribar
Soundararajan, Shri N.
Sparrow, Shri R.S.
Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.
Subburaman, Shri A.G.
Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati
Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt
Sunder Singh, Shri
Suryawanshi, Shri Narsingrao
Swami, Shri K.A.
Swaminathan, Shri R.V.
Tapeshwar Singh, Shri
Tayeng, Shri Sobeng
Tewari, Shri K.P.
Tewary, Prof. K.K.
Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb
Thungon, Shri P.K.
Tiwari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani
Tiwari, Shri R.G.
Tripathi, Shri Kamalapati
Tudu, Shri Manmohan

Tytler, Shri Jagdish

Uike, Shri Chhote Lal

Vairale, Shri Madhusudan

Varma, Shri Jai Ram

Velu, Shri A.M.

Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.

Verma, Shri Deen Bandhu

Verma, Shrimati Usha

Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.

Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal

Wagh, Dr. Pratap

Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna Ramchandra

Yadav, Shri D.P.

Yadav, Shri R.N.

Yadav, Shri Ram Singh

Yadav, Shri Subhash Chandra

Yazdani, Dr. Golam

Zainul Basher, Shri

NOES

Agarwal, Shri Satish

Barman, Shri Palas

Basu, Shri Chitta

Bhim Singh, Shri

Biswas, Shri Ajoy

Chakraborty, Shri Satyasadhan

Chatterjee, Shri Somnath

Choubey, Shri Narayan

Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin

Dandavate, Prof. Madhu

Dandavate, Shrimati Pramila

Datta, Shri Amal

Dhandapani, Shri C.T.

Ghosh Goswami, Shrimati Bibha

Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela

Gupta, Shri Indrajit

Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra

Hannan Mollah, Shri

Horo, Shri N.E.

Kodiyan, Shri P.K.

Kulandaivelu, Dr. V.

Mahata, Shri Chitta

Maitra, Shri Sunil

Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar

Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed

Mukherjee, Shri Samar

Ngangom Mohendra, Shri

Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas

Pathak, Shri Ananda

Riyan, Shri Baju Ban

Roy, Shri A.K.

Roypradhan, Shri Amar

Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar

Sen, Shri Subodh

Shejwalkar, Shri N.K.

Sinha, Shri Nirmal

Sinha, Shri Pitambar

Tirkey, Shri Pius

Unnikrishnan, Shri K.P.

Varma, Shri Ravindra

Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh

Zainal Abedin, Shri

MR. SPEAKER : Subject to correction, the result* of the division is :

Ayes—316 ; Noes— 42

The Motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House, and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

The Motion was adopted.

20.53 hrs.

SUSPENSION OF RULE 338

MR. SPEAKER : Now Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao—item 23.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : I beg to move :

> "That this House do suspend Rule 338 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motions for consideration and passing of the Constitution (Fifty-third Amendment) Bill, 1984."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

> "That this House do suspend Rule 338 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motions for consideration and passing of the Constitution (Fifty-third Amendment) Bill, 1984."

The Motion was adopted.

20.55 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (FIFTY-THIRD) AMENDMENT BILL

MR. SPEAKER : Now, Mr. Narasimha Rao.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : I beg to move :

> "That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER : Before I put the motion for consideration to the vote of the House, this being a constitutional amendment, voting has to be by division. Let the lobbies be cleared....

Lobbies have been cleared.

The question is :

> "That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 22] **[21 hrs.**

AYES

Abbasi, Shri Kazi Jalil

Agarwal, Shri Satish

Ahmad, Shri Mohammad Asrar

Ahmed, Begum Abida

Ahmed, Shri Gulsher

Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin

Ajit Pratap Singh, Shri

Alluri, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose

Anand Singh, Shri

Ankineedu, Shri M.

Ankineedu Prasada Rao, Shri P.

Ansari, Shri Z.R.

Anuragi, Shri Godil Prasad

Anwar Ahmad, Shri

---

*The following Members also recorded their votes :

AYES : Sarvashri Ramayan Rai, Hakam Singh and Mrityunjay Nayak ;

NOES : Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta.

Appalanaidu, Shri S.R.A.S.
Arakal, Shri Xavier
Arunachalam, Shri M.
Ashfaq Hussain, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi
Azmi, Dr. A.U.
Bagun Sumbrui, Shri
Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal
Baitha, Shri D.L.
Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari
Baleshwar Ram, Shri
Banatwalla, Shri G.M.
Bansi Lal, Shri
Barman, Shri Palas
Basu, Shri Chitta
Behera, Shri Rasabehari
Bhagat, Shri B.R.
Bhagat, Shri H.K.L.
Bhagwan Dev, Acharya
Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan
Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram
Bhatia, Shri R.L.
Bhim Singh, Shri
Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu
Bhole, Shri R.R.
Bhoye, Shri Reshma Motiram
Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh
Bhuyan, Shri Bhubaneswar
Birbal, Shri
Birender Singh, Rao
Bishnu Prasad, Shri
Biswas, Shri Ajoy
Boddepalli, Shri Rajagopala Rao
Brar, Shrimati Gurbrinder Kaur
Brijendra Pal Singh, Shri
Buta Singh, Shri
Chakraborty, Shri Satyasadhan
Chakradhari Singh, Shri
Chandrakar, Shri Chandu Lal
Chandrashekharappa, Shri T.V.
Charanjit Singh, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyawati
Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh
Chaudhuri, Shri A.B.A. Ghani Khan
Chavan, Shri S.B.
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chennupati, Shrimati Vidya
Chingwang Konyak, Shri
Choubey, Shri Narayan
Choudhari, Shrimati Usha Prakash
Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin
Chouhan, Shri Fatehbhan Singh
Chowdari, Shri Chitturi Subba Rao
Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh
Daga, Shri Mool Chand
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Damor, Shri Somjibhai
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Dandavate, Shrimati Pramila
Das, Shri A.C.
Datta, Shri Amal
Dennis, Shri N.
Desai, Shri B.V.
Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
Devarajan, Shri B.
Dhandapani, Shri C.T.
Dhote, Shri Jambuwant
Digvijay Sinh, Shri
Dogra, Shri G.L.
Doongar Singh, Shri
Dubey, Shri Bindeshwari
Dubey, Shri Ramnath
Ekka, Shri Christopher

Engti, Shri Biren Singh
Era Anbarasu, Shri
Faleiro, Shri Eduardo
Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Gadgil, Shri V.N.
Gadhavi, Shri Bheravadan K.
Gaekwad, Shri R.P.
Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao
Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Gandhi, Shri Rajiv
Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya
Gehlot, Shri Ashok
Ghorpade, Shri R.Y.
Ghosh Goswami, Shrimati Bibha
Ghufran Azam, Shri
Gireraj Singh, Shri
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Gohil, Shri G.B.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela
Gounder, Shri A. Senapathi
Gouzagin, Shri N.
Gowda, Shri D.M. Putte
Gowda, Shri H.N. Nanje
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Hakam Singh, Shri
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Horo, Shri N.E.
Jadeja, Shri Daulatsinhji
Jaffer Sharief, Shri C.K.
Jain, Shri Bhiku Ram
Jain, Shri Nihal Singh
Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander
Jakkayan, Shri S.T.K.
Jamilur Rahman, Shri
Jena, Shri Chintamani
Jitendra Prasad, Shri
Kahandole, Shri Z.M.
Kailash Pati, Shrimati
Kamal Nath, Shri
Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Karma, Shri Laxman
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Ken, Shri Lala Ram
Keyur Bhusan, Shri
Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad
Khan, Shri Malik M.M.A.
Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali
Kharlukhi, Shri Bajuban R.
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Kodiyan, Shri P.K.
Kosalram, Shri K.T.
Krishna, Shri S.M.
Krishna Pratap Singh, Shri
Krishnan, Shri G.Y.
Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai
Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.
Kulandaivelu, Dr. V.
Kunhambu, Shri K.
Kunwar Ram, Shri
Kurien, Prof. P.J.
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Lakshmanan, Shri G.
Laskar, Shri Nihar Ranjan
Lawrence, Shri M.M.
Madhuri Singh, Shrimati
Mahabir Prasad, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Mahajan, Shri Y.S.
Mahala, Shri R.P.
Mahata, Shri Chitta
Mahendra Prasad, Shri
Maitra, Shri Sunil
Makwana, Shri Narsinh]

Mallanna, Shri K.
Mallick, Shri Lakshman
Mallikarjun, Shri
Mallu, Shri A.R.
Mane, Shri R.S.
Mani, Shri K.B.S.
Manni Lal, Shri
Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed
Mavani, Shri Ramjibhai
Mehta, Prof. Ajit Kumar
Mishra, Shri Gargi Shankar
Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina
Mishra, Shri Uma Kant
Misra, Shri Harinatha
Misra, Shri Nityananda
Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan
Mohite, Shri Yashawantrao
Mohsin, Shri F.H.
More, Shri Ramkrishna
Motilal Singh, Shri
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ananda Gopal
Murthy, Shri Kusuma Krishna
Murthy, Shri M. Rajashekhara
Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekhara
Muttemwar, Shri Vilas
Muzaffar Hussain, Shri Syed
Nagina Rai, Shri
Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal
Naik, Shri G. Devaraya
Naikar, Shri D.K.
Nair, Shri B.K.
Namgyal, Shri P.
Nandi Yellaiah, Shri
Narayana, Shri K.S.
Nayak, Shri Mrutyunjaya
Nehru, Shri Arun Kumar
Netam, Shri Arvind
Ngangom Mohendra, Shri
Nihalsinghwala, Shri G.S.
Nikhra, Shri Rameshwar
Nurul Islam, Shri
Oraon, Shrimati Sumati
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Panika, Shri Ram Pyare
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Pardhi, Shri Keshaorao
Parmar, Shri Hiralal R.
Parthasarathy, Shri P.
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
Patel, Shri Ahmed Mohammed
Patel, Shri C.D.
Patel, Shri Mohan Lal
Patel, Shri Shantubhai
Pathak, Shri Ananda
Patil, Shri A.T.
Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe
Patil, Shri Chandrabhan Athara
Patil, Shrimati Shalini
Patil, Shri Shankarrao
Patil, Shri Shivraj V.
Patil, Shri Uttamrao
Patil, Shri Veerendra
Patil, Shri Vijay N.
Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti
Pattabhi Rama Rao, Shri
Pattuswamy, Shri D.
Penchalaiah, Shri Pasala
Phulwariya, Shri Virda Ram
Pilot, Shri Rajesh
Poojary, Shri Janardhana
Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram
Pradhani, Shri K.
Prasan Kumar, Shri S.N.
Pullaiah, Shri Darur

Quadri, Shri S.T.
Raju, Shri P.V.G.
Ram, Shri Ramswaroop
Ramalingam, Shri N. Kudanthai
Ramamurthy, Shri K.
Ramulu, Shri H.G.
Rana Vir Singh, Shri
Ranga, Prof. N.G.
Ranjit Singh, Shri
Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai Ananda
Rao, Shri Jalagam Kondala
Rao, Shri M. Nageswara
Rao, Dr. M.S. Sanjeevi
Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
Rao, Shri P.V. Narasimha
Rath, Shri Rama Chandra
Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh
Rathod, Shri Uttam
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ravani, Shri Navin
Rawat, Shri Harish
Reddi, Shri G.S.
Reddy, Shri G. Narsimha
Reddy, Shri K. Brahmananda
Reddy, Shri K. Obul
Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Reddy, Shri P. Venkata
Reddy, Shri T. Damodar
Riyan, Shri Baju Ban
Roat, Shri Jai Narain
Roy, Shri A.K.
Roypradhan, Shri Amar
Saha, Shri Ajii Kumar
Sahi, Shrimati Krishna
Sahu, Shri Narayan
Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad
Sajjan Kumar, Shri
Saminuddin, Shri
Sangma, Shri P.A.
Sankhawar, Shri Ashkaran
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Satish Prasad Singh, Shri
Satya Deo Singh, Prof.
Sawant, Shri T.M.
Sebastian, Shri S.A. Dorai
Sen, Shri Subodh
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Sethi, Shri P.C.
Shailani, Shri Chandra Pal
Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari
Shakyawar, Shri Nathuram
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Shanmugam, Shri P.
Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal
Sharma, Shri Kali Charan
Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu
Sharma, Dr. Shanker Dayal
Shastri, Shri Dharam Dass
Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna
Shejwalkar, Shri N.K.
Shingda, Shri D.B.
Shiv Shankar, Shri P.
Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidyacharan
Sidnal, Shri S.B.
Singaravadivel, Shri S.
Singh, Shri C.P.N.
Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi
Singh Deo, Shri K.P.
Sinha, Shri Nirmal
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Solanki, Shri Babu Lal
Soren, Shri Harihar

Soundararajan, Shri N.

Sparrow, Shri R.S.

Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.

Subburaman, Shri A.G.

Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati

Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt

Sunder Singh, Shri

Suryawanshi, Shri Narsingrao

Swami, Shri K.A.

Swaminathan, Shri R.V.

Tapeshwar Singh, Shri

Tayeng, Shri Sobeng

Tewari, Shri K.P.

Tewary, Prof. K.K.

Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb

Thungon, Shri P.K.

Tirkey, Shri Pius

Tiwari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani

Tiwari, Shri R.G.

Tripathi, Shri Kamalapati

Tudu, Shri Manmohan

Tytler, Shri Jagdish

Uike, Shri Chhote Lal

Unnikrishnan, Shri K.P.

Vairale, Shri Madhusudan

Varma, Shri Jai Ram

Varma, Shri Ravindra

Velu, Shri A.M.

Venkatasubbhaiah, Shri P.

Verma, Shri Deen Bandhu

Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh

Verma, Shrimati Usha

Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.

Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal

Wagh, Dr. Pratap

Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna Ramchandra

Yadav, Shri D.P.

Yadav, Shri R.N.

Yadav, Shri Ram Singh

Yadav, Shri Subhash Chandra

Yazdani, Dr. Golam

Zainal Abedin, Shri

Zainul Basher, Shri

NOES

*Hannan Mollah, Shri

*Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar

*Sinha, Shri Pitambar

MR. SPEAKER : Subject to correction, the result** of the division is : Ayes—359 ; Noes—3.

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

The Motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : Before I put clauses 2 and 3 to the vote of the House, this being a Constitution Amendment Bill, voting has to be by division.

Lobbies are already cleared.

....The lobbies have already been cleared.

The question is :

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill".

The Lok Sabha divided :

---

*Wrongly voted for NOES.

**The Following Members also recorded their votes for AYES :

Savashri Seth Hembrom, Ramayan Rai, Hannan Mollah, Sanat Kumar Mandal and Pitambar Sinha.

Division No. 23] **[21.02 hrs.**

AYES

Abbasi, Shri Kazi Jalil

Agarwal, Shri Satish

Ahmad, Shri Mohammad Asrar

Ahmed, Begum Abida

Ahmed, Shri Gulsher

Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin

Ajit Pratap Singh, Shri

Alluri, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose

Anand Singh, Shri

Ankineedu, Shri M.

Ankineedu Prasada Rao, Shri P.

Ansari, Shri Z.R.

Anuragi, Shri Godil Prasad

Anwar Ahmad, Shri

Appalanaidu, Shri S.R.A.S.

Arakal, Shri Xavier

Arunachalam, Shri M.

Ashfaq Hussain, Shri

Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha

Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi

Azmi, Dr. A.U.

Bagun Sumbrui, Shri

Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal

Baitha, Shri D.L.

Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari

Baleshwar Ram, Shri

Banatwalla, Shri G.M.

Bansi Lal, Shri

Barman, Shri Palas

Basu, Shri Chitta

Behera, Shri Rasabehari

Bhagat, Shri B.R.

Bhagat, Shri H.K.L.

Bhagwan Dev, Acharya

Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan

Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram

Bhatia, Shri R.L.

Bhim Singh, Shri

Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu

Bhole, Shri R.R.

Bhoye, Shri Reshma Motiram

Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh

Bhuyan, Shri Bhubaneswar

Birbal, Shri

Birender Singh, Rao

Bishnu Prasad, Shri

Biswas, Shri Ajoy

Boddepalli, Shri Rajagopala Rao

Brar, Shrimati Gurbrinder Kaur

Brijendra Pal Singh, Shri

Buta Singh, Shri

Chakraborty, Shri Satyasadhan

Chakradhari Singh, Shri

Chandrakar, Shri Chandu Lal

Chandrashekharappa, Shri T.V.

Charanjit Singh, Shri

Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyawati

Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh

Chaudhuri, Shri A.B.A Ghani Khan

Chavan, Shri S.B.

Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao

Chennupati, Shrimati Vidya

Chingwang Konyak, Shri

Choubey, Shri Narayan

Choudhari, Shrimati Usha Prakash

Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin

Chouhan, Shri Fatehbhan Singh

Chowdary, Shri Chitturi Subba Rao

Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh

Daga, Shri Mool Chand

Dalbir Singh, Shri

Dalbir Singh, Shri

Damor, Shri Somjibhai

Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Dandavate, Shrimati Pramila
Das, Shri A.C.
Datta, Shri Amal
Dennis, Shri N.
Desai, Shri B.V.
Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
Devarajan, Shri B.
Dhandapani, Shri C.T.
Dhote, Shri Jambuwant
Digvijay Sinh, Shri
Dogra, Shri G.L.
Doongar Singh, Shri
Dubey, Shri Bindeshwari
Dubey, Shri Ramnath
Ekka, Shri Christopher
Engti, Shri Biren Singh
Era Anbarasu, Shri
Faleiro, Shri Eduardo
Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Gadgil, Shri V.N.
Gadhavi, Shri Bheravadan K.
Gaekwad, Shri R.P.
Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao
Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Gandhi, Shri Rajiv
Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya
Gehlot, Shri Ashok
Ghorpade, Shri R.Y.
Ghosh Goswami, Shrimati Bibha
Ghufran Azam, Shri
Gireraj Singh, Shri
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Gohil, Shri G.B.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gopalan, Shrimati Suscela
Gounder, Shri A. Senapathi
Gouzagin, Shri N.
Gowda, Shri D.M. Putte
Gowda, Shri H.N. Nanje
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Hakam Singh, Shri
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Hannan Mollah, Shri
Hembrom, Shri Seth
Horo, Shri N.E.
Jadeja, Shri Daulatsinhji
Jaffer Sharief, Shri C.K.
Jain, Shri Bhiku Ram
Jain, Shri Nihal Singh
Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander
Jakkayan, Shri S.T.K.
Jamilur Rahman, Shri
Jena, Shri Chintamani
Jitendra Prasad, Shri
Kahandole, Shri Z.M.
Kailash Pati, Shrimati
Kamal Nath, Shri
Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Karma, Shri Laxman
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Ken, Shri Lala Ram
Keyur Bhusan, Shri
Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad
Khan, Shri Malik M.M.A.
Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali
Kharlukhi, Shri Bajubon R.
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Kodiyan, Shri P.K.
Kosalram, Shri K.T.
Krishna, Shri S.M.
Krishna Pratap Singh, Shri
Krishnan, Shri G.Y.
Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai

Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.
Kulandaivelu, Dr. V.
Kunhambu, Shri K.
Kunwar Ram, Shri
Kurien, Prof. P.J.
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Lakshmanan, Shri G.
Laskar, Shri Nihar Ranjan
Lawrence, Shri M.M.
Madhuri Singh, Shrimati
Mahabir Prasad, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Mahajan, Shri Y.S.
Mahala, Shri R.P.
Mahata, Shri Chitta
Mahendra Prasad, Shri
Maitra, Shri Sunil
Makwana, Shri Narsinh
Mallanna, Shri K.
Mallick, Shri Lakshman
Mallikarjun, Shri
Mullu, Shri A.R.
Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar
Mane, Shri R.S.
Mani, Shri K.B.S.
Manni Lal, Shri
Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed
Mavani, Shri Ramjibhai
Mehta, Prof. Ajit Kumar
Mishra, Shri Gargi Shankar
Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina
Mishra, Shri Uma Kant
Misra, Shri Harinatha
Misra, Shri Nityananda
Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan
Mohite, Shri Yashawantrao
Mohsin, Shri F.H.
More, Shri Ramkrishna
Motilal Singh, Shri
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ananda Gopal
Murthy, Shri Kusuma Krishna
Murthy, Shri M. Rajashekhara
Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekhara
Muttemwar, Shri Vilas
Muzaffar Hussain, Shri Syed
Nagina Rai, Shri
Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal
Naik, Shri G. Devaraya
Naikar, Shri D.K.
Nair, Shri B.K.
Namgyal, Shri P.
Nandi Yellaiah, Shri
Narayana, Shri K.S.
Nayak, Shri Mrutyunjaya
Nehru, Shri Arun Kumar
Netam, Shri Arvind
Ngangom Mohendra, Shri
Nihalsinghwala, Shri G.S.
Nikhra, Shri Rameshwar
Nurul Islam, Shri
Oraon, Shrimati Sumati
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Panika, Shri Ram Pyare
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Pardhi, Shri Keshaorao
Parmar, Shri Hiralal R.
Parthasarathy, Shri P.
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
Patel, Shri Ahmed Mohammed
Patel, Shri C.D.
Patel, Shri Mohan Lal
Patel, Shri Shantubhai
Pathak, Shri Ananda

Patil, Shri A.T.
Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe
Patil, Shri Chandrabhan Athare
Patil, Shrimati Shalini
Patil, Shri Shankarrao
Patil, Shri Shivraj V.
Patil, Shri Uttamrao
Patil, Shri Veerendra
Patil, Shri Vijay N.
Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti
Pattabhi Rama Rao, Shri S.B.P.
Pattuswamy, Shri D.
Penchalaiah, Shri Pasala
Phulwariya, Shri Virda Ram
Pilot, Shri Rajesh
Poojary, Shri Janardhana
Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram
Pradhani, Shri K.
Prasan Kumar, Shri S.N.
Pullaiah, Shri Darur
Quadri, Shri S.T.
Raju, Shri P.V.G.
Ram, Shri Ramswaroop
Ramalingam, Shri N. Kudanthai
Ramamurthy, Shri K.
Ramulu, Shri H.G.
Rana Vir Singh, Shri
Ranga, Prof. N.G.
Ranjit Singh, Shri
Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai Ananda
Rao, Shri Jalagam Kondala
Rao, Shri M. Nageswara
Rao, Dr. M.S. Sanjeevi
Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
Rao, Shri P.V. Narasimha
Rath, Shri Rama Chandra
Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh
Rathod, Shri Uttam
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ravani, Shri Navin
Rawat, Shri Harish
Reddi, Shri G.S.
Reddy, Shri G. Narsimha
Reddy, Shri K. Brahmananda
Reddy, Shri K. Obul
Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Reddy, Shri P. Venkata
Reddy, Shri T. Damodar
Riyan, Shri Baju Ban
Roat, Shri Jai Narain
Roy, Shri A.K.
Roypradhan, Shri Amar
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Sahi, Shrimati Krishna
Sahu, Shri Narayan
Sajjan Kumar, Shri
Saminuddin, Shri
Sangma, Shri P.A.
Sankhawar, Shri Ashkaran
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Satish Prasad Singh, Shri
Satya Deo Singh, Prof.
Sawant, Shri T.M.
Sebastian, Shri S.A. Dorai
Sen, Shri Subodh
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Sethi, Shri P.C.
Shailani, Shri Chandra Pal
Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari
Shakyawar, Shri Nathuram
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Shanmugam, Shri P.
Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal

Sharma, Shri Kali Charan
Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu
Sharma, Dr. Shanker Dayal
Shastri, Shri Dharam Dass
Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna
Shejwalkar, Shri N.K.
Shingda, Shri D.B.
Shiv Shankar, Shri P.
Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Sidnal, Shri S.B.
Singaravadivel, Shri S.
Singh, Shri C.P.N.
Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi
Singh Deo, Shri K.P.
Sinha, Shri Nirmal
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Solanki, Shri Babu Lal
Soren, Shri Hari Har
Soundararajan, Shri N.
Sparrow, Shri R.S.
Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.
Subburaman, Shri A.G.
Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati
Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt
Sunder Singh, Shri
Suryawanshi, Shri Narsingrao
Swami, Shri K.A.
Swaminathan, Shri R.V.
Tapeshwar Singh, Shri
Tayeng, Shri Sobeng
Tewari, Shri K.P.
Tewary, Prof. K.K.
Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb
Thungon, Shri P.K.
Tirkey, Shri Pius
Tiwari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani
Tiwari, Shri R.G.
Tripathi, Shri Kamalapati
Tudu, Shri Manmohan
Tytler, Shri Jagdish
Uike, Shri Chhote Lal
Vairale, Shri Madhusudan
Varma, Shri Jai Ram
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Velu, Shri A.M.
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Verma, Shri Deen Bandhu
Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh
Verma, Shrimati Usha
Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.
Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal
Wagh, Dr. Pratap
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna Ramchandra
Yadav, Shri D.P.
Yadav, Shri R.N.
Yadav, Shri Ram Singh
Yadav, Shri Subhash Chandra
Yazdani, Dr. Golam
Zainal Abedin, Shri
Zainul Basher, Shri

NOES

Nil

MR. SPEAKER : Subject to correction, the result* of the division is : Ayes—360 ; Noes—*Nil.*

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a

*The following Members also recorded their votes for AYES :

Sarvashri Ramayan Rai, Shiv Prasad Sahu, K.P. Unnikrishnan and Pitambar Sinha.

majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

The Motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1—(Short title and commencement)

Amendment made :

Page 1, line 3, ——

for "Fifty-third" *substitute* "Fifty-first" (1)
(SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO)

MR. SPEAKER : Since the lobbies have already been cleared, I shall put clause 1, as amended, to vote.

The question is :

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The Lok Sabha Divided :

Division No. 24] **[21.05 hrs.**

AYES

Abbasi, Shri Kazi Jalil

Agarwal, Shri Satish

Ahmad, Shri Mohammad Asrar

Ahmed, Begum Abida

Ahmed, Shri Gulsher

Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin

Ajit Pratap Singh, Shri

Alluri, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose

Anand Singh, Shri

Ankineedu, Shri M.

Ankineedu Prasada Rao, Shri P.

Ansari, Shri Z.R.

Anuragi, Shri Godil Prasad

Anwar Ahmad, Shri

Appalanaidu, Shri S.R.A.S.

Arakal, Shri Xavier

Arunachalam, Shri M.

Ashfaq Hussain, Shri

Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha

Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi

Azmi, Dr. A.U.

Bagun Sumbrui, Shri

Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal

Baitha, Shri D.L.

Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari

Baleshwar Ram, Shri

Banatwalla, Shri G.M.

Bansi Lal, Shri

Barman, Shri Palas

Basu, Shri Chitta

Behera, Shri Rasabehari

Bhagat, Shri B.R.

Bhagat, Shri H.K.L.

Bhagwan Dev, Acharya

Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan

Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram

Bhatia, Shri R.L.

Bhim Singh, Shri

Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu

Bhoye, Shri Reshma Motiram

Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh

Bhuyan, Shri Bhubaneswar

Birbal, Shri

Birender Singh, Rao

Bishnu Prasad, Shri

Biswas, Shri Ajoy

Boddepalli, Shri Rajgopala Rao

Brar, Shrimati Gurbrinder Kaur

Brijendra Pal Singh, Shri

Buta Singh, Shri

Chakraborty, Shri Satyasadhan

Chakradhari Singh, Shri

Chandrakar, Shri Chandu Lal

Chandrashekharappa, Shri T.V.

Charanjit Singh, Shri

Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyawati
Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh
Chaudhuri, Shri A.B.A. Ghani Khan
Chavan, Shri S.B.
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chennupati, Shrimati Vidya
Chingwang Konyak, Shri
Choubey, Shri Narayan
Choudhari, Shrimati Usha Prakash
Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin
Chouhan, Shri Fatehbhan Singh
Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh
Daga, Shri Mool Chand
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Damor, Shri Somjibhai
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Dandavate, Shrimati Pramila
Das, Shri A.C.
Datta, Shri Amal
Dennis, Shri N.
Desai, Shri B.V.
Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
Devarajan, Shri B.
Dhandapani, Shri C.T.
Dhote, Shri Jambuwant
Digvijay Sinh, Shri
Dogra, Shri G.L.
Doongar Singh, Shri
Dubey, Shri Bindeshwari
Dubey, Shri Ramnath
Ekka, Shri Christopher
Engti, Shri Biren Singh
Era Anbarasu, Shri
Faleiro, Shri Eduardo
Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Gadgil, Shri V.N.
Gadhavi, Shri Bheravadan K.
Gaekwad, Shri R.P.
Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao
Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Gandhi, Shri Rajiv
Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya
Gehlot, Shri Ashok
Ghorpade, Shri R.Y.
Ghosh Goswami, Shrimati Bibha
Ghufran Azam, Shri
Gireraj Singh, Shri
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Gohil, Shri G.B.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela
Gounder, Shri A. Senapathi
Gouzagin, Shri N.
Gowda, Shri D.M. Putte
Gowda, Shri H.N. Nanje
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Hakam Singh, Shri
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Hannan Mollah, Shri
Hembrom, Shri Seth
Horo, Shri N.E.
Jadeja, Shri Daulatsinhji
Jaffer Sharief, Shri C.K.
Jain, Shri Bhiku Ram
Jain, Shri Nihal Singh
Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander
Jakkayan, Shri S.T.K.
Jamilur Rahman, Shri
Jena, Shri Chintamani
Jitendra Prasad, Shri
Kahandole, Shri Z.M.
Kailash Pati, Shrimati
Kamal Nath, Shri

Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Karma, Shri Laxman
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Ken, Shri Lala Ram
Keyur Bhusan, Shri
Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad
Khan, Shri Malik M.M.A.
Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali
Kharlukhi, Shri Bajuban R.
Kodiyan, Shri P.K.
Kosalram, Shri K.T.
Krishna, Shri S.M.
Krishna Pratap Singh, Shri
Krishnan, Shri G.Y.
Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai
Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.
Kulandaivelu, Dr. V.
Kunhambu, Shri K.
Kunwar Ram, Shri
Kurien, Prof. P.J.
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Lakshmanan, Shri G.
Laskar, Shri Nihar Ranjan
Lawrence, Shri M.M.
Madhuri Singh, Shrimati
Manavir Prasad, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Mahajan, Shri Y.S.
Mahala, Shri R.P.
Mahata, Shri Chitta
Mahendra Prasad, Shri
Maitra, Shri Sunil
Makwana, Shri Narsinh
Mallanna, Shri K.
Mallick, Shri Lakshman
Mallikarjun, Shri
Mallu, Shri A.R.
Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar
Mane, Shri R.S.
Mani, Shri K.B.S.
Manni Lal, Shri
Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed
Mavani, Shri Ramjibhai
Mehta, Prof. Ajit Kumar
Mishra, Shri Gargi Shankar
Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina
Mishra, Shri Uma Kant
Misra, Shri Harinatha
Misra, Shri Nityananda
Misra, Shri Satyagopal
Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan
Mohite, Shri Yashawantrao
Mohsin, Shri F.H.
More, Shri Ramkrishna
Motilal Singh, Shri
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ananda Gopal
Murthy, Shri Kusuma Krishna
Murthy, Shri M. Rajashekhara
Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekhara
Muttemwar, Shri Vilas
Muzaffar Hussain, Shri Syed
Nagina Rai, Shri
Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal
Naik, Shri G. Devaraya
Naikar, Shri D.K.
Nair, Shri B.K.
Namgyal, Shri P.
Nandi Yellaiah, Shri
Narayana, Shri K.S.
Nayak, Shri Mrutyunjaya
Nehru, Shri Arun Kumar
Netam, Shri Arvind
Ngangom Mohendra, Shri
Nihalsinghwala, Shri G.S.

Nikhra, Shri Rameshwar
Nurul Islam, Shri
Oraon, Shrimati Sumati
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Panika, Shri Ram Pyare
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Pardhi, Shri Keshaorao
Parmar, Shri Hiralal R.
Parthasarathy, Shri P.
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
Patel, Shri Ahmed Mohammed
Patel, Shri C.D.
Patel, Shri Mohan Lal
Patel, Shri Shantubhai
Pathak, Shri Ananda
Patil, Shri A.T.
Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe
Patil, Shri Chandrabhan Athara
Patil, Shrimati Shalini
Patil, Shri Shankarrao
Patil, Shri Shivraj V.
Patil, Shri Uttamrao
Patil, Shri Veerendra
Patil, Shri Vijay N.
Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti
Pattabhi Rama Rao, Shri
Pattuswamy, Shri D.
Penchalaiah, Shri Pasala
Bhulwariya, Shri Virda Ram
Pilot, Shri Rajesh
Poojary, Shri Janardhana
Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram
Pradhani, Shri K.
Prasan Kumar, Shri S.N.
Pullaiah, Shri Darur
Quadri, Shri S.T.
Raju, Shri P.V.G.
Ram, Shri Ramswaroop
Ramalingam, Shri N. Kudanthai
Ramamurthy, Shri K.
Ramulu, Shri H.G.
Rana Vir Singh, Shri
Ranga, Prof. N.G.
Ranjit Singh, Shri
Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai Ananda
Rao, Shri Jalagam Kondala
Rao, Shri N. Nageswara
Rao, Dr. M.S. Sanjeevi
Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
Rao, Shri P.V. Narasimha
Rath, Shri Rama Chandra
Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh
Rathod, Shri Uttam
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ravani, Shri Navin
Rawat, Shri Harish
Reddi, Shri G.S.
Reddy, Shri G. Narsimha
Reddy, Shri K. Brahmananda
Reddy, Shri K. Obul
Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Reddy, Shri P. Venkata
Reddy, Shri T. Damodar
Riyan, Shri Baju Ban
Roat, Shri Jai Narain
Roy, Shri A.K.
Roypradhan, Shri Amar
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Sahi, Shrimati Krishna
Sahu, Shri Narayan
Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad
Sajjan Kumar, Shri
Saminuddin, Shri
Sangma, Shri P.A.
Sankhawar, Shri Ashkaran

Sathe, Shri Vasant

Satish Prasad Singh, Shri

Satya Deo Singh, Prof.

Sawant, Shri T.M.

Sebastian, Shri S.A. Dorai

Sen, Shri Subodh

Sethi, Shri Arjun

Shailani, Shri Chandra Pal

Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari

Shakyawar, Shri Nathuram

Shankaranand, Shri B.

Shanmugam, Shri P.

Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal

Sharma, Shri Kali Charan

Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore

Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore

Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu

Sharma, Dr. Shanker Dayal

Shastri, Shri Dharam Dass

Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna

Shejwalkar, Shri N.K.

Shingda, Shri D.B.

Shiv Shankar, Shri P.

Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri

Shukla, Shri Vidyacharan

Sidnal, Shri S.B.

Singaravadivel, Shri S.

Singh, Shri C.P.N.

Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi

Singh Deo, Shri K.P.

Sinha, Shri Nirmal

Sinha, Shri Pitambar

Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari

Solanki, Shri Babu Lal

Soren, Shri Harihar

Soundararajan, Shri N.

Sparrow, Shri R.S.

Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.

Subburaman, Shri A.G.

Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati

Sultanpuri, Shri Krishna Dutt

Sunder Singh, Shri

Suryawanshi, Shri Narsingrao

Swami, Shri K.A.

Swaminathan, Shri R.V.

Tapeshwar Singh, Shri

Tayeng, Shri Sobeng

Tewari, Shri K.P.

Tewary, Prof. K.K.

Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb

Thungon, Shri P.K.

Tirkey, Shri Pius

Tiwari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani

Tiwari, Shri R.G.

Tripathi, Shri Kamalapati

Tudu, Shri Manmohan

Tytler, Shri Jagdish

Uike, Shri Chhote Lal

Unnikrishnan, Shri K.P.

Vairale, Shri Madhusudan

Varma, Shri Jai Ram

Varma, Shri Ravindra

Velu, Shri A.M.

Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.

Verma, Shri Deen Bandhu

Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh

Verma, Shrimati Usha

Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.

Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal
Wagh, Dr. Pratap
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna Ramchandra
Yadav, Shri D.P.
Yadav, Shri R.N.
Yadav, Shri Ram Singh
Yadav, Shri Subhash Chandra
Yazdani, Dr. Golam
Zainal Abedin, Shri
Zainul Basher, Shri

NOES

Nil

MR. SPEAKER : Subject to correction, the result* of the division is : Ayes—360 ; Noes—*Nil*.

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister may now move that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I beg to move :

> "That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

MR. SPEAKER : Before I put the motion that the Bill, as amended, be passed, to the vote of the House, this being a Constitutional amendment Bill, voting has to be by Division.

Let the lobbies be cleared....

The lobbies have been cleared.

The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 25] **[21.11 hrs.**

AYES

Abbasi, Shri Kazi Jalil
Agarwal, Shri Satish
Ahmad, Shri Mohammad Asrar
Ahmed, Begum Abida
Ahmed, Shri Gulsher
Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin
Ajit Pratap Singh, Shri
Alluri, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose
Anand Singh, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri M.
Ankineedu Prasada Rao, Shri P.
Ansari, Shri Z.R.
Anuragi, Shri Godil Prasad
Anwar Ahmad, Shri
Appalanaidu, Shri S.R.A.S.
Arakal, Shri Xavier
Arunachalam, Shri M.
Ashfaq Hussain, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi
Azmi, Dr. A.U.
Bagun Sumbrui, Shri
Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal
Baitha, Shri D.L.
Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari
Baleshwar Ram, Shri
Banatwalla, Shri G.M.
Bansi Lal, Shri
Barman, Shri Palas
Basu, Shri Chitta
Behera, Shri Rasabehari
Bhagat, Shri B.R.
Bhagat, Shri H.K.L.
Bhagwan Dev, Acharya
Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan
Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram
Bhatia, Shri R.L.
Bhim Singh, Shri
Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu

*The following Members also recorded their votes for AYES :

Sarvashri P.C. Sethi, Ramayan Rai and R.R. Bhole.

Bhole, Shri R.R.
Bhoye, Shri Reshma Motiram
Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh
Bhuyan, Shri Bhubaneswar
Birbal, Shri
Birender Singh, Rao
Bishnu Prasad, Shri
Biswas, Shri Ajoy
Boddepalli, Shri Rajagopala Rao
Brar, Shrimati Gurbrinder Kaur
Brijendra Pal Singh, Shri
Buta Singh, Shri
Chakraborty, Shri Satyasadhan
Chakradhari Singh, Shri
Chandrakar, Shri Chandu Lal
Chandrashekharappa, Shri T.V.
Charanjit Singh, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyawati
Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh
Chaudhuri, Shri A.B.A. Ghani Khan
Chavan, Shri S.B.
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chennupati, Shrimati Vidya
Chingwang Konyak, Shri
Choubey, Shri Narayan
Choudhari, Shrimati Usha Prakash
Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin
Chouhan, Shri Fatehbhan Singh
Chowdari, Shri Chitturi Subba Rao
Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh
Daga, Shri Mool Chand
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Damor, Shri Somjibhai
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Dandavate, Shrimati Pramila
Das, Shri A.C.
Datta, Shri Amal
Dennis, Shri N.
Desai, Shri B.V.
Dev, Shri Santosh Mohan
Devarajan, Shri B.
Dhandapani, Shri G.T.
Dhote, Shri Jambuwant
Digvijay Sinh, Shri
Dogra, Shri G.L.
Doongar Singh, Shri
Dubey, Shri Bindeshwari
Dubey, Shri Ramnath
Ekka, Shri Christopher
Engti, Shri Biren Singh
Era Anbarasu, Shri
Faleiro, Shri Eduardo
Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Gadgil, Shri V.N.
Gadhavi, Shri Bheravadan K.
Gaekwad, Shri R.P.
Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao
Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Gandhi, Shri Rajiv
Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya
Gehlot, Shri Ashok
Ghorpade, Shri R.Y.
Ghosh Goswami, Shrimati Bibha
Ghufran Azam, Shri
Gireraj Singh, Shri
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Gohil, Shri G.B.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela
Gounder, Shri A. Senapathi
Gouzagin, Shri N.
Gowda, Shri D.M. Putte
Gowda, Shri H.N. Nanje
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Hakam Singh, Shri
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Hannan Mollah, Shri
Hembrom, Shri Seth
Horo, Shri N.E.
Jadeja, Shri Daulatsinhji
Jaffer Sharief, Shri C.K.
Jain, Shri Bhiku Ram
Jain, Shri Nihal Singh
Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander
Jakkayan, Shri S.T.K.
Jamilur Rahman, Shri
Jena, Shri Chintamani
Jitendra Prasad, Shri
Kahandole, Shri Z.M.

Kailash Pati, Shrimati
Kamal Nath, Shri
Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Karma, Shri Laxman
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Ken, Shri Lala Ram
Keyur Bhusan, Shri
Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad
Khan, Shri Malik M.M.A.
Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali
Kharlukhi, Shri Bajuban R.
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Kodiyan, Shri P.K.
Kosalram, Shri K.T.
Krishna, Shri S.M.
Krishna Pratap Singh, Shri
Krishnan, Shri G.Y.
Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai
Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.
Kulandaivelu, Dr. V.
Kunhambu, Shri K.
Kunwar Ram, Shri
Kurien, Prof. P.J.
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Lakshmanan, Shri G.
Laskar, Shri Nihar Ranjan
Lawrence, Shri M.M.
Madhuri Singh, Shrimati
Mahavir Prasad, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Mahajan, Shri Y.S.
Mahala, Shri R.P.
Mahata, Shri Chitta
Mahendra Prasad, Shri
Maitra, Shri Sunil
Makwana, Shri Narsinh
Mallanna, Shri K.
Mallick, Shri Lakshman
Mallikarjun, Shri
Mallu, Shri Anantha Ramulu
Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar
Mane, Shri R.S.
Mani, Shri K.B.S.
Manni Lal, Shri
Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed
Mavani, Shri Ramjibhai
Mehta, Prof. Ajit Kumar
Mishra, Shri Gargi Shankar
Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina
Mishra, Shri Uma Kant
Misra, Shri Harinatha
Misra, Shri Nityananda
Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan
Mohite, Shri Yashawantrao
Mohsin, Shri F.H.
More, Shri Ramkrishna
Motilal Singh, Shri
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ananda Gopal
Murthy, Shri Kusuma Krishna
Murthy, Shri M. Rajashekhara
Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekhara
Muttemwar, Shri Vilas
Nagina Rai, Shri
Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal
Naik, Shri G. Devaraya
Naikar, Shri D.K.
Nair, Shri B.K.
Namgyal, Shri P.
Nandi Yellaiah, Shri
Narayana, Shri K.S.
Nayak, Shri Mrutyunjaya
Nehru, Shri Arun Kumar
Netam, Shri Arvind
Ngangom Mohendra, Shri
Nihalsinghwala, Shri G.S.
Nikhra, Shri Rameshwar
Nurul Islam, Shri
Oraon, Shrimati Sumati
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Panika, Shri Ram Pyare
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Pardhi, Shri Keshaorao
Parmar, Shri Hiralal R.
Parthasarathy, Shri P.
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
Patel, Shri Ahmed Mohammed
Patel, Shri C.D.
Patel, Shri Mohan Lal
Patel, Shri Shantubhai
Pathak, Shri Ananda

Patil, Shri A.T.
Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe
Patil, Shrimati Shalini V.
Patil, Shri Shankarrao
Patil, Shri Shivraj V.
Patil, Shri Uttamrao
Patil, Shri Veerendra
Patil, Shri Vijay N.
Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti
Pattabhi Rama Rao, Shri
Pattuswamy, Shri D.
Penchalaiah, Shri Pasala
Phulwariya, Shri Virda Ram
Pilot, Shri Rajesh
Poojary, Shri Janardhana
Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram
Pradhani, Shri K.
Prasan Kumar, Shri S.N.
Pullaiah, Shri Darur
Quadri, Shri S.T.
Raju, Shri P.V.G.
Ram, Shri Ramswaroop
Ramalingam, Shri N. Kudanthai
Ramamurthy, Shri K.
Ramulu, Shri H.G.
Rana Vir Singh, Shri
Ranga, Prof. N.G.
Ranjit Singh, Shri
Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai Ananda
Rao, Shri Jalagam Kondala
Rao, Shri M. Nageswara
Rao, Dr. M.S Sanjeevi
Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
Rao, Shri P.V. Narasimha
Rath, Shri Rama Chandra
Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh
Rathod, Shri Uttam
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ravani, Shri Navin
Rawat, Shri Harish
Reddi, Shri G.S.
Reddy, Shri G. Narsimha
Reddy, Shri K. Brahmananda
Reddy, Shri K. Obul
Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Reddy, Shri P. Venkata
Reddy, Shri T. Damodar
Riyan, Shri Baju Ban
Roat, Shri Jai Narain
Roy, Shri A.K.
Roypradhan, Shri Amar
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Sahi, Shrimati Krishna
Sahu, Shri Narayan
Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad
Sajjan Kumar, Shri
Saminuddin, Shri
Sangma, Shri P.A.
Sankhawar, Shri Ashkaran
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Satish Prasad Singh, Shri
Satya Deo Singh, Prof.
Sawant, Shri T.M.
Sebastian, Shri S A. Dorai
Sen, Shri Subodh
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Sethi, Shri P.C.
Shailani, Shri Chandra Pal
Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari
Shakyawar, Shri Nathuram
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Shanmugam, Shri P.
Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal
Sharma, Shri Kali Charan
Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu
Sharma, Dr. Shanker Dayal
Shastri, Shri Dharam Dass
Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna
Shejwalkar, Shri N.K.
Shingda, Shri D.B.
Shiv Shankar, Shri P.
Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidyacharan
Sidnal, Shri S.B.
Singaravadivel, Shri S.
Singh, Shri C.P.N.
Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi
Singh Deo, Shri K.P.

Sinha, Shri Nirmal
Sinha, Shri Pitambar
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Solanki, Shri Babu Lal
Soren, Shri Harihar
Soundararajan, Shri N.
Sparrow, Shri R.S.
Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.
Subburaman, Shri A.G.
Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati
Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt
Sunder Singh, Shri
Suryawanshi, Shri Narsingrao
Swami, Shri K.A.
Swaminathan, Shri R.V.
Tapeshwar Singh, Shri
Tayeng, Shri Sobeng
Tewari, Shri K.P.
Tewary, Prof. K.K.
Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb
Thungon, Shri P.K.
Tirkey, Shri Pius
Tiwari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani
Tiwari, Shri R.G.
Tripathi, Shri Kamalapati
Tudu, Shri Manmohan
Tytler, Shri Jagdish
Uike, Shri Chhote Lal
Unnikrishnan, Shri K.P.
Vairale, Shri Madhusudan
Varma, Shri Jai Ram
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Velu, Shri A.M.
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Verma, Shri Deen Bandhu
Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh
Verma, Shrimati Usha
Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.
Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal
Wagh, Dr. Pratap
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna Ramchandra
Yadav, Shri D.P.
Yadav, Shri R.N.
Yadav, Shri Ram Singh
Yadav, Shri Subhash Chandra
Yazdani, Dr. Golam
Zainal Abedin, Shri
Zainul Basher, Shri

NOES

Nil

MR. SPEAKER : Subject to corection, the result* of the division is : Ayes—361 ; Noes —*Nil.*

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting. The Bill, as amended, is passed by the requisite majority in accordance with the provisions of article 368 of the Constitution.

The Motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : There was commendable co-operation by the members of the House.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Sir, may I have a word? On behalf of our party, I wish to place on record our appreciation and thanks to the hon. Members of the opposition for extending their kind co-operation to this piece of legislation. Even though this meant the suspension of the rule, they have kindly co-operated. It is with this happy note that we will adjourn the proceedings to dinner.

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now adjourn and re-assemble tomorrow at 11. a.m.

21.12 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned to meet at Eleven of the clock on Friday, August 24, 1984/Bhadra 2, 1906 (Saka).

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*The following Members also recorded their votes for AYES :

Sarvashri Ramayan Rai, Chandrabhan Athare Patil and Syed Muzaffar Hussain.

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